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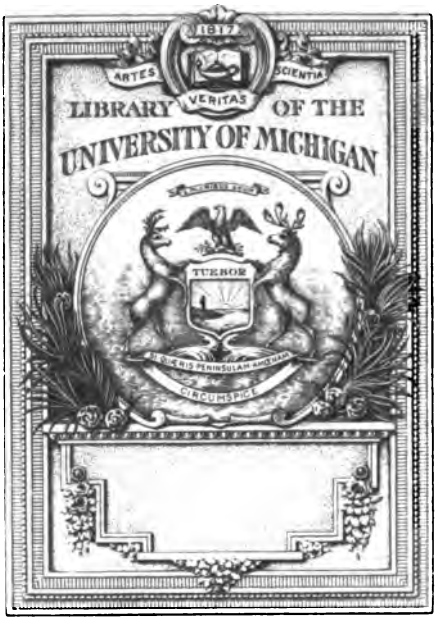
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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Etymological Observations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MORE active occupations have, I believe, finally diverted me from a deſign, which I long cheriſhed, and to which, after Mr. Tooke's labours, I fancied myſelf equal---the deſign was ſuch an analyſis of our language as ſeems to me to conſtitute the eſſence of grammar. Thoſe who have not made the trial, will be ſurpriſed to find how little difficulty there is in reducing our abſtract words to a ſenſible or *objective* ſignification: I do not ſay, to their *primary* ſignification; for precedence may give riſe to frivolous diſputes here, as in other nice caſes.

You will perhaps indulge me with room to exemplify my manner of proceeding. We have a remarkable claſs of *noun ſubſtantives*, as they are called by the grammarian; though, according to the metaphyſician, they are mere attributes or qualities; that is, they cannot ſtand by themſelves, but are ſupported by ſubſtances. The words I mean, are *good-neſs*, *greatneſs*, and their fellows. We have ſimilar words, ending in *-head*. *Onhed*, in old Engliſh, is *unity*, *(one-head)*. It will not, I preſume, be denied that head *(caput)* is here uſed in compoſition. Now, in the other caſe, I ſuſpect, that it is part of the head which is uſed; the *noſe*, *neſs*, *nez*, French. Both words have been indifferently employed to mark the points of land, that are or have been conſpicuous. Will not this geographical analogy be admitted as a ſtrong confirmation of my opinion? If *neſs* be any part of the body, what part elſe can we imagine it to be, whether we regard ſound or ſituation? There exiſts an etymological, as truly as a moral ſenſe, and thoſe who have *acquired* the former, will feel by how very natural a tranſition two ſuch eminent members of the body natural, as the head and noſe, came to denote abſtract qualities.---I conjecture, that *thing* or *ding* will prove to mean ſome ſtriking object in one of its fixed corporeal ſenſes.

2. This analyſis, carried to its utmoſt extent, would conſtitute a reformed dictionary. Every perſon apprehends the metaphorical uſe of a term the better for knowing its original meaning; and how invariably have dictionary-makers diſſevered the ſoul of a word from its body! Thus, *ſpite* and *ſpit* (the culinary implement) are clearly the ſame word. To *ſpite* a perſon is to run a *ſpit* into his mind. The very metaphor, I think, occurs not infrequently in the poetry aſcribed to king David; and Shakſpeare makes Hamlet reſolve to "ſpeak daggers."

To conſolidate HEED *(care, caution)* with HEAD, may appear too bold an adventure, even in etymology. The difference, however, in ſpelling is of no account, the preſent orthography being modern. I think, both words are ſpelled alike by ſome old writers, *hede*. In uſe, there obtains ſufficient ſimilarity, at the preſent moment. *I do not* HEED *(head) that. I do not* MIND *that.* We ſay, *he puts a thing to* HEART; and, had it been ſtamped by uſage, *heart* would have paſſed juſt as currently as *head* for one of our verbs. *I* DO NOT HEART *that.* Certain languages have it ſo, or very nearly, as every ſcholar knows.

3. The ſubſtantive verb, *am* (obſ. *eom*) *be* (obſ. *bee*) is, probably, ſome mode of motion or appearance; and, if traced higher, may turn out ſome animal, whoſe mode of motion is ſtriking. To *walk* (incedo), to *emerge* (evado), to *eciſt* (ſtand out), are, in Latin, perpetually ſynonimous with *to be*. In Greek, *to be* is the ſelf-ſame word as *to go*, though ſplit by grammarians and lexicographers.

4. To *alter* is a good example of a word retaining an objective ſignification in one dialect of a language, and not in another. To *alter*, means in German, to grow old.

The bookſellers, I think, might render an eſſential ſervice to education and letters, by engaging ſome intelligent perſon to introduce, more and more, genealogies of ſignification into the common Engliſh dictionaries, as new editions are printed. To complete the inveſtigation of our words would take time; but, with a proper advertiſement, an imperfect, would, on one account, be preferable to a perfect dictionary; it would induce ſome to obſerve and think for themſelves.

I am, ſir, your's, &c.

THOMAS BEDDOES.

Clifton, June 26, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I UNDERSTAND your Miſcellany is open for the reception of detached thoughts on *language*; and I therefore ſubmit a few remarks to the conſideration of your readers. It has given me much pleaſure to obſerve, within a ſhort time, a gradual change of opinion with reſpect to the utility of grammatical ſtudies, and particularly of verbal criticiſm. The wits of the laſt age were accuſtomed to treat verbal criticiſm as the fruitleſs and unprofitable employment of learned dunces, or literary coxcombs: and, certainly, the abſurdities of ſome of the commentators and critics of the ancient claſſics laid the foundation of this general ridicule. The critics of the vulgar tongue were included in the general cenſure; and *gentlemanly* writers affected an eaſy negligence, a genteel careleſſneſs of compoſition, which might diſtinguiſh them from profeſſional authors. Of late, the ſtudy of language has riſen high in general eſtimation. The importance of logic was never doubted, and the habit of correct thought, and of a judicious arrangement of ideas, has been ever conſidered as eſſential to the cultivation of the intellect. But it has not yet been univerſally acknowledged that logic and grammar are but once ſcience, or, at leaſt, collateral diſquiſitions, ſpringing from the ſame ſource, and leading to the ſame end. This, however, will be maintained by all the *diſciples* of HORNE TOOKE; and, I believe, it is not preſumptuous to ſay, *they* are as numerous as his *readers*. In the "*Diverſions of Purley*," we are told, that Locke's Eſſay on Human Underſtanding is but a diſſertation on the meaning of Terms; and to language alone, Horne Tooke attributes thoſe operations, which Locke conſiders as intellectual. Whether this be acknowledged to its utmoſt extent, or not, the ſtrict connection between words and thoughts muſt be granted. Thoſe philoſophers, who build their theory of the human mind upon the aſſociation of ideas; and thoſe moraliſts, who, whilſt they deny inherent moral qualities and propenſities in man, conſider him as the creature of circumſtances; will alike be ſenſible how important the habit of correct thinking and ſpeaking muſt be in the formation of the intellect. They will deem that ſcience highly profitable, which ſhall facilitate the adoption of a perfect theory of language, free from all anomalies and idioms, which will impart to every word a preciſe ſignification, nor ſuffer that ſignification to be varied when the word is compounded with another, or when it is uſed in the diſtinct claſſes of compoſition, whether argumentative or poetical. If the habit of correct thought be good; and I aſſume it as a principle now; then it behoves thoſe who would promote the acquiſition of it, to inculcate, even on common occaſions, a perfect correctneſs of language, though it may violate the forms of common ſpeech, and excite ridicule from the ignorant. I recommend, therefore, to your readers, an accurate attention to this ſubject; and if each of them would communicate the obſervations he may have occaſionally made on what *Johnſon* happily terms *colloquial barbariſms, licentious idioms, and irregular combinations*, a valuable collection of criticiſms on particular terms and phraſes in common uſe, would be ſoon communicated to the public; and I do not ſuppoſe the Editor of the Monthly Magazine would deem his ſheets unprofitably filled by them.* As a ſpecimen (not in execution, but in deſign) of this kind of criticiſm, I offer the following obſervations ON COMPARATIVES:

Adverbs and adjectives of compariſon are uſed to expreſs the qualities of ſubſtantives, by a reference to known qualities in other ſubſtantives; they have generally referred to the relations of quantity; and have, of courſe, been expreſſive either of increaſe, diminution, or equality. As all compariſons are uſed only to deſcribe what is looſe and uncertain, they ſhould never be made, unleſs there is in the ſubject an uncer-

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* *Note.* The Editor cordially aſſents to the wiſhes of this correſpondent.

tainty

tainty of degree only, which can be removed or leſſened by compariſon. To expreſs the unaſcertained part of an houſe, we ſay, it is more or leſs high than another, which we ſee. We may eſtabliſh it as a rule, that where any thing exiſts in a ſuperlative degree, or where the ſubject admits of no variation or degree at all, every compariſon muſt be abſurd; ſince compariſon is employed to remove uncertainty of degree. I have ſeen, in books of logic, thoſe reaſoners cenſured, who attempt to explain *ignotum per ignotius*. A little attention to the forms of logic ſhows this language to be abſurd and contradictory. A fact is unknown to me, but another fact is ſtill more unknown. It follows, then, that in as much as my ignorance of one fact exceeds my ignorance of the other fact, I have an imperfect knowledge of that fact: but this is contrary to the firſt poſition. There is not a *more general (more univerſal* would be objectionable) expreſſion, even by our beſt writers, than *more perfect*; but, ſurely, perfection cannot admit of degrees, though the term is grammatically poſitive. There are many adjectives, from which, I think, comparatives ought to be excluded; and thoſe, I think, are the words expreſſive of ſome determinate and preciſe quality. I would ſay, "Erſkine is the *moſt eloquent* of Engliſh Barriſters," for the degree of attainable eloquence cannot poſſibly be fixed: but I would ſay, "Johnſon is the *leaſt inaccurate* of writers;" for accuracy admits not of degrees, and does not, perhaps, ſtrictly exiſt in any form. I make uſe of the phraſe "*leſs unhappy*" becauſe I doubt whether the term *happy*, when ſtrictly conſidered, does not exclude the uſe of compariſons; for it means the higheſt ſtate of enjoyment. But it may be ſaid, that the compariſon of equality, would, in ſuch caſes, be leſs abſurd than the adverb of increaſe or diminution; but, at leaſt, it is poſitively uſeleſs. Inſtead of ſaying, that the manufactures of one country are as perfect as thoſe of another, we ſhould ſimply ſay, they are perfect; for nothing is gained by the compariſon. There is another fault, which, with reſpect to comparatives, we daily commit, by employing a verb, which directly oppoſes our real ſentiments, and connecting it with a qualifying adverb; when, correctly, we ſhould uſe both verb and adverb of directly contrary import. A perſon who is reduced to a choice of difficulties, will yet expreſs himſelf as if he had objects of deſire before him. A convict might, perhaps, tell you, he *liked better* to be tranſported, than hanged. And a ſound mathematician will teach you the *eaſieſt* mode of ſolving a problem which could not in any manner be done without conſiderable difficulty. Theſe remarks will, I truſt, be ſufficient to induce every perſon, who is deſirous of ſpeaking correctly, to examine how often he employs compariſons where they ought not to be made; and ſays, he *likes* that *beſt*, which, in truth, he *diſlikes the leaſt*.

SINBORON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND there is no book of more faſhionable reading at preſent, than the Life of Lorenzo de Medici, lately given to the world by Mr. ROSCOE. I do not pretend to deny the merits of this publication; it may be very elegantly written, and the ingenious author may be deeply verſed in Italian literature, but I muſt take the liberty to ſay, that in one material point the hiſtory is miſerably defective. It wants, ſir, the eſſential requiſite of *credibility*. Mr. Roſcoe tells us, that this Lorenzo (who, to be ſure, was as rich and as magnificent as any prince before or ſince his time) in a town abounding with every incentive to pleaſure and diſſipation, eſtabliſhed a ſort of philoſophical club, where he and his favourites, men alſo of birth and faſhion, or rich bankers and merchants, amuſed themſelves with ſtudying Greek, and reading Plato. Moreover, when Lorenzo went down to his country ſeat, to which the moſt learned men in Italy reſorted, Mr. Roſcoe pretends (I give his own words) "that it was the cuſtom for one of the party, after dinner, to ſelect certain paſſages from the works of Plato, which were ſubmitted to the elucidation of the company; each of the gueſts undertaking the illuſtration or diſcuſſion of ſome important or doubtful point. Though Lorenzo was confeſſedly at the head of the State, we are not informed that his own birth-day was kept with any peculiar feſtivities; or that ſo much as his tradeſmen lighted a candle on the occaſion: but the birth day of the ſaid old Greek philoſopher was celebrated every year in the moſt ſolemn manner; a perſon of *rank*, as well as learning, preſiding at the ceremony. The moſt ready way to the favour of Lorenzo, ſeems to have been either to bring him ſome old Greek MSS, or an antique gem or vaſe; not as *preſents*, for he *bought* them, and was heard to ſay, as the account goes, that he could not lay out his immenſe fortune

fortune better, than in the moſt liberal patronage of arts and ſciences. Moreover, Lorenzo took the pains to court his miſtreſs in elegant ſonnets, and wrote a great deal of poetry; ſome on light, and ſome on grave ſubjects. For poetry all the rich citizens of the mercantile ſtate of Florence ſeem to have had an extraordinary predilection, and prizes were propoſed for thoſe who excelled in that art. And, what is the moſt ſurpriſing of all, grave merchants, *good men* of the city, worth two or three hundred thouſand florins, uſed to meet about the *ſummum bonum*." This is Mr. Roſcoe's account: I do not pretend to have examined his authorities; but I can make uſe of my eyes, and where a relation ſo diametrically contradicts every thing that we ſee or hear of in the preſent day, I can ſcarcely help rejecting it as fabulous. I have never underſtood that any diſputations of this kind made a part of the entertainment of our city feaſts, or that the *ſummum bonum* was ſuppoſed to conſiſt in any thing but a pipe of excellent Madeira, or a ſlice of the new loan. How ſhould we be ſurprized to hear, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, even with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Prettyman, were gone down to Wimbleton to diſcuſs the different ſyſtems of Clark, and Hutcheſon, and Woolaſton, concerning the origin of moral obligation; or, if we ſhould be told, that, in the entertainments at Carlton-houſe, thoſe *noctes cœnæque deûm*, any of the company ſhould undertake to elucidate, *after dinner*, ſome knotty paſſage of an ancient Greek author. Some *Roman* cuſtoms, preparatory to the better enjoyment of a plentiful entertainment, have, indeed, been adopted, we are told, among the ſcientific improvements of modern Epicuriſm; but I have never underſtood, that at any faſhionable dinner, the company have indulged themſelves in hearing a page or two of Epictetus read to them along with the deſert. I have not even heard that at any of our noblemen's tables, the chaplain has been deſired to read a chapter or two of Paley's Evidences, or Biſhop Watſon's Apology for Chriſtianity, for the edification of the illuſtrious company; though it might ſometimes be as ſeaſonable there as among the lower claſs, whom their ſuperiors are ſo kindly and ſo diſintereſtedly ſolicitous, at the preſent juncture, to preſerve from the ſpreading poiſon of infidelity.

As to poetry, I do not deny that we poſſeſs men of talents in that walk, but, I believe, with the exception of the Laureat, none of them expect any publiſc honours on that account; and you can hardly put them more out of countenance than to allude to their productions in the interpourſes of ſociety. In the city, we are not without one, who is, like Lorenzo, both a banker and a poet; but I am confident, that gentleman underſtands the tone of faſhionable manners too well, to think of walking into a route with his hair crowned with a garland of bay-leaves, inſtead of being ſcented with mareſchal powder; and though we have heard of many raffles and races at our ſummer watering places, we have never ſeen an article in any of the papers, that, on ſuch a day, two poets contended in alternate verſe in the pavillion at Brighton, for a golden cup ſet with jewels, given by a certain illuſtrious perſonage. Lorenzo, Mr. Roſcoe ſays, was the *glaſs of faſhion*. It muſt be confeſſed, our modern glaſſes of faſhion reflect very different images---In *fêtes, déjunés, galas*, &c. we *may*, perhaps, rival the magnificence of Florence, though I cannot ſay much for their being conducted with the ſame claſſical taſte; and we might find even very high examples of collectors of gems and pictures, and rarities of all kinds; but here is the wonderful difference: Lorenzo's collection, we are told, were all for the *public*; his libraries were for the public; his paintings for the public, to form a ſchool for painting; his urns, cameos, and intaglios, all for the public. Not locked up in little baby-houſes of curioſities, to gratify with more elegant toys the liſtleſs hours of ſelfiſh wealth, or ſolitary grandeur, but open to the artiſts he patronized, the ſcholars he cultivated, the fellow citizens he lived with; who, to increaſe the wonder, were moſt of them in debt to him, and not he, as we can find, to any of them. Now, ſir, I muſt again aſk, can this hiſtory of Mr. Roſcoe's be called a credible one? If we can ſuppoſe there is any truth in the account of Lorenzo's ſpending his time and fortune in a manner ſo totally different from the heads of the moſt illuſtrious and princely houſes which we have ſeen or heard of, I can only impute it to his plebeian origin, which was too recent to admit that extreme poliſh of faſhion, that is invariably found to be the conſequence of many generations of wealth and power. The ſtream of noble blood,

blood, however it may be tinged near its ſource, with mixtures of earthy ſubſtances,

Works itſelf clear, and as it runs refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirror ſhines.

It then becomes, indeed, a glaſs of faſhion, and all the courtly youth dreſs their faces by it. I am, ſir, &c.

July 15, 1796. X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine, No. II, p. 120, J. W. has recommended the plan for forming wet docks at Wapping. His letter drew my attention to the ſubject. Having procured the report from the committee appointed by the Houſe of Commons to enquire into the beſt mode of accommodating the encreaſed ſhipping of the port of London, I compared the ſeveral plans, and aſked many queſtions concerning them, I cannot agree with J. W. in preferring the Wapping plan.

The Wapping company propoſes to purchaſe 120 acres of diſtrict, to convert 40 acres into quays, warehouſes, &c. 40 acres into a wet dock, and 40 acres into a navigable canal, communicating with the Thames below the Iſle of Dogs.

The ſhips are to be moored ten in the acre, and thirty are to go or come every tide. From Mr. Ludlam's evidence, it ſhould ſeem, that the plan will not pay itſelf, but will require the aſſiſtance of a parliamentary tax.

To this enterprize it may be objected, that by cluttering together ſo immenſe a property, the danger of ſweeping fires becomes extreme: that the line of excavation intercepts from the river a prodigious range of common ſewers, which cannot be let into the dock, to the extenſive nuiſance of a populous neighbourhood: that the Shadwell water-works will be lopped of all their profitable branches: that the idle length of canal, uſeleſs to fair ſtowage, will give opportunity for the contraband diſcharge of cargoes innumerable: that the plan itſelf is puny and inefficient, and muſt be followed up, in twenty years, by three or four more ſuch, in whoſe way it will have placed mighty difficulties: that all ſhips are ill-moored, which are not perpetually afloat; and that if the whole trade of London could be moved out of a tide-river, into a ſtill dock, it would be better than removing only a particle of it.

Herewith, contraſt Mr. Reveley's *firſt* plan. He propoſes to cut a new bed for the Thames, from Limehouſe to Blackwall, and to convert the old bed (the ſemi-circular reach ſurrounding the Iſle of Dogs) into one vaſt wet dock. This plan, by the purchaſe and excavation of 116 acres of diſtrict (for the iſthmus to be cut through meaſures no more) obtains 434 acres of wet dock: ſo that, at the expence of an equal ſurface, it obtains ten times the mooring room of the Wapping plan: and as the excavated ſoil can in this caſe be removed by water, the coſt of the proceſs will be partly diminiſhed.

By theſe means the uncertain navigation around this bend of the Thames is equally avoided: the hourly expence of cleanſing a crooked part of the river, ſingularly given to generate ſhoaly obſtructions, is ſaved: and a magnificent creſcent-ſhaped wet dock is obtained, in which ſhips can moor at a ſafe diſtance from each other, and can enter in any number at once. No property of conſequence is violated, except ſome houſes in Blackwall. An immenſe property is created on the Iſle of Dogs, and on the Deptford and Greenwich ſhore. The new quays, cuſtom-houſes, and warehouſes will have room for expanding into a coloſſal magnificence, ſuited to the age and the country. And a *porto-franco*, the long claim of commerce, may be created in the metropolis, without danger to the revenue. If the national aſſiſtance muſt be given; be it given to an object worthy of the nation; not to a monopoly company.

I ſhall not detain your readers by any comment on the bye-projects of Mr. Reveley (ſuch as the reconſtruction of London-bridge) which appear to me ſeparable from this bold and ſimple ſcheme: but I earneſtly recommend the peruſal of his whole Memoir to thoſe who know that greater enterpriſes have been atchieved, and that nations only excel by daring to put confidence in genius.

I hear that this plan is diſliked by an elder brother of the Trinity: ſo much the worſe. ARISTOPHILOS.

July 1, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine, for June, at p. 385, your correſpondent H. P. very juſtly remarks, that the ſick and labouring poor are prohibited the uſe of Port wine, at a time when they moſtly need it, by the enormous advance on the price

price of it. I fear, that what they formerly have purchaſed, has been of a very inferior quality, if it have not, in many inſtances, contained noxious ones alſo. The univerſal complaint of bad wine at inns and public houſes (from whence the poor have uſually drawn their little ſtock) will, perhaps, too much juſtify the above obſervation. We have lately, in this country, been taught to ſeek for ſubſtitutes for the neceſſaries of life. Prohibited the uſe of Port wine, I would recommend CYDER to the poor, when attacked by the low contagious fever, deſcribed by H. P.; but not luſcious, ſweet cyder, ſuch as is uſually ſold at our inns, or is to be found in the cellars of the merchants; for this has generally been adulterated, and mixed with we know not what, to render it agreeable to the palate. The beſt cyder for ſuch caſes of fever and ſore throat, is the natural produce of apples, ſuch as the farmers of Herefordſhire keep for the entertainment of their friends, which they call rough and ſtout, in oppoſition to the ſoft and luſcious ſorts that are made to adapt themſelves to the taſte. Such home-made cyder, we are ſure, is genuine; has no mixture in it of acid ſpirit, as moſt of our wines have; and is quite as ſtrong an antiſeptic. If perry be uſed inſtead of cyder, the ſame attention ſhould be had to its quality. The beſt ſorts of perry for ſuch uſes, I ſuppoſe to be thoſe that are in this country called by the ſeveral names, Caradine, Houghcap, and Barland. As our fruit is all deſtroyed this year, I fear our ſtock of cyder and perry will be exhauſted: but if it ſhould pleaſe Providence to favour us with a good crop next year, I hope that the application to the farmers will be for their ſtouteſt, not their pleaſanteſt, cyders and perries; and that thoſe who can afford to pay a little for carriage, will rather ſend their orders to the farmer than to the merchant; as they are leſs likely to have the liquor adulterated; and ſave the tax of twenty-nine ſhillings per hogſhead, by purchaſing it immediately from the maker. I myſelf have bought for 9d. and 10d. per gallon, as good cyder and perry as any perſon would wiſh to drink: ſo that thoſe who are charitably diſpoſed to aſſiſt their poor neighbours, may be enabled to do it at the rate of, at moſt, 3d. per bottle; whereas wine, in the ſame quantity, will coſt 3s. or more. Query, would it not be adviſable for all infirmaries to lay in a good ſtock of ſuch liquors, for the uſe of ſuch patients? As the pleaſant ſorts which entice the palate, would not be ſo medicinal as the rough, there would be the leſs inducement to drink them wantonly, or to occaſion an unneceſſary conſumption of them.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Worceſter, July 4.

DEVON AND EXETER HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the orders of poverty and miſery are ſuffered to exiſt in ſociety, there cannot, perhaps, be an inſtitution more laudable and beneficent than that of general hoſpitals. This is particularly true in provinces remote from the metropolis; where, independent of the good done to the individuals who receive their cures, it would be otherwiſe extremely difficult for phyſicians and ſurgeons to obtain that experience which is abſolutely neceſſary to their improvement. When good men, then, hear of the decline of an inſtitution of this ſort, which has flouriſhed for upwards of half a century, and, during that period, has given relief to nearly fifty thouſand human beings; when they are informed, that in the ſame diſtrict where this inſtitution is fading away, other public works, ſuch as canals, incloſures, armed yeomanry, &c. &c. are flouriſhing with unabated vigour; they are naturally filled with ſorrow and aſtoniſhment. This, ſir, is unfortunately the caſe with the Devon and Exeter hoſpital; an inſtitution which was firſt opened in January, 1743, and has diſcharged ſince that time to Lady-Day, 1795, the following number of patients: cured, 34,981---received benefit, 7295---for non-attendance, many of whom were known to be cured, 3736. Total, 46,012.

In a provincial paper of June 16, 1796, appeared an advertiſement requeſting the meeting of a general court of governors, to take into conſideration the expediency of ſhutting ſome of the wards of the hoſpital. The court met in conſequence; and it was found neceſſary to ſhut up *five wards containing* 43 *beds*. On June 23, appeared a ſecond advertiſement requeſting another general court, to conſider what *farther ſteps* it might be neceſſary to take, in order to bring the expenditure of the hoſpital to a par with its income. The ſecond court met June 30, and a committee was then

then appointed, to draw up, and point out to the general court, what meaſures appeared to them moſt proper to be adopted. This committee has, we underſtand, met ſeveral times; and from the well known abilities and virtues of ſeveral of its members, we make no doubt that the beſt poſſible meaſures will be adopted. But is it not ſurpriſing, Mr. Editor, that though it is a well-known fact that the hoſpital has been for more than a twelvemonth ſeveral hundred pounds in debt, and has, in conſequence, been obliged to borrow that money; though it has long been known that the annual receipts are inadequate to the expenditure; yet it is notorious, that there is ſcarcely a town in the county of Devon but has ſeveral men of property in its neighbourhood, who do not ſubſcribe even their annual mite towards ſo excellent an inſtitution? It is difficult to account for ſuch a fact. That public ſpirit is wanting in the county, I can hardly think poſſible, if I were to judge only from the numbers and reſpectability of thoſe gentlemen who already ſubſcribe towards the hoſpital; but there appears to me a ſort of liſtleſſneſs and inactivity in ſome men, which require the immediate ſpur of a perſonal application to urge them on. Such men probably forget that proviſions are much enhanced in price within theſe laſt twenty years: what could then be purchaſed for one ſhilling, cannot now be had for half-a-crown. It is not, then, to be expected that an inſtitution ſhould continue to flouriſh, when the annual ſubſcriptions, by which it is chiefly ſupported, are not increaſed in proportion to the expence of its maintenance. To obtain this increaſe is the purpoſe of this letter: it is a cauſe which the writer has much at heart; and if the deſired effect be produced, his trouble in writing will be amply compenſated. DEVONIENSIS.

Devonſhire, July 5, 1796.

MYSTERIOUS MOTHER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſtory of the Myſterious Mother is of an earlier date than the noble author imagined: it may be found in a work of biſhop Hall, entitled Reſolutions and Deciſions of divers Practical Caſes of Conſcience, in continual Uſe amongſt Men: of which the ſecond edition, dated 1650, is now lying before me. The biſhop ſays, he had it long ago from the relation of Mr. Perkins, and ſince that, met with it in the report of two ſeveral German authors.

Fuller, in his Holy State, ſays of this Perkins, that "he was an excellent chirurgeon at joynting of a broken ſoul; and would pronounce the word 'Damn' with ſuch an emphaſis, as left a doleful echo in his auditors' ears a good while after." He was lame of the right hand; and Hugh Holland, in his Icones, ſaith of him:

Dextera quantumvis fuerat tibi manca, docendi
Pollebas mirâ *dexteritate* tamen.

Tho' nature thee of thy *right* hand bereft,
Right well thou *writeſt* with thy hand that's *left*.

The ſame ſtory is told by Julian de Medrano, of whoſe Common-place Book an edition was publiſhed, 1608, by Ceſar Oudin, ſecretary and interpreter to Henry IV. of France. The Spaniſh writer ſays, he heard the ſtory in the Bourbonois, where the people ſhowed him the houſe the parties had lived in, and the place where they were buried, and repeated to him the epitaph:

Cy-giſt la fille, cy-giſt le père,
Cy-giſt la ſœur, cy-giſt le frère;
Cy giſt la femme & le mary,
Et ſi n'y a que deux corps icy.

The author of the Myſterious Mother adds, in his preface, that there is a ſimilar ſtory in the Tales of the Queen of Navarre. It may be worth remarking, that Julian Medrano was a cavalier of her court, and dedicated his book to that princeſs; he, of courſe, would never have taken the ſtory from a book of tales, and given it as a fact that he had learned in his travels.

June 28, 1796. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was with infinite ſatisfaction I peruſed the obſervations of your intelligent correſpondent, J. W. on the villainy of pettifoggers, in your Magazine, No. IV, and I ſincerely lament the malpractice of the lower claſs of profeſſors of the law. The profeſſion of an attorney is no leſs honourable and lucrative, than uſeful to ſociety; his real duty being to vindicate the cauſe of the weak and the poor, againſt the oppreſſions of the ſtrong and the rich. That this is not the practice, the almoſt daily applications to the courts of law for redreſs, againſt needy or unprincipled practitioners, convince us: and

and, notwithſtanding the many attempts of the legiſlature, from the reign of Henry the IVth to the preſent time, to obtain a reform in the profeſſion, and the frequent cenſure paſſed, and puniſhments inflicted for profeſſional miſconduct, the evils ſtill exiſt. I am convinced that many nefarious tranſactions have never been brought to light, merely owing to the poverty of the victims labouring under their ruinous effects, and that many peculations have eſcaped puniſhment from the difficulty of obtaining redreſs, without an enormous expence, which few individuals, however able, are willing to riſk. In order to obviate theſe difficulties, I beg leave, through the medium of your uſeful Miſcellany to propoſe, That a ſociety ſhould be formed, of perſons anxious to ſtop the farther progreſs of profeſſional impoſition, to inveſtigate the baſe actions of unprincipled attornies, and to eſpouſe the cauſe of thoſe oppreſſed by their practices. In this ſociety many reſpectable members of the law would, no doubt, join; and from the united efforts of thoſe judges who have already taken ſo much pains to detect villainy, and of this propoſed ſociety, many of the evils now complained of might be remedied, and this at a trifling expence to the individual members, as the ſubſcriptions to ſuch an undertaking would certainly be numerous and liberal.

I have communicated theſe imperfect hints, not willing that any ſcheme which might tend to the good of ſociety ſhould remain untried; and hoping that ſome of your correſpondents will favour me with their ſentiments upon the ſubject, with the moſt expedient methods of furthering the deſign. J. W. F.

Weſt Smithfield, June 6, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me the favour, occaſionally, of a corner in the Monthly Magazine, to give publicity to a few things relating to WALES.

The following is a Literal Tranſlation of a poem, ſelected from the works of David ap Gwilym, printed in Welſh, at London, in 1789, edited by Meſſ. O. Jones and W. Owen. The author flouriſhed a little paſt the middle of the fourteenth century. He has always been a great favourite with his countrymen, and is generally denominated the Ovid of Wales.

Your's, &c.

July 5, 1796. MEIRION.

THE INVOCATION OF ST. DWYNWEN*.

DWYNWEN, fair as the hoary tears of morning, thy golden image in its choir, illumined with waxen torch, well knows the pains of yonder croſſed-grained mortals how to cure!

A wight that watches within thy choir, bleſt is his happy turn, thou ſplendid beauty! with ailings, nor with tortured mind, none ſhall return from Landwyn†!

Thy extended guardianſhip I crave, within thy holy diſtrict! Anxiety and pain oppreſs me! My troubled breaſt, for a fair maid, is one continued ſwell of amorous paſſion! Unceaſing pain, that ſprings from cares! Hence my diſeaſe, full well I know.

If I have not Morvid‡, and yet alive--behold, it is vain to live! Oh! make me well--(more pleaſing is the theme)--from this my languor, this my grief! Blend thy good offices of Love with God's free bounties, deigned through thee to man, for one bleſt year. Potent golden image, thou needeſt never dread the ſin of unreſiſting fleſh! He, that is peace complete, will not undo his work---God has made, that thou ſhalt not depart from heaven. No prude ſhall ken thee, through the paſſing year, when whiſpering good advice to us, in difficulties that may thwart our love. The jealous one, a black and envious man, bare ſcare-crow, never can do thee harm in his fierce fits of anger; he ſhall never cudgel thee, who art of nature chaſte. Haſten with thy reward.---Huſh, virgin!---It will not be a tedious concern. From Landwyn, a much reſorted ſpot, I know of many a happy turn, thou jewel of the land of faith!

Heaven has not refuſed thee an eaſy acceſs to peace; the praiſe of fluent tongue, man will not refuſe to thee. The good effect of prayers is always ſure. Thou, who art called of God, ſable-crowned maid, ſhould envy come, heaven is thy refuge, and manly arms. Let

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* The daughter of *Brycan*, a prince of a part of Wales, comprehended in the preſent county of Brecon. She was eſteemed the tutelar ſaint of lovers.

† A church in Môn or Angleſey, dedicated to Dwynwen, and the great reſort of her votaries.

‡ This lady was the theme of ſeven ſcore and ſeven poems of our bard. Yet he was unſucceſsful; for her father married her to a hunch-backed old man, who had more wealth than the man of ſong. But he contrived to carry her off twice from her huſband, which brought him into much trouble.

them

them be kept in mind. Bold would be the man to force my love away, whilſt, through the leaves of May, ſhe viſits me.

Oh, Dynwen! once if thou wouldeſt bid, beneath the woods of May, my Morvid, gay and ſprightly, to paſs the long and lingering day, fair Dynwen, I ſhould bleſs thee. Show me, from thy bright endowments, that thou art no coquette—Dynwen, good and wiſe!

By all thou didſt endure in troubles, of penance, in this world, and all its wrongs; by all that faith and animating piety thou hadſt whilſt thou wert here alive; by thy ſecluded ſtate, moſt pure; the chaſtity of thy reſtrained fleſh; if more is needful, by the ſoul of *Brycan Trib*, of powerful arm, I pray, chaſte jewel, through thy prevailing faith, effect my cure!

For the Monthly Magazine.

SONGS OF THE NEGROES IN MADAGASCAR.

The TEN following Pieces have been tranſlated into the Engliſh language, from a curious work, the *Chanſons Madagaſſes*, publiſhed at Paris, in 1787, by the Chevalier de Porney. As the ſubject is particularly novel and intereſting, the Tranſlator conceives they cannot fail to be acceptable to many of the readers of the Monthly Magazine*.

I.

WHO is the king of this land?—Ampanani.—Where is he?—In the royal houſe.—Lead me to him.—Comeſt thou with open palm, or with thy fiſt clenched?—I come as a friend.—Thou mayeſt enter.

Health to chief Ampanani!—White man, I return thy ſalutation, and prepare to harbour thee. What ſeekeſt thou?—I come to ſee this land.—Thy ſteps and thy looks are free. But the ſun is dying: it is the hour for the evening meal. My ſlaves, lay a mat upon the ground, and cover it with ſoft leaves of the banyan tree. Set on the rice, the milk, and the ripe fruit. Come, Nelahi. The faireſt of my daughters ſhall wait upon the ſtranger, while her ſiſters enliven our repaſt by their dances, and their ſongs.

Lovely Nelahi, lead the ſtranger to the neighbouring hut. Spread his mat upon the floor, and ſhower upon it looſe leaves. Then let fall the floating garment from thy loins, and gaze upon the eyes of our gueſt. If he look upon thee with longing, if his hand ſeek for thine, and draw thee gently toward him; then ſit thee down upon his knees, nor return till day-light permit thee to read upon his face the grateful ſmile of remembered enjoyment.

II.

WHO dareth to call Ampanani to combat? He graſps his bone-pointed zagay, and ſtrides acroſs the plain. His ſon ſteps by his ſide, as the young palm-tree on the hill. Ye ſtorm-winds, ſpare the young palm-tree on the hill.

The foes are many. Ampanani ſeeketh but one; and hath found him. Chief of our foes, great is thy praiſe. Thy zagay is red with the blood of our king: it flows not in vain.

Ampanani never bled unrevenged. The mightier blow of his ſtrength has ſtretched thee on the ground. Fled is thy deſpairing hoſt; but death ſtalks behind them to their home, and triumph hurls his torch upon their dwellings. Their town is a heap of aſhes.

The conqueror returns at leiſure, driving before him the lowing herds, the fettered captives, and the wailing women. Simple children, ye ſmile, and have a maſter!

III.

Ampanani. MY ſon is fallen in fight. Weep, my friends, for the ſon of your chief! Let us carry his corſe to the incloſure where dwell the dead. High is the wall about it, and crowned with ſkulls of the horned ox. Let no one look over into the dwelling of the dead. They are eaſy to anger, hard to ſoothe, and their vengeance is cruel. Weep for my ſon!

Men. No more ſhall the blood of the foe ſmoke red upon his arm.

Women. No more ſhall his lips kiſs other lips.

Men. The fruits ripen no longer for him.

Women. His arm reclines no longer on the boſom of his beloved.

Men. Now ſhall he not ſing of his joys in the ſhade of the tufted tree.

Women. Now ſhall he not ſay to his beloved at night, we will be happy once more.

Ampanani. Ye have bewailed my ſon long enough. Let ſorrow make room for joy, leſt to-morrow we go where he is gone.

* The Editor alſo acknowledges the receipt of a Vocabulary of the Madagaſcar language; on account of its length, he is obliged, however, to defer inſerting it till a more convenient opportunity.

IV.

PUT not your truſt in the whites, men of the ſhore. In the time of our fathers, they came out of the ſea. We ſhowed them lands where they might rear their huts; where their wives might ſow and might reap. We ſaid to them, be juſt, be good, be our brothers.

The whites promiſed fairly. We let them make banks about their town, and circle it with their fiery weapons. When they had got a ſtrong hold, they ſent prieſts among us to talk of a new god, and to bid us obey him and them. We ſaid, we will die rather than be ſlaves to the whites and to their god. We fought againſt their thunder and their lightning. We fell month after month by thouſands; but we exterminated all the whites. Put no truſt in them any more.

Other whites, and mightier, have come from the ſea, and hung a gay flag upon the ſhore; but our gods were angry. The rains, and the thunder, and the hot winds went among them, and thoſe who died not are fled. We yet live free Put not your truſt in the whites, men of the ſhore.

V.

Ampanani. LOVELY captive, what is thy name?

Vainab. I am called Vainah.

Ampanani. Vainah, thou art beautiful as the firſt beam of the morning. But why hangs the tear on thy long eye-laſhes?

Vainab. King, I had a lover.

Ampanani. Where is he?

Vainab. Perhaps he periſhed in thy battle; perhaps he found ſafety in flight.

Ampanani. Be he fallen or fled, I will be thy lover.

Vainab. O, king, take pity of the tears that wet thy feet!

Ampanani. What wilt thou?

Vainab. The unhappy one has kiſſed my eye-lids; he has kiſſed my lips; he has ſlept upon my boſom; he dwells in my heart: nothing can tear him from it.

Ampanani. Take up the veil, and cover thy young charms.

Vainab. Allow me to ſeek him among the ſlain, or among the fugitives.

Ampanani. Go, lovely Vainah. Periſh the wretch that would ſnatch a kiſs mingled with tears.

VI.

ZANHAR and Niang made the world. Zanhar, we pray not to thee: wherefore pray to a good God? It is Niang whom we have to appeaſe. O, Niang! thou ſpirit of might, roll not thy thunders over our heds; bid not the ſea to overſtep its limits; ſpare the green fruits; wither not the rice in its flower; open not the womb of our women on the unlucky days, in order to force the mother to drown her offſpring, the hope of her old age. O, Niang, undo not all the benefits of Zanhar. Thou reigneſt over the wicked, are they not enow? Torment no longer the good.

VII.

IT is ſweet to lie down, during the heat, beneath a leafy tree, awaiting the coolneſs of the evening gale.

Draw nigh, ye women. While I lie beneath the leafy tree, let me hear the ſlow words of ſong. Let me hear the ſong of the maiden, when ſhe braids the mat of ruſhes, or when ſitting by the rice, ſhe drives away the hungry birds.

My ſoul is bathed in ſong. Your dance is ſweet to me as a kiſs. Soft be the ſound of your voices: ſlow your geſtures and your ſteps: let them image the melting of pleaſure.

The gales of evening awake. The moon begins to gleam through the branches on the mountain-top. Go and prepare the repaſt.

VIII.

O DO not drag me to the ſhore; do not ſell me to the white men. Let me not leave for ever the dear land of my home. My mother, did I not ſuck at thy boſom? Am I not the firſt fruit of thy love? What have I done, that I ſhould deſerve to be a ſlave? I have comforted thy age; for thee I have ſtubbed the ſoil; for thee I have gathered the fruit; for thee I have dared to gripe at the river-fiſh. I have covered thee from the chill-dews of night; I have carried thee at noon to muſky ſhades; I have driven the ſtinging flies from the couch of thy ſleep. O, my mother, what wilt thou do without me? Will the price of my hard doom buy thee another daughter? Thou wilt periſh for want, unwatched in the ſickneſs of age: and I ſhall grieve that I am not by to help thee, Mother, mother, ſell not thy only child.

IX.

WHERE art thou, lovely Yaoona? The king is awaked. He has ſtretched out his hand to careſs thy beauties. He finds thee not. Where art thou, guilty Yaoona?

In the arms of a new lover, thou art lapt in delight. Cling, cling, to thy joys

joys while thou mayeſt; for theſe are the laſt of thy life. Terrible is the wrath of the king.

Guards, bring hither Yaoona, and the youth who is feaſting on her embraces.

They are come naked, and in bonds. Fear has not wholly quenched the pleaſure that ſwam in their looks.

Traitor! take up that zagay, and fell thy miſtreſs to the earth. The youth ſhudders; he draws back, he covers his eyes with his hand.

The tender Yaoona beheld him with looks ſweeter than the honey of ſpring, wherein love ſhone through her tears.

The furious king ſnatches up the heavy zagay, and hurls it with might. Yaoona is ſtruck—ſhe totters—her lovely eyes cloſe—the laſt ſigh opens her ſtiffening lips.

The lover ſhrieks with horror. It was his cry of death. Another zagay has pierced his ſide. He falls upon the corſe of Yaoona.

Sleep together henceforth, ye unfortunate! ſleep in peace in the ſilence of the tomb!

X.

TERRIBLE Niang, why doſt thou open my womb on an unlucky day?

How ſweet is the mother's ſmile when ſhe leans over her new-born child. How cruel the hour when ſhe muſt caſt him into the flood, and take away the life of her firſt-born. Innocent creature—the day which thou ſeeſt is unhappy; it entails woe upon thy future life. If I ſpare thee, uglineſs ſhall wither thy cheek; burning fevers ſhall ſcorch thy veins; thou ſhalt grow up in ſuffering. The juice of the orange ſhall not be refreſhing to thy lip; the hamattan ſhall blaſt the rice of thy planting; the fiſh ſhall ſhun thy nets; the kiſs of thy miſtreſs ſhall be cold and uncheering; impotence ſhall purſue thee to her arms. Die, my ſon, die once for all, to eſcape a thouſand deaths. Niang—cruel neceſſity! Niang—terrible Niang!

On the Poetry of Spain and Portugal.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the literature of Spain and Portugal is not attended to at preſent, when the ſtores of German imagination are open to us, is not to be wondered at; but it is ſtrange, that the ſame neglect ſhould have prevailed in thoſe earlier periods, when tranſlations were ſo common, ſo uſeful, and ſo honourable. The beſt Italian poets were naturalized in England, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James; at that time, Spain was in the meridian of its glory, and it might have been imagined, that the fame of Lope de Vega would have reached this iſland. I believe, however, that, except Fanſhaw's verſion of the Luſiad, no poetical tranſlation, from either the Spaniſh or Portugueſe, appeared in England, till the editor of "*The Reliques of Ancient Poetry*," whoſe taſte and genius equal his erudition, excited ſome curioſity in the public mind by the beautiful ballad, "*Rio verde, Rio verde.*" Mr. Miekle's Luſiad, and Mr. Hayley's account of the Araucana, ſoon followed. The former of which has, perhaps, exceeded the original; and the latter occaſioned regret in every reader, that the ſketch has never been filled up. Here (I believe) our acquaintance with Spaniſh and Portugueſe poetry has ſtopped. We have, indeed, often heard of Lope de Vega, and Mr. Hayley has mentioned the Ulyſſes of Gabriel Pereira de Caſtro, and the Malaca Conquiſtada of Franciſco de Sa de Menezes, as two poems which the Portugueſe themſelves eſteem only inferior to the Luſiad of their great Camoens; we have heard their names indeed, but with their merit the Engliſh reader is utterly unacquainted.

It is my intention, Mr. Editor, in your future Numbers, to give ſome account of the beſt Spaniſh and Portugueſe poets, to analyze the plans of their moſt eſteemed works, and tranſlate ſuch ſpecimens as, while they are brief enough to ſuit your Magazine, may give ſome idea of the genius, taſte, and manner of the authors.

The proſe writers of theſe countries (except the great Cervantes) are, for obvious reaſons, leſs valuable than their poets. Learning has never flouriſhed enough in either of the kingdoms, to form the taſte of the inhabitants; and genius and imagination will not atone for the want of taſte and erudition in a proſe writer. It would be improper to paſs them over in ſilence; but a brief notice will be ſufficient.

Spain and Portugal had reached the meridian of their glory, while the arts were yet in their infancy. Individual genius will be found then to have flouriſhed moſt when the community ſhall have been moſt flouriſhing; Athens was moſt glorious when Sophocles and Euripides ſucceeded the aged Æſchylus;

and Ovid, Horace, and Virgil wrote at the time when Auguſtus ſent forth his decree, that all the world ſhould be taxed. Uniform experience will atteſt the truth of the obſervation; why this ſympathy ſhould exiſt, I know not; but poetical genius is certainly a barometer that riſes or falls according to the ſtate of the political atmoſphere. Boſcan, and Garcilaſſo de la Vega, and Diego de Mendoza fought and conquered for their country, under Charles the Fifth; and their ſpirits partook of the elevation they had aſſiſted her to obtain; and they were followed in Portugal by Franciſco de Sa de Miranda, Antonio Ferreira, and Pedro de Andrade Caminha.

It may, perhaps, raiſe a ſmile, to aſſert that the poetry of Spain was purified and corrected, by introducing an Italian taſte into the country. At this period, however, ſuch a revolution in literature was effected by ſuch means. Marino ſoon corrupted the taſte of Italy, and Spain ſoon followed the faſcinating faults. Always fond of the extravagant, and miſtaking hyperboliſm for grandeur, quaintneſs for wit, and the obſcure for the ſublime, the Spaniards readily fell in with the faſhion of the day; and the ſatire of Cervantes proved powerleſs here. The decline of the empire quickly ſucceeded, and Lope de Vega lived to witneſs the defeat of that Armada, which, with more extravagance and leſs genius than he uſually diſplayed, he had commanded "to go forth and burn the world."

Spain has never recovered herſelf ſince the ruinous reign of Philip the Second. Not content with oppreſſing the Spaniards by the inquiſition, he made them the inſtrument of oppreſſion abroad; there indeed he failed; but though the liberty of Holland was eſtabliſhed, the glory of Spain was deſtroyed. We may be allowed to regret, that liberty and ſlavery ſhould be ſo ill-diſpoſed, that a people, the moſt deſerving of freedom, ſhould be degraded under the vileſt deſpotiſm, while the moſt worthleſs race in Europe are free: the Spaniſh character is capable of all improvement; but to degrade the Dutch, would be impoſſible.

Affiliated with Spain, by the gentle ties of Ruſſian-like adoption, Portugal partook of its decline. She ſhook off her chains indeed, but "the iron had entered her ſoul:" and that nation which once excited the wonder, and deſerved the admiration of the world, became contemptible to the reſt of Europe, and terrible only to its ſubjects. He who entertains liberal ſentiments, if he be obliged to ſubmit his productions to the ſcrutiny of the inquiſition, will write with timidity; and it may ſafely be aſſerted, that he who writes timidly, cannot write well. To look for the bold ſublimity of genius where men are thus depreſſed, were as rational as to chain a race-horſe, and expect him to win the race.

Thus has the tyranny of ſuperſtition co-operated with the decline of the country, to check the progreſs of literature in Spain and Portugal. Yet, during what may be called their Auguſtan age, ſuch was accompliſhed. The applauſe of Cervantes ſhould excite ſome attention to the productions of the two Leonardos; he who admires the Luſiad of Camoens, may wiſh to form ſome acquaintance with his epiſtles and ſonnets; and he who has read the Viſions of Quevedo, will readily believe, that much genius muſt exiſt in the ſix quarto volumes of the works of this excellent author.

Spain has been wonderfully prolific in poets. In the Parnaſo Eſpanol, is given a liſt of ſuch only as are mentioned by their more celebrated authors; and this amounts to the aſtoniſhing number of 571, which the Editor ſays, is not a third part of the poets with whom the public are acquainted. The numbers in Portugal are ſtrangely diſproportionate; for father Joaon Bautiſta de Caſtro, in his Mappe de Portugal, enumerates only 62 epic and lyric writers, and 15 comic ones. But it is probable, that the greater part of the bards whoſe names ſwell the Spaniſh liſt, are remembered no where elſe, when, in the Portugueſe account, common ſenſe may for once have checked the vanity ſo characteriſtic of the nation.

Mr. Dillon's Letters on the Origin and Progreſs of Poetry in Spain, will give the reader a good general view of the ſubject. It did not enter into this gentleman's plan to enlarge on the works of any particular author, or give ſpecimens to the Engliſh readers: the few ſpecimens that he has printed, are untranſlated, and ſelected chiefly to ſhow their different metres. His work has been the companion of my Spaniſh ſtudies: I have derived pleaſure and inſtruction from it, and have only to regret, that by not extending his work, he has left a leſs able pen to attempt the ſupplement.

The ſubject of Portugueſe poetry has barely been touched upon by Mr. Dillon;

lon; he has only deduced it from the Galician, and mentioned a very few of their authors; this field may therefore be looked upon as new.

I can promiſe the reader ſome information on theſe ſubjects: of this he may be aſſured, that I ſhall not aſſume the appearance of information when I poſſeſs it not; in treating of thoſe authors who are familiar to me, my own opinion may properly be expreſſed; with reſpect to thoſe of whom I know little, I ſhall conſequently ſay little from myſelf: the man who can enjoy credit for acquiſitions which he does not poſſeſs, muſt be dreadfully diſtempered with vanity.

The Spaniards call their nine moſt favourite authors the nine Spaniſh muſes: they are Garcilaſo de la Vega, Don Eſteban de Villegas, Quevedo, Count Bernardino de Rebolledo, Lupercio Leonardo de Argenſola, and his brother Bartolomé, Father Luis de Leon, Lope de Vega, and Don Franciſco de Borja y Aragon, Prince of Eſquilache: many of equal merit are excluded from the liſt, and, perhaps, ſome of ſuperior; with theſe, however, I ſhall begin my taſk.

The poet is indeed a citizen of the world; in every country, and in every age, he meets with ſome congenial ſpirit; to him time is annihilated, and he converſes with Homer and with Oſſian: it is to ſuch readers chiefly that I addreſs myſelf; and if, when they are introduced to Borcan, Garcilaſo de la Vega, Quevedo, and the two Leonardos, they do not add them to the number of their friends, I ſhall at leaſt have enlarged the circle of their acquaintance. Your's, &c.

July 3, 1796. T. Y.

THE ENQUIRER. No. VI.

QUESTION: *Is Verſe eſſential to Poetry?*

LET ME, FOR ONCE, PRESUME T' INSTUCT THE TIMES,
TO KNOW THE POET FROM THE MAN OF RHIMES. *Pope.*

IN this age of bold examination, in which high pretenſions of every kind are, without ſcruple, brought to the touch-ſtone of reaſon, it may not be thought preſumptuous to enquire, whether that ſpirit of monopoly, which has proved ſo injurious in eccleſiaſtical and civil ſociety, has not alſo found its way into the republic of letters. There is, perhaps, ſome reaſon to aſſert, that an arrogant aſſumption of this kind has been made in favour of poets. That ambitious race, not ſatisfied with holding the almoſt undiſputed poſſeſſion of the firſt diviſion in the ranks of literary merit, have, by the help of that magical wand which they know ſo well how to uſe, conjured up a wall of ſeparation between themſelves and other writers. Fancying the inhabitants of this conſecrated incloſure a privileged order, they have been accuſtomed to look down, with a kind of ſenatorial haughtineſs, upon the proſe-men, who inhabit the common of letters, as a vulgar, plebeian herd. Without fear of offending the god Terminus, I ſhall, in this paper, take leave to examine, whether this wall of ſeparation ought to remain?—whether the excluſive appropriation of the term *poetry* to verſe, has any ſolid foundation?

It affords a tolerable preſumption in favour of the opinion that verſe is not eſſential to poetry, that, among the numerous definitions given of this art by critics, not one is to be found, which diſtinctly marks the boundaries between poetry and proſe, or ſuggeſts any reaſon for confining the productions of the muſes within the incloſure of meaſured lines.

Ariſtotle makes the eſſence of poetry to conſiſt in imitation: at the beginning of his poetics, he deſcribes muſic, dancing, and poetry, as imitative arts. After the Stagyrite, Horace requires his poet to make his language a copy of life:

——*reſpicere exemplar vitæ.*

Among modern critics, Voſſius defines poetry to be the art of repreſenting actions in metre: Batteaux, in his Belles Lettres, calls poetry the imitation of elegant nature; and Trapp, in his Lectures on Poetry, gives, upon the ſame principle, this laboured definition: "Poetry is the art of imitating or illuſtrating, in metrical numbers, every being in nature, and every object of the imagination, for the delight and improvement of mankind." Without dwelling upon the obvious objection to this definition, that the term *imitation* is improperly uſed to expreſs the deſcription of objects by arbitrary ſigns, which exhibit no copy of nature; if the definition be admitted, it muſt evidently comprehend all verbal delineations of nature, whether in verſe or proſe. A proſe-comedy is at leaſt as perfect an imitation of nature as a tragedy in verſe; and a well written novel is as accurate a copy of nature as an epic poem.

Other critics have choſen to derive their

their definition of poetry from its *end*; though they have been by no means agreed, whether that end be principally to inſtruct or to pleaſe. Racine, and others, have held, that the primary object of poetry is inſtruction; and in ſupport of this opinion they have remarked, that, in ancient times, poetry was employed to perform the office of an auxiliary to religion and virtue. A modern critic, of great refinement in claſſical taſte, but too deeply imbued with the ſubtilty of the Warburtonian ſchool, has, on the contrary, taken much pains to prove that the firſt object of poetry is to pleaſe, and that this is the only kind of literary compoſition in which uſe is ſubordinate to pleaſure; and he has hence deduced a definition of poetry, conſidered as an art, deſcribing it to be: "Such a way, or method, of treating a ſubject, as is found moſt pleaſing and delightful to us." If either of theſe definitions be adopted, it is evident that they make no other difference between poetry and proſe, than in the degree of power which the former may be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs above the latter, of conveying inſtruction, or affording pleaſure. Towards the purpoſe of inſtruction, verſe can contribute nothing, except as an aid to the memory; for that of conveying pleaſure it will be allowed to poſſeſs peculiar, but certainly not excluſive advantage.

A definition of poetry, ſimilar to that of biſhop Hurd, is given by Johnſon. "Poetry is the art of uniting pleaſure with truth, by calling imagination to the help of reaſon." "The true poet," he adds, "enables you to feel what you remember to have felt before, and to feel it with a great increaſe of ſenſibility: you recognize a familiar image, but meet it again amplified and expanded, embelliſhed with beauty, and enlarged with majeſty." This is an admirable deſcription of the power of fine writing; but it applies as truly to works of fancy and ſentiment in proſe as in verſe.

Thoſe writers appear to have approached neareſt to a true definition of poetry, who have underſtood it to be the immediate offſpring of a vigorous imagination and quick ſenſibility, and have called it the language of fancy and paſſion. This appears to have been the idea entertained of poetry by Plato, and to have furniſhed the chief ground of his excluſion of poets from his republic. Cicero formed the ſame idea of poetry; and ſaid, that "while all other accompliſhments muſt be acquired by inſtruction and precept, the poet derives ficient reſources from himſelf, from native vigour of his mind, and a ce divine impulſe." This notion is ado among the moderns, by Dr. Blair. this idea of poetry ariſe the terms *enthuſiaſm*, and *poetic inſpiration*, and application of the title *Vates*, both to poet and the prophet. Little credi indeed, given to the modern poet's vocation of the Muſes; and we now dom read of Mount Parnaſſus, or waters of Hippocrene: but poets are conſidered as men inſpired by the po of imagination, and pouring forth ſtrong language of fancy and feeli It, however, by no means neceſſa follows, that they muſt ſpeak and w verſes. In the rude ſtate of nature, fore the art of verſification was kno men felt ſtrong paſſions, and expre them ſtrongly. Their language wo be bold and figurative; it would be hement and abrupt: ſometimes, un the impulſe of the gentle and the tend or the gay and joyous paſſions, it wo flow in a kind of wild and unfette melody; for, under ſuch impreſſio melody is natural to man. Theſe firſt preſſions of paſſion and ſentiment wo be poetry, but they would not aſſu the regular form of verſe. So artific a production muſt have been the reſult innumerable efforts, and could not att any high degree of perfection but in period of great refinement. "No c can doubt," ſays Quintilian, "that pc try, at firſt, flowed without art; and t it was reduced to feet after the ear h diſcovered, by frequent obſervation, regular intervals of melodious ſounds."

If the ſeveral excellencies of poetry diſtinctly examined, it will be found th except meaſured harmony, none of th are excluded from proſe.

We have the authority of Horace of Johnſon, and a ſtill higher author that of common ſenſe, for aſſertin that truth and nature are the baſis of literary merit: and it will not be p tended, that truth and nature are the cluſive poſſeſſion of the verſifier. T ſtores of knowledge and ſentiment equally open to the man of ſenſe and formation, or to the man of feeling a fancy, whether he expreſſes his conce tions in verſe or in proſe. He who capable of conceiving a noble, a tend or an ingenious ſentiment, may be a fi lime, a pathetic, or a witty writ though he ſhould not chooſe to give ideas a metrical dreſs. Milton wo

have written a magnificent fable concerning the loſs of Paradiſe, and Butler a *witty* tale of Hudibras, had they only expreſſed their conceptions in proſe.

If it be one of the offices of poetry, to exhibit exact and lively pictures of men and things; if it be the province of the poet, to obſerve, with a diſcriminating eye, the objects which are beſt adapted to excite emotions, and to repreſent them with ſuch diſtinctneſs and force as to make a vivid impreſſion upon the reader's fancy; what reaſon can be given, *why theſe* effects may not be produced in proſe? The ſame objects, on either ſuppoſition, lie before the eye or imagination of the writer; he has acceſs to the ſame magazine of words; and he has equal ſcope for the exerciſe of judgment and taſte in the arrangement of his materials.

If, beyond the ſimple deſcription of real objects, it be underſtood to be the peculiar privilege of the poet to give *ideal* exiſtence to objects, and ſcenes of which no archetype is found in nature; if we be told, that fiction is the hallowed temple of poetry, and reminded of "the poet's eye in a fine phrenzy rolling," &c. this character may be aſcribed to poetry in its full extent, without confining it within the narrow incloſure of metre. By the united aid of memory, and the power of aſſociation, to give birth to imaginary beings, to tranſfer the powers of one being to another, to people any part of the univerſe with new forms, to call up ſpectres from the infernal deep, to bring down divinities from the celeſtial regions, and even to beſtow perſonal exiſtence upon abſtract ideas; theſe wonders, fancy can perform; and the man who poſſeſſes, in an uncommon degree, this inventive faculty, has, undoubtedly, the beſt title to the appellation of poet, according to the original meaning of the term; for he is, in truth, a creator. But this divine power is not the excluſive privilege of thoſe who have acquired the art of meaſuring out words in regular feet; and introduced, at fixed intervals, ſimilar ſounds. The mechanical taſk of verſifying, and the ſublime operation of poetic invention, are not ſo intimately conjoined by nature, as not to admit of an eaſy ſeparation; and it is an indiſputable fact, that fictions of the boldeſt kind, which have required the higheſt exertion of genius, have been written in proſe as well as in verſe.

The character of poetry, which may ſeem moſt to require that it be limited to verſe, is its appropriate diction. be admitted, that metaphorical la being more impreſſive than genera is beſt ſuited to poetry. That ſtate of mind, which poetry ſu naturally prompts a figurative ſtyl the language of fancy, ſentimer paſſion, is not peculiar to verſe. ever is the natural and proper e ſion of any conception or feeling i tre or rhyme, is its natural and expreſſion in proſe. All beyond a departure from the true princi taſte. If the artificial diction of n poetry would be improper, on ſimil caſions, in proſe, it is equally im in verſe. In ſupport of this op the appeal may be made, not only general ſenſe of propriety, but to moſt perfect models of fine writin Greek poets. The language of great maſters is always ſo conſon nature, that, thrown out of rhyth would become the proper expreſſi the ſame ſentiment in proſe. If mo poetry will ſeldom bear to be broug the ſame taſte, it is becauſe the ta the moderns has been refined to a de of faſtidiouſneſs, which leads the prefer the meretricious ornaments of to the genuine ſimplicity of nature.

If, in order to eſtabliſh the opir that verſe is not eſſential to poetry were required, that examples ſhould adduced of writings in proſe, which ſeſs all the properties of genuine poe except its metrical numbers; it woul eaſy, in treating the ſubject more large, to point out many paſſages limely poetical in the proſe parts of Hebrew ſcriptures; to refer to m dialogues of Plato, replete with eleva conceptions and poetical diction; to to the reader's recollection Xenopho Choice of Hercules, the Table of Ceb the Metamorphoſis of Apuleius, with beautiful Fable of Cupid and Pſych many of the productions of Lucia ſportive fancy, and ſatyrical humo and Cicero's Dream of Scipio, wi many paſſages, truly poetical, from h orations and philoſophical writings. well as from the works of ancient hiſt rians, moraliſts, and critics: nor w it be leſs eaſy, among the moderns, produce a long liſt of poetical hiſtoria fabuliſts, and noveliſts; to refer to t writings of Rabelais, Cervantes, a Sterne; to lay open the rich poetic ſto of the Engliſh Oſſian; to recal the amu ment which every youthful fancy h received, from the wonderful tales f t

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Arabian Nights Entertainments; to mention the elegant fictions lately produced by the fertile genius of Wieland, and by other German writers; and laſtly, to dwell upon the numberleſs beauties of Fenelon's Telemachus, a work which poſſeſſes every character of the epic, except verſification.

In farther confirmation of the opinion ſupported in this paper, may be adduced the authority of Horace. He gives the honourable appellation of poet, not to the mere verſifier, but to the man who poſſeſſes the divine inſpiration of genius, and can command a ſuitable grandeur of expreſſion:

Ingenium cui ſit, cui mens divinior, atque os
Magna ſonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem.

And to prevent miſapprehenſion, he gives an example of a paſſage from *Ennius*, in which, when the verſe is broken up, that is, when the paſſage becomes proſe, the reader ſtill finds *diſjecti membra poetæ*, the limbs of the diſjointed poet.

The preſent diſcuſſion is not a mere verbal diſpute. Its object is more important, than to introduce a new, or extended uſe of the term poetry: it is, to detect one of thoſe numerous miſtakes in the uſe of words, which are attended with ill effects. In appropriating the name of poet to the compoſer of verſes, the honours of poetry have been confined to this claſs of writers; and it has not been ſufficiently perceived, that all the eſſential and moſt valuable powers of the poet may be found in one, who does not underſtand, or who is not willing to ſubmit to the mental fatigue of practiſing, the art of verſification. It is not my deſign to depreciate this art. Though it may not, in theſe degenerate times, be able to perform all the wonders of Orpheus's lyre, it can ſtill add an irreſiſtible charm to the productions of fancy. Verſe is certainly the faireſt dreſs of poetry; and when true genius and correct taſte employ it to embelliſh their productions, the finiſhed piece is deſervedly placed in the firſt claſs of human productions. But let not the honour due to that divine enchantreſs, Poeſy, whoſe ſublime conceptions fill the fancy, and delight the heart, be beſtowed upon the hand-maid, whoſe humble office conſiſts alone in melodious arrangement. It were as if the mechanical hand, that prepares and mixes the painter's colours, were to ſteal away the praiſe from the inventive genius which produced and executed the deſign. Nor let thoſe whoſe literary productions are dictated by a ready invention, a glowing fancy, and a feeling heart, and chaſtiſed by a ſound judgment and correct taſte, be refuſed an honourable ſtation among poets, merely becauſe their works are not caſt in the mold of verſe. Let the excluſive homage which has hitherto been paid to the firſt claſs of poets be diſmiſſed with other ſuperſtitions; and let the merit of every literary performance be fairly eſtimated, not by the comparatively trivial circumſtance of having been written in proſe or verſe, but by the ſhare of judgment, genius, and taſte which it diſcovers.

It obviouſly follows from the point eſtabliſhed in this paper, that the terms *poetry* and *proſe* are incorrectly oppoſed to each other. *Verſe* is, properly, the contrary of *proſe*; and becauſe poetry ſpeaks the language of fancy, paſſion, and ſentiment, and philoſophy ſpeaks the language of reaſon, theſe two terms ſhould be conſidered as contraries, and writing ſhould be divided, not into poetry and proſe, but into *poetry* and *philoſophy*:—a diviſion which might anſwer an uſeful purpoſe, by occaſionally reminding both poets and philoſophers of the propriety of keeping within their reſpective provinces: poets might learn that their proper office is to amuſe rather than to inſtruct the world, in *which*, *as* poets, they have hitherto had little ſucceſs: and —which is more important—philoſophers might learn, in inſtructing mankind, to abandon the idle project of amuſing them at the ſame time, with poetical fancies and fictions.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

I READ, ſir, in your Magazine for April, a paper, the deſign of which, is to ſhow the impolicy of large farms, in a national view; the writer of which informs us, that he reſides in the country, and has done ſo for ſome years. Had it not been for ſuch information, I ſhould have concluded that his reſidence had been (to uſe a country phraſe) within the ſound of Bow-bell; if this is not the caſe, however, it is plain to me, that there are perſons who live in the country, that are far from being acquainted with the true ſtate of the neighbourhoods where they reſide. —Unacquainted, indeed, muſt that man be with agricultural purſuits, who recommends the diviſion of farms into ſuch hands as can command a capital from 50l.

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to 100l.; ſuch a plan, if adopted, could ſcarcely fail to bring thoſe capitals to nothing, and leave the good people of England deſtitute of bread in a great degree. I had, indeed, heard, that ſober citizens, when talking over rural affairs, had propoſed ſuch a ſcheme; but really imagined, that ſuch ideas had blown away with the fumes from the pipe with which they aſcended. How great my ſurpriſe, then, to find a country gentleman adopting them! and I was led to ſuſpect, that he muſt have lately been paying a viſit to his friends in town, who were accounting for the preſent high price of proviſions, by the increaſe of monopoly and large farms.

But, ſir, I wiſh to reaſon with your correſpondent, and to appeal not to conjecture and opinion, but to matters of fact. I lay it down as the fair and indiſputable *datum* in this caſe, that the man who by his ſkill and induſtry, makes his land the moſt productive, is both the beſt farmer, and the beſt friend to his country—whether he holds a *greater* or a *leſs* number of acres. To cultivate land to advantage, it is neceſſary to have a ſtrong team of horſes or oxen; the man who fails in this reſpect, ſeldom, if ever, has his land well broken up and made a *tilth* fit to receive the ſeed; it is alſo of great importance to have land well manured, either by compoſt to be purchaſed, or made from a large ſtock of cattle kept upon the farm; but theſe things are generally beyond the reach of the perſon who has only a ſlender capital, and, in conſequence, they are very frequently but partially done. Take a ſurvey of various diſtricts in the kingdom, where the large farmer uniting ſkill, capital, and induſtry, ſpares neither labour nor expence to cultivate and manure his land in the higheſt degree; and, in general, you will find he is rewarded by luxuriant crops, when the ſeaſon does not prove unkind: whilſt the leſſer farmer, in many inſtances, for want of ſufficient ſtrength, having done his tillage in a leſs perfect manner, and, for want of capital, having been ſparing in his manure, his crops do not exhibit that luxuriant appearance, nor yield ſo great a produce, as would otherwiſe have been the caſe. I have heard of farms, that have been in the hands of ſmall farmers, which were generally reputed ſterile and bad land, and which have brought ſome of their occupiers to poverty; that on being cultivated by ſuperior ſkill, and ſuperior capital, have ſoon exhibited an appearance that has made a conſiderable alteration in the ſentiments of perſons reſpecting the ſtaple of the land. Inſtances might be produced, where the received opinion of the country has been, that ſuch ſorts of land were unfit to produce wheat; nor would that opinion, probably, have been changed, had not an alteration in the management of it been adopted by a *large farmer*, who by attention and perſeverance, has made it produce as good wheat as any in the neighbourhood. I do not mean to aſſert, that there are no large farmers who neglect their buſineſs, and where this is the caſe, I readily grant their farms would be better in other hands; but theſe are comparatively few: nor do I mean to ſay, that there are no ſmall farmers who are both ſkilful and ſucceſsful in the cultivation of their farms, and are entitled to great commendation in this reſpect; but ſpeaking from what has fallen under my obſervation, I have no doubt but the large, or I would rather ſay, the moderate-ſized farm, produces more corn, in proportion, than the ſmall one; and, conſequently, is of more general benefit.

It has, however, frequently been obſerved, that if it be admitted that the large farmer produces more *corn* than the ſmall one; yet, with reſpect to *pigs* and *poultry*, he is far behind him; the truth of this I am much inclined to ſuſpect; a judicious pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled, "Thoughts on the cauſe of the high price of proviſions*," has the following obſervations on this ſubject: "But ſuppoſing the practice of converting ſmall farms into large ones was much more general than it is, yet I am perſuaded, this country would reap a conſiderable benefit from it; for farms of about 300 acres of arable, with a ſuitable quantity of paſture land, will, in general, be occupied by perſons much more able to manure, cultivate, and ſtock them to advantage, than thoſe ſmall ones cultivated by perſons of inferior rank. If, therefore, farms of the above deſcription are more productive, in proportion, than ſmall farms, there will of courſe be a larger quantity of offal corn, and culture of clover-graſs, to feed ſwine; ſo, then, as every good farmer muſt be ſenſible, that no one thing in huſbandry turns to ſo good an account as hogs, he will, if he conſults his own intereſt, breed and fatten more, in proportion, than ſmall farmers can do; ſo that, inſtead of farms of a moderate ſize having a tendency to

* In a Letter addreſſed to Sir John Sinclair, bart.

leſſen the breed of *hogs*, they increaſe it. And in reſpect to *poultry*, whether any alteration, by laying ſmall farms into large ones, has leſſened the breed, our conſumption will beſt determine; for near double the quantity (at leaſt in London) is conſumed now, than was fifty years ago. Such an amazing increaſe of this article of proviſions, muſt ſhow, that not only the practice of breeding poultry is become more general, but that it is reaſonable to believe, ſome great benefit has ariſen to promote this great produce, from land being better cultivated." I am perſuaded, ſir, that the high price of bread corn may be ſatisfactorily accounted for, to every unprejudiced and reflecting mind, on far better grounds than either a monopoly, or the increaſe of large farms.—The *two* laſt crops of wheat, taken generally, have been far from abundant; and there has been a failure of the importation of foreign wheat (till very lately) in any conſiderable quantities: theſe admitted facts, when compared with our aſtoniſhing conſumption (beyond all former experience) lead to the true cauſe of that comparative ſcarcity which has been felt.—The ſupply has not been adequate to the demand: and if fleets and armies muſt be victualled: if thoſe whoſe part we have been taking in the preſent conteſt, ſtand in need of a ſupply from our granaries: till theſe calls ſhall ceaſe, the poor man of Britain muſt be contented to yield a part of his loaf; or Providence afford us a harveſt more than uſually plentiful.—Let us not, then, impute blame, where blame is *by no means due*; from my own obſervations, I am well convinced, that many large farmers, for their ſpirited exertions in raiſing of cattle and of corn, are entitled (inſtead of reproach and cenſure) to the gratitude of their country.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

June 9, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following intereſting particulars, relative to the internal management of the cotton manufactory at Glaſgow, have been lately tranſmitted by Mr. DAVID DALE, an eminent cotton manufacturer of that place, to T. B. BAYLEY, eſq. of Hope, near Mancheſter, in anſwer to ſome Queries addreſſed by the latter gentleman to Mr. Dale.—As one of the numerous readers of the Monthly Magazine, in the town of Mancheſter, I wiſh Mr. Dale's letter to be preſerved and circulated in your Publication, in the hope that it may produce ſome other communication, of equal value, relative to other manufactories. Your's,

July 8, 1796. A. B.

QUERIES SUBMITTED TO MR. DALE, OF GLASGOW, BY MR. BAYLEY, OF MANCHESTER.

1. *The dimenſions of ſpinning-rooms, eſpecially the height?*
2. *Number of ſpindles in a room?*
3. *Modes of ventilation and purification?*
4. *Number of boys and girls in one room?*
5. *Hours of labour, of reſt, and for meals?*
6. *Rules for cleanlineſs and health?*
7. *Time and manner of teaching the children to read, and of religious inſtruction?*
8. *Mode and time of hiring?*
9. *Whence the mills are ſupplied with labourers?*
10. *Means employed to prevent, or to correct the typhous fever?*
11. *Mode of lodging and feeding the children?*
12. *What are they fit for when too big for the ſpindles?*
13. *Are they commonly ſtrong for labour, or otherwiſe? &c.*

MR. DALE'S ANSWERS TO THE SAME.

1. The ſpinning, and all the other rooms, are of the whole extent of the buildings, without any ſubdiviſions, and are from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet long; from twenty-ſix to thirty feet wide, and all of them in height ten feet from floor to floor, or nine feet clear of the beams.

2. The ſpinning-rooms contain each about two thouſand ſpindles.

3. Ventilation is greatly promoted by the rapid motion of many parts of the machinery; freſh air is introduced by regularly opening the windows at top, on both ſides of the houſe. To increaſe the circulation of this ſtill more, air-holes, ſix inches ſquare, on a level with the floor, are opened below every other window through the walls, at the diſtance of fourteen feet from each other; but theſe are only of advantage in ſummer, as the cold in winter precludes the uſe of them. The means of purification in uſe are, waſhing the walls and cielings of the rooms, at leaſt once a year, with new ſlacked lime, weekly waſhings of the floors and machinery with ſcalding water, and frequent and conſtant bruſhings of the walls, cieling, and floor.

4. The greateſt number of perſons in any one room is ſeventy-five, in ſome there are only fifty.

5. The

5. The hours of labour are eleven and a half each day, viz. from ſix o'clock in the morning to ſeven o'clock at night, with half an hour of intermiſſion at nine o'clock for breakfaſt, and a whole hour at two for dinner.

6. The only rules for cleanlineſs and health, are ſuch as enjoin the practices mentioned in anſwer to the third query.

7. Seven is the hour of ſupper; in half an hour after, at moſt, and as much ſooner as poſſible, the teaching commences, and continues till nine o'clock. The ſchools at preſent are attended by five hundred and ſeven ſcholars, in inſtructing whom ſixteen teachers are employed, thirteen in teaching to read, two to write, and one to figure, beſides a perſon who teaches ſewing, and another who occaſionally teaches church-muſic. The mode of teaching is as follows: The courſe is divided into eight claſſes, according to the progreſs of the ſcholars: to each of theſe claſſes one or more teachers are aſſigned, as the numbers in that ſtage of advancement may require. To the teachers is ſpecified in writing how far they are reſpectively to carry forward their ſcholars; which ſo ſoon as they have accompliſhed, the ſcholars are tranſferred to the next higher claſs, and the teacher receives a ſmall premium for every one ſo qualified*. In their reſpective claſſes, the teachers promote emulation in the uſual way, by making the top of the claſs the poſt of honour; which is ſtill farther kept up by the diſtribution of ſmall rewards every half year to ſuch as, from an account taken once a fortnight, appear to have been moſt frequently uppermoſt. On Sundays, that part of the children who cannot go to church from want of accommodation, are kept buſy at ſchool; and in the evenings, after public worſhip, the uſual teachers ſpend regularly three hours in giving religious inſtruction, by cauſing the ſcriptures to be read, catechiſing, &c†. Beſides theſe night-ſchools, there are two day-ſchools for children too young for work, which, as well as the night-ones (excepting the providing their own books) are entirely free of expence to the ſcholars.

8. The time of hiring differs with the different deſcriptions of children. Thoſe who agree for a ſtipulated weekly wage, and who generally are ſuch as live with their parents, are commonly engaged for four years; while ſuch as are received from the workhouſe in Edinburgh, or who are otherwiſe without friends to take charge of them, and who, in lieu of wages, are maintained and educated, are bound four, five, ſix, or ſeven years, according to their age, or generally till they have completed their fifteenth year. The mode of hiring is generally by contract of the parents, or curators of the children in their behalf.

9. The ſupply of workers for the mills comes, either from the native inhabitants of the place; from families who have been collected about the works from the neighbouring pariſhes, and more diſtant parts of the country; or laſtly, from Edinburgh and Glaſgow, by the number of deſtitute children theſe places conſtantly afford.

10. When fever, or any other epidemical diſorder appears in the boarding-houſe, where that deſcription of workers who do not receive their wages in money are accommodated, the means uſed to prevent the ſpreading of the infection are, the immediate removal of the ſick to a detached part of the houſe, and a frequent ſprinkling and fumigating of the bed-rooms with vinegar. Typhous fever has not appeared there for years, but has during that time been in the village, though never general; yet in no caſe, ſo far as circumſtances afforded the means of judging, did it appear to originate in the mills, or even to be communicated by the intercourſe the workers have there with each other‡.

11. The

* The following is a ſtatement of the numbers in each claſs at preſent, which affords an accurate view of the general ſtate of their education:

In the 1ſt, or latter claſs,	there	65 ſcholars.
2d	—	82
3d	—	76
4th	—	65
5th	—	44
6th	—	44
7th	—	51
8th	—	80

The eighth, or higheſt claſs, are all good readers, and employ the half of their time each night in writing. Such as ſtand in no farther need of inſtructions in reading, of whom there are about twelve boys and twelve girls, employ the remainder of their time after writing, in learning arithmetic and ſewing, except on occaſional nights appointed for reviſing their reading.

† There is accommodation at church for only one hundred and fifty children; they all go to it in rotation.

‡ The following ſtatement of the number of children in the boarding-houſe, at different periods, and the annual deaths there, beſt evinces their general ſtate of health:

11. The greateſt part of the workers are lodged in their parents' houſes in the village, in the immediate neighbourhood of the mills, or in the town of Lanark, one mile diſtant; the principal part of their food, as is uſual in the country, conſiſts of oatmeal.

Thoſe who get their maintenance in lieu of wages, are lodged all together in one houſe. They conſiſt, at preſent, of three hundred and ninety-ſix boys and girls. There are ſix ſleeping apartments for them, and three children are allowed to each bed. The cielings and walls of the apartments are white-waſhed twice a year with hot lime, and the floors waſhed once a week with ſcalding water and ſand. The children ſleep in wooden-bottomed beds, on bed-ticks filled with ſtraw, which is in general changed once a month; a ſheet covers the bed-ticks, and above that are one or two pairs of blankets, and a bed-cover, as the ſeaſon requires. The bed-rooms are carefully ſwept, and the windows thrown open every morning, in which ſtate they remain through the day. Of late, caſt-iron bedſteads have been introduced in place of wooden ones. The upper body-clothing in uſe in ſummer, both for boys and girls, is entirely of cotton, which, as they have ſpare ſuits to change with, are waſhed once a fortnight. In winter the boys are dreſſed in woollen cloth; and they, as well as the girls, have complete dreſs ſuits for Sundays. Their linens are changed once a week. For a few months in ſummer, both boys and girls go without ſhoes and ſtockings. The proviſions are dreſſed in caſt-iron boilers, and conſiſt of oatmeal porridge for breakfaſt and ſupper, and milk with it in its ſeaſon. In winter, its ſubſtitute is a compoſition of molaſſes, fermented with ſome new beer, which is called ſwats. For dinner, the whole of them have every day, in all ſeaſons, barley-broth made from freſh beef. The beef itſelf is divided amongſt one-half of the children, in quantities of about ſeven ounces Engliſh to each; the other half are ſerved with cheeſe, in quantities of about five ounces Engliſh to each; ſo that they have alternately beef or cheeſe for dinner, excepting now and then a dinner of herrings in winter, and freſh butter in ſummer. To the beef and cheeſe is added a plentiful allowance of potatoes, or barley-bread, of which laſt they have alſo an allowance every morning before going to work.

In 1792	270	boarders.	2 deaths.
1793	288		1
1794	306		0
1795	384		5
			8

12. and 13. As far as obſervation, with regard to theſe two queries, has extended, the workers, when too big for ſpinning, are as ſtout and robuſt as others. The male part of them are fit for any trades; a great many, ſince the commencement of the war, have gone into the army and navy, and others are occaſionally going away as apprentices to ſmiths, joiners, &c. but eſpecially to weavers, for which laſt trade, from the expertneſs they acquire in handling yarn, they are particularly well fitted, and of courſe are taken as apprentices on better terms. The females very generally leave the mills, and go to private family ſervice, when about ſixteen years of age. Were they diſpoſed to continue at the mills, theſe afford abundant employment for them at reeling, picking, &c. as well as to many more young men than ever remain at them.

On the Education of Diſſenting Miniſters.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you do not think it will be occupying too much of your agreeable Miſcellany, with the concerns of a particular body of men (a body, however, among whom, I believe, the Monthly Magazine has ſome of its moſt cordial friends) I ſhall beg your inſertion of a few reflections upon a matter touched upon by two of your correſpondents—the education of Miniſters among the rational Diſſenters.

I ſee, without ſurpriſe, much ungenerous triumph over the failure of the college at Hackney, in certain diurnal and periodical writings; among which, it is natural that a monthly publication, now moſt diſtinguiſhed for deviating from the character aſſumed in its title, ſhould ſtand foremoſt in bigotry and ſcurrility. But theſe worthies may reſt aſſured, that what they moſt dread, namely, the ſpirit of oppoſition to civil and eccleſiaſtical uſurpation, is ſtill alive and vigorous; and that, however circumſtances may vary its mode of operation, its grand object is by no means abandoned. This, however, is a digreſſion from the proper ſubject of my letter.

Various

Various unſucceſsful trials have now afforded ſuch practical proof of the almoſt inſuperable difficulties attending the eſtabliſhment of a collegiate plan of education among the rational Diſſenters (I uſe the word *rational* merely by way of verbal diſtinction) that it is probable the attempt will not ſpeedily be renewed. The point, then, for determination will be, what ſubſtitute can beſt ſupply its place? Now the education of youth deſigned for the miniſtry, has hitherto been generally regarded as a fundamental object in theſe inſtitutions; nor can it be doubted, that, by many, it is ſtill ſo conſidered. Aſſuming, then, the importance of this point, I own, I think the propoſal contained in Caſtor's letter, a very good one, and the beſt expedient that can, at an equal expence, be adopted. Doubtleſs, there are many diſſenting miniſters very capable of teaching the whole or part of what has conſtituted their own ſtudies, and whoſe ſituation is ſuch, that two or three pupils, with a *handſome* allowance, would be both an agreeable and uſeful domeſtic addition. And if there were a kind of interchange or rotation of pupils, each might enjoy the benefit of learning, from different tutors, that branch which they were beſt qualified to teach. In this caſe, it is true, they would no longer poſſeſs the advantage, or diſadvantage, of aſſociation with lay-ſtudents; but this (however it be conſidered) is already at an end, provided the collegiate ſyſtem, lately adopted, is not again to be tried. No other choice ſeems to remain, but either an *academy* for ſtudents in divinity alone, or, at leaſt, principally; or ſuch a *domeſtic* plan of education for them as Caſtor recommends.

But your correſpondent J. T. R. if I fully underſtand him, is of opinion, that the whole eſtabliſhment of miniſters to diſſenting congregations is unneceſſary; and that public worſhip may be profitably carried on without their help. This is an enlarged idea, and has been countenanced by ſome reſpectable names. And, indeed, upon a fair balance of the good and evil that have ariſen from ſetting apart a body of men for the purpoſes of religion, many may be perſuaded, that a ſect which attaches no particular powers or privileges to ſuch an order, but has rather been accuſtomed to look upon them with ſuſpicion, might uſefully give the example of doing without them. It may be thought, that learned men have in vain been ſo long employing themſelves in commenting on ſcripture, and compoſing ſermons and forms of devotion, if their labours have not as yet enabled a ſenſible layman to ſelect from printed books every thing neceſſary for the worſhip and inſtruction of Chriſtians. And as to what is called the *paſtoral office*, that has long ceaſed to be a branch of miniſterial duty among the rational Diſſenters, eſpecially of the ſuperior claſſes. Such, I ſay, may be the reaſoning of many thinking men upon this ſubject. Yet, from a ſurvey of human nature, and the real motives which actuate mankind, I am well convinced, that public worſhip, or religious ſociety of any kind, could not be kept up without a miniſtry, among people accuſtomed to its uſe. Beſides the pure ſpirit of devotion, and deſire of inſtruction, which operate on the frequenters of religious aſſemblies, who will deny, that reverence and reſpect for a particular character, curioſity, the love of novelty, and the mere habit of yielding to profeſſional authority, powerfully conſpire to the ſame end? When the leader of public ſervice was become only one of themſelves, how many of a congregation would be tempted to ſay, "Why ſhould I not read a ſermon and prayer of my own choice to my family, rather than come here to attend upon my neighbour's reading?" The mere circumſtance of the duty being in one caſe performed in *public*, in the other, in *private*, would not, in the eſtimation of many, be important enough to induce them to put a force upon their inclinations. Intereſt and attention would languiſh; natural indolence would ſoon find additional reaſons for ſtaying at home; and thus attendance would gradually dwindle away among the lukewarm, while the zealous would moſtly join themſelves to other congregations provided with a more attractive eſtabliſhment. I do not, by theſe obſervations, mean at all to enter into the queſtion concerning the general uſe and obligation of public worſhip, oppoſed to private; I am only ſtating probable events to thoſe who entertain no doubts on that head.

With reſpect to the wiſhes expreſſed by J. T. R for the revival of a place of liberal education for the *laity* among the Diſſenters, warmly as I concur with him in them, I am not able, in my own mind, to ſurmount the difficulties hitherto experienced in the maintenance of a proper diſcipline among ſtudents of that claſs under a collegiate plan—difficulties which

which have been the principal cauſe of the failure of thoſe well-intended attempts of this kind, which have been made for forty years paſt. The misfortune is, that a *ſanction* muſt ever be wanting to the diſcipline of a diſſenting college, forcible enough to control the irregular propenſities of youth let looſe from the reſtraints of a ſchool; but not yet fitted for ſelf-government. Even with ſuch ſanctions, we ſee how defective the inſtitutions of the eſtabliſhment are in ſecuring the morals and induſtry of their members. After all, if the diſſenting parent firſt chooſes a good ſchool for his ſon, and, when arrived at academical years, places him for higher inſtruction under the tuition of ſome perſon of real knowledge and enlarged ſentiments among thoſe of his way of thinking, he will probably unite as many of the advantages of liberal education with as few of its dangers as can be procured in the preſent ſtate of things.

London, July 4. LAICUS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

—I BEG leave to ſubjoin to this long, and I fear tedious letter, an account of the circumſtances of a remarkable lunar phænomenon, as they were related to me by two gentlemen who had an opportunity of obſerving it. The ſituation of the firſt obſerver (his view being bounded by houſes, &c) was not ſo favourable as that of the ſecond, who was travelling in the country, though the difference in the relations cannot be accounted for from this circumſtance alone. To theſe obſervations cannot indeed be applied the expreſſion of Plutarch, who, ſpeaking of the meaſurement of mount Olympus, by an ancient geometrician, ſays, the buſineſs was done ου παρεργως, αλλα μεθοδω και δι οργανων. Neither of the above gentlemen was provided with the means of very nice obſervation, as (for example) any inſtrument for meaſuring angles; yet the general accuracy and fidelity of both may be fully relied on. The phænomenon took place very early (viz. between twelve and one) on the morning of the 5th of Auguſt, 1795. The moon was ſeen by the firſt obſerver ſurrounded by a halo, and a bright line, as a diameter to this halo, parallel to the horizon, paſſed over the centre of the moon, on the diſk of which it was ſeen as a ſmall belt: at the two extremities of this diameter, and juſt without the circumference of the halo, were two *paraſelenæ*, irregular in ſhape, but coloured priſmatically with great vividneſs and beauty: from the two *paraſelenæ* were extended two ample arches, alſo priſmatically coloured near to their origin, but in a faint degree: theſe arches were of unequal extent. but if they had been ſufficiently extended, this obſerver thinks they would have met at a conſiderable diſtance to the north of the zenith. Whenever light clouds paſſed over the face of the moon, the *paraſelenæ* loſt their priſmatic colours, appearing only bright, like the halo and its diameter; on the cloud's paſſing away, the colours again became viſible. The ſecond obſerver, who, at the time of the phænomenon, happened to be at the diſtance of about eight miles eaſtward of the firſt, had a very diſtinct and extended view of it. He deſcribed the moon as only half-encircled (i. e. on the upper part) with a ſemi-halo, the brightneſs of which he compared to that of the galaxy: at the two extremities of this ſemi-halo, there were two *paraſelenæ*, priſmatically coloured, and accurately round; but fading by degrees into the azure of the ſky: from the *paraſelenæ*, extended eaſtward and weſtward, luminous arches, exactly parallel to the horizon, terminating (at what number of degrees diſtance either way could not be aſcertained) in two other *paraſelenæ*, of the ſame magnitude as thoſe neareſt the moon, but fainter. This obſerver was poſitive, that no luminous diameter paſſed between the two neareſt *paraſelenæ* over the diſk of the moon. The phænomenon continued without variation, except in brightneſs, during the whole time it was obſerved, which was hardly leſs than an hour: in what time, or by what gradual changes, it ceaſed, I have had no opportunity of knowing. A ſultry day followed theſe remarkable appearances; early in the afternoon, ſome thunder clouds were ſeen, but the evening was fine till eight o'clock; afterwards, the ſky became overcaſt, and the clouds thickened, hanging near the ſurface of the earth: about nine, P.M. I obſerved, in the ſouth-eaſt, ſome luminous appearances, like fire-balls, falling from the lower ſtratum of clouds to the ground: another luminous phænomenon occurred, which I ſhould have judged to have been the firing of a piſtol, had any report accompanied the appearance. As the night advanced, the thickneſs

neſs and darkneſs increaſed to an unuſual degree: about ten, rain began to fall, which, in the after-part of the night, and in the ſpace of about four hours, amounted in the rain-gage to 1105 inches. On the evening, and in the night, of the 13th of the ſame month of Auguſt, we had a remarkable ſtorm of thunder and lightning; in ſome places, at no great diſtance, it was violent almoſt beyond any thing remembered by very old perſons, doing much damage; and in other places it was accompanied with an inundation of rain. What connection might ſubſiſt between the ſtate of the air which gave occaſion to the lunar phænomenon, and the ſubſequent ſtate of the weather, I muſt leave to abler meteorologiſts to determine. Entreating your indulgence to my prolixity, I ſubſcribe myſelf

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
Chicheſter, May 10, 1796. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DIALOGUE OF THE GODS.

AN IMITATION OF WIELAND.

[*Note.* The reader is ſuppoſed to have peruſed the two dialogues, inſerted at p. 233. and 351, of the ſecond volume of Varieties of Literature, as the trains of idea therein contained are here often alluded to, and occaſionally thwarted]

JUPITER, NUMA, APOLLO; *afterwards* LELIO SOCINI.

Numa. THEIR own turn is coming now, Jupiter.

Jupiter. Whoſe, Numa?

N. I was lately amid the manſions of ſaint Peter. The ſaints and martyrs were bewailing their quenched tapers, and denuded temples. Every epithet of execration, that deſpairing vanity can prompt, they beſtow on the proteſtant ring-leaders of this epidemic reformation. I ſaw Hildebrand's proud ſhade turn pale, and preſs the tiara cloſer upon his brow.

Apollo. What had been the matter?

N. Some ghoſts had flitted to their purgatory from the fields of Ivri. I believe they never gave over their cauſe until now.

J. It is, however, by no means deſperate, as yet.

N. An event makes ſo much more impreſſion, than the cauſes which had prepared it.—

A. Upon the ignorant, whom it ſurpriſes.—

J. Alſo upon the intereſted, whom it whelms. Yet is every revolution in human affairs, and this, among others, in reality, but the criſis of a metamorphoſis long ago prepared, begun, and to be foreſeen. It is the evolution merely of a new bloſſom on the ever-teeming boſom of nature, which has, at length, acquired the vigour to unfold its colours to the ſun, and to purſue, in its turn, the endleſs progreſs through maturity to decay. Man, changeful man, will now tend this opening weed, or flower, until its fruit be ſet; and ſhake that down, in due ſeaſon, with the like ſtormy impatience, when its hues ſhall have faded in his eye, and its taſte have diſappointed his ſenſe. But, what could draw Numa to the haunts of the Chriſtian deities?

N. To ſeek a countryman of mine, whoſe ſhade Mercury pointed out to me, as it left the earth. It would ſtay no where. It looked at the heavenly kingdom of the proteſtants—viewed the good man, Luther, with a ſneer, and Calvin, with a frown—bowed to Melanchthon, and then hovered away, with Servetus and a few more, as if in queſt of a new limbo, to people with the ſages and heroes of a peculiar faith.

A. I ſhould expect as much from Lelio Socini?

N. The ſame: and he is to follow me hither.

A. For a nobleman, born in the boſom of Italian refinement, he was ſomewhat puritanical; but, for a puritan, certainly, the moſt poliſhed, moſt philoſophical.

N. How can it have happened that Apollo ſhould become acquainted with his character.

A. Tired out with the modern poems which the Muſes throng around me to recite, I have lately, for relaxation, employed the furies in reading to me polemic theology.

N. An occupation, I ſhould little have imagined for the leiſure of Phœbus, unleſs his fondneſs for divination led him to peruſe ſo much of the new theurgiſts, as relates to the expounding of prophecy.—

A. Which, in this age of prying ignorance, forms no inconſiderable portion of human literature.

LELIO SOCINI *appears.*

J. Approach, Lelio Socini, welcome hither, thou venerable old man. Although driven by the whip of perſecution from the ſtudious ſhades of Vallembroſa, and ſcarcely allowed, by prudent ſilence, to purchaſe a ſecure aſylum beſide the lake of Zurich, we bid thee hail! With us Olympians, the founder of a new ſect was never an object of ſuſpicion or averſion. "To each his own god," has always

ways been the tolerant maxim of this empire.

Socini. I have not found it ſo among thoſe of our empyreum or of our earth. A ſpirit of proſelytiſm marks our ſects, and, of excluſion, our eſtabliſhments.

J. Reſulting, naturally, from the different genius of the two religious ſyſtems.

N. And, therefore, remedileſs to theſe new doctors.

S. How ſo?

N. Our's was a religion of rites, and your's of creeds. With us the merit of the prieſt conſiſted in the exact performance of traditional ceremonies, and of the devotees in clinging to a hereditary worſhip. They were afraid of ſwerving, not from one code of opinions, written in Sybiline books, for all nations, but from a ritual, revealed apart to their ſeveral forefathers. Uniformity, therefore, where there were no ties of conſanguinity, would, to them, have appeared ſuſpicious; and change, a ſymptom of incredulity.

A. Shall I complete the antitheſis, auguſt Numa? (*Turns to* Socini.) But with you, opinions, not ceremonies, forming the link of union, and the ſuppoſed condition of divine favour; the merit of the prieſt was to conſiſt in his talents for ſophiſtry; and of the devotees, in perceiving the validity of his arguments. Now, to be perſuaded by evidence, difficult to eſtimate, and avowedly ſhort of demonſtration, in a word, to have *faith*, is ſcarcely poſſible to the human mind, without the corroborating ſuffrage of high authorities, of contiguous ſympathy, or of great numbers. Proſelytiſm, therefore, or the purſuit to public aſſent, muſt accompany.

S. Methinks, I have pointed out a mean, to conjure away this perturbing ſpirit.

J. Lelio! Lelio!

S. If, as I have taught, not opinions, but moral habits are the pledges of exiſtence—if my creed is ſo ſimple, as to admit of no ſubdiviſion, no pruning, ſo elegant as to ſatisfy a mind on the higheſt ſtage of improvement, toward which, therefore, every enquirer will tend, and beyond which the virtuous man will heſitate to proceed, ſurely, the induſtry of miſſionaries, or the patronage of power, are aids it may diſdain.

J. Hermes ſhall take thee, ſome years hence, to Poland.

S. My nephew, Fauſto, has often written to me thence. Our opinions draw the attention of the well-educated claſſes only of the merchants and nobles. Theſe do not ſeek to propagate them among the multitude, but leave the people to grow up to the opinions. A few public wranglingsin academic halls, or ſuch controverſial volumes as a diſſertation upon the inſcription of one of thy broken altars might give riſe to, ought not to be reckoned.

J. Ten years hence—

S. Not unleſs the diet ſhould have the imprudence to become intolerant, and, by throwing his adherents upon ſome political malcontents for protection, ſhould render monotheiſm the badge of a party; then, indeed, a ſpirit of propagating the doctrine—

J. Thou haſt, I own, much of the foreſight of a philoſopher.

S. I could alſo conceive a patriot band, the remnant, ſuppoſe, of Soderini's adherents, converſing, in the gardens of Ruccellai, on the means of detaching the people from the Houſe of Medici, whoſe influence, ſo hoſtile to the liberty of Florence, is ſupported by vaſt private wealth, by an immenſe patronage, eccleſiaſtical and civil, by popular manners, and by the encouragement of trifling literature and adulatory artiſts.

J. Well, Socini!

S. Such friends of freedom, deſirous of drying up theſe ſources of corruption, might reflect, that the merchants would not ſuffer them to interfere with the wealth derived from oriental traffic, that the common weal required the preſervation of the civil patronage, and, therefore, might prefer the ſuppreſſion of the religious penſioners. But, conſidering that the atheiſm propagated at Naples, in order to leſſen the power of the clergy, introduced among the populace a libertiniſm, which reſpected not property, which ſhuddered not at aſſaſſination; and that, inſtead of ſerving the cauſe of liberty, this philoſophy only broke down a barrier againſt mob-rule, and prepared the deſpotiſm of Aniello, they would undoubtedly look out for a religion tending to looſen whatever held the clergy derive from opinion, without ſhaking any of the motives to morality. Finding the outline of ſuch a ſyſtem in my writings, they might encourage for this their uſeful purpoſe, an offenſive ſpirit of proſelytiſm among my followers. Here, again, it would reſult from the peculiar external circumſtance, which made it the exoteric doctrine of a political party, and not at all from the nature of the notions taught.

N. To be rid of the dogmas of excluſive ſalvation, is, no doubt, depriving perſecution of her faireſt pretext.

A. One

A. One would think you wanted to convert us, Socini; and thought your ſcheme of religion the beſt poſſible.

S. Naturally, I muſt think it ſo.

A. And, like thoſe proteſtant iconoclaſts below, in order to generalize it, would let looſe the rapacity of the courtiers and of the rabble, to ſtrip the prieſthood of their endowments, and the altars of their maſter-works of art.

S. Hold, hold, Apollo! The poſſeſſions of the clergy concern the civil lawgiver. I ſhould call him immoral, if, during the life of perſons, enjoying them under the faith of ancient laws, he were to decree their confiſcation. With pomp of worſhip I wage no war.

A. Then you approve not the northern reformers.

S. Like them, I ſhould contend againſt the luxury of the prieſt, againſt whatever ſerves to aſſociate authority or veneration with his perſon, independently of his intellectual or moral worth. I ſhould be afraid of rites, in which he played an important part.

A. Such as the deification of wafers?

S. Yet I cannot conceive but that pictures, repreſenting the uſeful actions of any benefactor to his ſpecies, may hang, with advantage to public virtue, againſt the walls of a temple.

N. Worſhip is made for man, it ſerves not thoſe above him.

S. If, therefore, poetry and muſic can render it more delightful, if the waving of incenſe, offering a few ears of corn, or even the pageantry of ſolemn pantomime, can render it more impreſſive, I conſent. To erect ſtatues to the illuſtrious dead, or to preſerve their monumental altars within precincts where they will be guarded from irreverend mutilation, or ungrateful injury, appears to me a religion of the heart, which did, indeed, degenerate, both in ancient and modern Rome, into a ſtupid idolatry. But, merely becauſe public inſtruction formed ſo ſubordinate and imperfect a part of ſocial worſhip, and becauſe the impiety of mingling prayer among the divine honours, ſo worthily earned by our hero-prophet—

J. Recollect with whom you are talking, friend Socini.

S. Is Jupiter not content, that the the gratitude of mankind for ſervices rendered them by wiſe inſtructions, by beneficial conduct, by diſintereſted devotement, ſhould be the motive and the meaſure of poſthumous veneration?

J. And art thou not afraid, leſt ſome competitors of thy favourite ſhould divide or eclipſe his popularity?

S. I wiſh juſtice to be done. Let every temple open its ailes to cenotaphs, in honour of thoſe who have ſerved their ſpecies; and, I am confident, he will obtain, by common conſent, the chief altar. If there be inhabitants of Olympus, whoſe benefits have deſcended to the exiſting generations of men, let the buſt, the hymn, the memorial incenſe, the feſtive holiday, the voluntary proceſſion, again recal the recollection of their utility. Such celebrations will become incentives to new exertion. It will ſtill be poſſible to ſeparate, by a wide interval, the Creator from each of his creatures; the Arbiter of univerſal deſtiny, from the ſubjects of its laws; and, amid the attractive forms of idolatry, to prevent the growth of an intellectual or ritual polytheiſm.

A. The inconvenience of which we are not accuſtomed to diſcern.

N. And that polytheiſm, ſurely, will remain the preferable, which decrees poſthumous honours to courage, to talent; not that which reſerves them for anchorets and miracle-mongers.

S. The polytheiſm of modern Rome, Numa, was, I wiſh to think, an uſeful ſtep in the progreſs of human civilization. The ferocious qualities are but too apt to burſt forth in every ſtage of improvement. It ſhould be the object of religion, as well as of law, to reſtrain them, ſubſtituting to the dominion of force, a better. The canonizations did offer motives for ſelf-denial, beneficence, patience; virtues which, amid the licentiouſneſs of Roman decline, the egotiſm of unequal wealth, and the tyranny of barbarian invaders, could alone keep the world from that relapſe into ſavagiſm to which mankind is ever tending, and which would depopulate three-fourths of the globe, to make room for the lazy livelihood of an ignorant reſidue.

A. The religion of the Muſes and the Graces, ſurely offered a ſtronger antidote againſt this declenſion than that of Saint Peter's ſucceſſors.

S. Apollo, no! it might be more calculated to ſoften into elegance the harſhneſs of rude tribes, but it had no remedy for the vices of refinement. Aſſociated with all the pleaſures of human life, it forgot the virtues. Enjoyments are not enhanced by myſterious impreſſions, but moral conduct has need of encouragement in the hour of calumny or ingratitude. If diſappointed of its natural re-

ward, the confidence and eſteem of men, what ſhall animate its perſeverance but a belief in the approbation of a beholding and remunerating Godhead! By harbouring ſuch hopes, excellent men have ever been wont to allure themſelves to virtue.

N. So ſoon as moraliſts ſprang up among us, they inculcated a ſimilar notion amid the multitude.

S. But what with you was accidental, was with us eſſential. It has always been the ſtone of moral philoſophers to find a perfect motive for perfect conduct. The love of the beautiful or the uſeful is obviouſly inſufficient. A man in conceivable circumſtances would act abſurdly, if, for the ſake of theſe taſtes, he preferred the good of others to his own. Revelation alone ſupplies this perfect motive; it alone can incline the balance in caſes of colliſion between private and public intereſt, where, equitably, it ought to lean, in favour of the general welfare.

N. Revelation of what?

S. Of the moral attributes of an omnipotent Godhead.

N. Our philoſophers had diſcovered theſe—

S. Imagined them rather. Can arguments of deciſive weight be offered in behalf of theſe attributes, without firſt proving the certainty of a future ſtate of retribution? Do the appearances of nature even intimate ſuch a ſtate? We muſt enquire, then, for its annunciation by works in which ſhe heated not the iron, nor ſtruck the anvil.

N. Come with me to yon myrtle-grove, and there converſe.

S. I have converſed, through their writings, with the inmates of Elyſium. They may perſuade, but they cannot convince like ſupernatural interference. And even you muſt allow, that all hiſtorical evidence for the revelation of this eſſential truth, will operate as ſo much additional proof; and a proof, which at a future period——

N. to Jupiter. He brings back to my recollection, that ſingular apparition —— I have always an awful feeling when I think of it.

A. I ſhall comprehend your warmth, Socini, rather better after my converſion. Your inſpired moraliſts do not appear to me to have taught man to be happy. And as he muſt naturally be more perſuaded of the reality of his firſt life than of his ſecond, I cannot think it all abſurd to hesitate, before he ſacrifices much preſent happineſs to futurity.

S. I frankly own, that the fathers of our faith were, many of them, improperly auſtere, frowning down the pleaſures, moſt of which are innocent, and which humanity ſhould always deter us from forbidding, unleſs they are demonſtrably hurtful to ſociety.

A. What is no leſs unfavourable to human happineſs, they moſt abſurdly encourage the mortifications—

S. Miſtaking ſome paſſages of our holy books, which, by a more liberal interpretation——

J. Ever thyſelf—

S. Would be found to conciliate the happineſs of yon world, and of the future one.

J. This intermediate ſtate is a very fit place in which to accommodate matters between them. Nor will it be unworthy of thy enlightened benevolence ſtill farther to compare the religions of the ancient and modern world, and to endeavour at preparing for the reſtleſs and mutable ſons of earth, ſome eclectic ſyſtem of belief and ritual leſs hoſtile to reaſon and to pleaſure, than the four dogmas which theſe intolerant Reformers are arrogantly inculcating from the blood-ſprent ruins of the civil conſtitutions, upon their ignorant, gloomy, turbulent, and deſtroying followers.

A. In fact, I think the prieſt yet wanting, who ſhould repreſent the hero of your ſyſtem as the philoſopher of the graces, welcoming, at the feaſt of Cana, the ſocial goblet; proud of the attachment of lovely females, who hung upon his ſteps, emptied their precious perfumes upon his garments, and learned to love virtue, becauſe he was virtuous: ardent for his country's freedom, and when diſappointed of the general acquieſcence he hoped, at the annual aſſembly of the nation, in the reforms he had recommended, forbidding his followers to uſe the arm of violence, and ſuffering only the inſtitution of an anniverſary feſtival, to drink a commemorating cup of regret to the immortal memory of his benevolent, but unavailing, patriotiſm!

N. Is this irony, friend Apollo?

J. Or poetical idealization?

S. It would not diminiſh the utility of religion, to aſſociate what it needs of awful with the one Being worſhipped; and what it indulges of amiable with the character of the prophet whom it celebrates.

brates. I had to write to ſtern, diſputatious, taſteleſs men, to whom ſuch points of view had ſeemed profane.

A. Why then addreſs them?

S. They were altering the eſtabliſhments of their ſeveral countries. My reaſons might have guided them toward a faith worthy to be bought at the price of anarchy and rancour.

J. How extravagant a value you ſectchieftains ſet upon your theories!

S. Behold the effect thoſe men have produced. Their pupils are, I perceive, at preſent, too uncultivated to value a ſpeculative opinion for its beauty. Superſtition is, perhaps, as yet, too neceſſary a reſtraint among them to hazard enquiries about fundamentals. Their cold unintelligible beliefs may ſuit the uncivilized North, but will make no impreſſion on the Italian mind.

A. And will never call forth the ſublime conceptions of a Phidias, or a Michael Angelo?

N. Beings of a ſmall account in the eyes of theſe theoſophiſts. To which, among their claſſes of hierarchy, is Socini a friend?

S. To any, which ſhall make the prieſt a citizen, by reſtoring him to domeſtic relations; which ſhall prevent the clergy from cohering into one body corporate; and which ſhall maintain, by the opulence of the paſtor, a permanent intercourſe between him and thoſe he is to inſtruct.

A. You would leave him, I ſuſpect, to ſubſiſt, like the ſtrolling ſtatuaries of the Syrian goddeſs, upon the alms of the people?

S. The groveling ſuperſtitions being generally moſt productive, I ſhould unwillingly abandon the prieſt wholly to the contributions of the multitude. He is to inſtruct, he muſt be educated, and the coſt of his education ſhould be reimburſed. The village can ill afford a ſalary ſtipend; the city could eaſily ſupply a too bountiful one. A part, then, of their ſalary, at leaſt enough to ſecure an informed clergy, the ſtate muſt furniſh; but let it aſk for this no requital, no given tenets, no power of promotion or expulſion. Let the voice of the people name, remove, applaud, cenſure. I am too proud to conſent that I ſhould owe it to an act of uniformity, a general acquieſcence in my opinions.

Jupiter. Thou needeſt not anticipate their ſpeedy prevalence. The age is, no doubt, to arrive, when Europe will at this time be wiſhing for a new religion. Thine is not unlikely to ſuit. It may even then have yet the attractions of novelty. Governments in thine own country are in a natural ſtate, tolerably free, and in the hands of the wealthy and informed: no popular fanaticiſms are wanting to bring about their diſſolution. Elſewhere, as thou haſt obſerved, the people are not grown up to thy opinions. When they ſhall begin to feel the contemptible barbariſm of their new creeds, and ſhall wiſh to ally the taſte of the philoſopher with the morals of the Chriſtian, they will, no doubt, look back to the inſtructions of the Sage of Sienna.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TOPOGRAPHICAL hiſtory is ſo intereſting a ſubject, and yet ſo frequently treated of in a ſuperficial, if not a diſguſting manner, as to have excited, in many perſons, both wonder and prejudice; wonder at the want of judgment in the writers, and prejudice againſt ſimilar productions.

Conſidered as unfolding ſcenes more immediately domeſtic, topographical hiſtory may be reckoned partial in its advantages, and confined as to its incidents; but in reference to the progreſs of the fine arts, and to events and improvements of general importance to a country, it takes a more ſtriking character; and its form ſhould aſſume not only an agreeable, but a dignified appearance.

Whence, then, hath ariſen the prejudice againſt this ſpecies of literature? Not merely, I apprehend, from the limited nature of topographical hiſtory, but from the uninviting aſpect that it too often aſſumes, and the awkward arrangement in which it is diſpoſed. Inſtead of being carried over a landſcape, where every thing ſhould be ſcenery and deſcription; where agriculture and commerce, the progreſs of the arts, and the improvement of political ſociety, ſhould delight us with their agreeable variety, we are detained by minute deſcriptions of things, which, in themſelves, are of no conſequence, or which can only amuſe a particular claſs of readers, by dry narratives, frequently erroneous, conveyed with taſteleſs formality, from one compiler to another; with inſipidities of private families, and tedious details of local antiquities, muſty inſcriptions and mouldy reliques, of as little conſequence to ſociety as the verſe called ἀσύνθετον, in

the Greek Anthologia, which are left unnoticed, even by critics: ſo that a writer who has rendered important ſervice to youth, in his "England Delineated," has obſerved, reſpecting ſuch hiſtories, "that works of this kind are of a very low order in literature, abounding with groſs faults, both in plan and execution *."

I have now lying before me the Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire, by Mr. David Williams, a writer of diſtinguiſhed talents. This production is the reverſe of thoſe already deſcribed. I intend to make one or two remarks on topographical hiſtory, in a way of curſory obſervation, not of regular criticiſm, on this excellent work.

We may conſider this ſubject in reference to hiſtory.

The hiſtory of remote ages (and in tracing the origin of countries, recourſe muſt be had to it) is generally involved in obſcurity, ſo that fable ſupplies the want of truth: and though it may be ſaid, that fables are founded in ſome truth, yet, generally ſpeaking, the fables are ſo prominent, and the truth ſo concealed, that mankind are hurried into numerous errors. Mr. Hume obſerves, that fables, which are uſually employed to ſupply the place of true hiſtory, ought entirely to be diſregarded; or, if any exception be made to this general rule, it can only be in favour of the ancient Grecian fictions, which are ſo celebrated, and ſo agreeable, that they will ever be the objects of the attention of mankind. With this remark of Hume I do not wholly agree, though a conſiderable degree of reſpect is due to it.

Gwent was the name of the country now under conſideration, when it obtained that of Monmouthſhire. By the ancient appellation, Gwent, was ſignified, ſometimes, a part of the lordſhip of Glamorgan; at other times, the general name of a kingdom, including the ſouth-weſt diſtricts of the preſent England, and all Wales; and ſometimes it ſignified a ſubordinate principality, including the preſent countries of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and parts of Hereford and Glouceſter. The circumſtances which reduced the ancient boundaries of Gwent to thoſe of Monmouthſhire, form the general ſubjects of its hiſtory.

The ancient, and, indeed, almoſt the only writers, uſually referred to for the hiſtory of Britain, are Cæſar and Tacitus: the former made various remarks, during his expeditions into this country, and received information from men of high rank, who deſerted to his ſtandard. Cæſar's account differs, in many reſpects, from ancient traditions and uniform conſiſtent alluſions. Mr. David Williams obſerves, that he will not ſubmit to the deciſions of Cæſar (whoſe knowledge related principally to tribes on the eaſtern coaſt) when ſet againſt the illuſions of poetry and fable, or the authority of Geoffry of Monmouth, when not dictated by national vanity or ſuperſtition.

The following obſervation, which is both original and important, I tranſcribe:

"Cæſar, the Cambrian Poets, and the Tranſlation of Tuſſilio, by Geoffry of Monmouth, are the principal authorities on the ſubjects under conſideration."

It may appear extraordinary to the reader, that of thoſe authorities, the writer of this hiſtory ſhould prefer the poets and fabuliſts; becauſe poets profeſs to deceive, and fables and apologues are formed on facts and events which are ſometimes diſcernible: but of all men the moſt to be guarded againſt, is a fine writer, who forms his periods by his ear, and who, like the ſyren, may enchant the judgment to vitiate the heart.

Topographical hiſtory, therefore, calls for taſte and ſelection, more particularly in what relates to hiſtory and antiquities. Perſons accuſtomed to follow great authorities, in excluſion of the natural ſources of information, have no right to complain that they have been miſled. The numerous manuſcripts, we are told by Mr. Williams, relating to South-Wales, in the libraries of the Britiſh Muſeum; of the Welch Charity School; of Jeſus College, in Oxford; of Sir W. W. Wynne, at Wynneſtay; of Mr. Panton, in Angleſey; of Mr. Powel, of Llanharan; and of Mr. Thomas, of Groſe, in Glamorganſhire, &c. if collated, and rendered literally into Engliſh, and minutely explained by a Britiſh linguiſt and antiquary, as competent as Edward Williams, might probably furniſh materials for an intereſting ſpecies of hiſtory, developing the principles and cuſtoms on which the ancient inſtitutions of the iſland were formed.

Mr. Williams profeſſes to have approached theſe ſources of information, though not to have reduced the chaos into order. The antiquary and hiſtorian, therefore, who expects to receive much original information reſpecting South Wales, in the Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire, will not be diſappointed.

But

* Dr. Aikin.

But my principal design was to make a few remarks on topographical history in reference to scenery, and as aiding the genius of poetry. This I beg permission to do in your next month's Magazine; when, though I mean not to crowd my letter with observations on this very ingenious History of Monmouthshire, I shall, probably, be happy to avail myself of some very beautiful views in this delightful country. Your's, respectfully,

July 14, 1796. G. D.

Remarks on A. B.'s Strictures on the Talents of Women.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE petty and unphilosophical contest respecting sexual superiority, has, in this advanced age of reason and science, become frivolous and unintersting. Of all exclusive pretensions, there is none more absurd and mischievous, in its operation and consequences, than that of mind. That one half of the human species, on a self-erected throne, should prescribe bounds to, and impose intellectual fetters on, the other half; and dictate to them to what purposes they are to apply, and how far they are to be allowed to exercise, their common faculties, is not more intolerable than vain. How long, with sectarian inconsistency, will man refuse the liberty he claims; how long will he cherish, with narrow policy and superstitious veneration, the maxims of tyranny, and the institutions of barbarism? These idle disputes were entirely superseded, the moment that an enlightened philosophy demonstrated, "That man (including the species, without distinction of sex) was simply a perceptive being, incapable of receiving knowledge through any other medium than that of the senses: that the actions and dispositions of men are not the offspring of any original bias that they bring into the world, in favour of one sentiment or character rather than another, but flow entirely from the operation of circumstances, and events acting upon a faculty of receiving sensible impressions: that all our knowledge, all our ideas, every thing we possess as intelligent beings, comes from impression. All the minds that exist set out from absolute ignorance. They received first one impression and then a second. As the impressions became more numerous, and more stored by the help of memory, and combined by the faculty of association, so the experience increased, and with the experience, the knowledge, the wisdom, every thing that distinguishes man from what we understand by a "clod of the valley*." This, adds our author, is a simple and incontrovertible history of intellectual being. Allowing this statement to be just, from whence is derived the fanciful distinction between creatures similarly organized, endowed with a like number of senses or inlets to perception?

Assuredly, your correspondent is wonderfully generous in granting, that women have "a right to the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures"—though this, he seems to imply, is to be subject to some limitations. The existence of the *right* is proved by capacity, and not to be yielded as a favour. The argument upon which the superiority of man is grounded, is both novel and curious.

"There have certainly been female writers, of very considerable merit; but no evidence has yet appeared that they possess powers equal to those of men. We have never yet seen a female Homer, or Virgil, or Bacon, or Newton. Great numbers of women have received a much better education than Shakspeare ever enjoyed; and yet, I believe, we may venture to ask, whether the works of all the female authors who ever existed, taken collectively, are equal in value to the works of Shakspeare, an uneducated man?" Admitting, for the sake of the hypothesis, these observations to be just, is the superiority of a whole species to be deduced from the example of a few individuals formed by extraordinary circumstances? But we are willing to grant still more to A. B. and yet deny the conclusion which he has so sagaciously and triumphantly inferred.

We will allow that, upon the aggregate, from a fair calculation, the balance of intellectual attainment would, probably, be found on the side of the men. And why? Not from any occult and original difference in their conformation, but because the education of women has been uniformly more *perverted*, as well as neglected, than that of men. Their general inferiority, then, follows as a consequence from the principles already stated: nor is it necessary to refer to remote and mysterious causes what may be traced, with much greater facility, to sources obviously existing and daily observed.

* Godwin's Political Justice.

ſerved. Many women, it is ſaid, have been better educated than Shakſpeare. This would be difficult to prove, when education is comprehenſively conſidered, as conſiſting of precept, accident, ſocial intercourſe, and political inſtitution. In all theſe branches, by which the human character is wholly modified, women ſuffer great and peculiar diſadvantages. Till it can be demonſtrated, that man has a ſixth ſenſe, or ſome method of acquiring, combining, and aſſociating his ideas, from which nature has precluded woman, theſe arrogant claims muſt be referred to the ſame ſource with every other proud and excluſive pretenſion.

In the early ages, and in the infancy of reaſon, every appeal was decided, and every diſpute ſettled, by brute force. Man having, for phyſical purpoſes, a *ſmall* degree of ſuperior bodily ſtrength (for the difference, at preſent obſervable, is the ſyſtematic reſult of education and habit) ſubjugated woman. As civilization advanced, the ſlavery of the female was meliorated, and in an exact ratio with rational and philoſophical improvement, became leſs and leſs apparent. But, ſo intoxicating is the nature of power, endeavours were ſtill made to ſophiſticate and entangle the truths which could no longer be ſuppreſſed: and woman, beginning ſo to feel her own dignity, and to aſſert the glorious privilege of thinking and reaſoning, was to be flattered into the feeble imbecile creature which (excepting a few individuals, whoſe number, we perceive with pride and pleaſure, is daily and rapidly increaſing) has, in every age, corrupted, degraded, and, in her turn, tyrannized over her oppreſſor. Rouſſeau, whoſe genius and vanity led him to adopt and defend eccentric and erroneous opinions, which he ſo well knew how to render alluring by the charms of a captivating eloquence, ſet the example, and reared, on fanciful principles, a dazzling and beautiful hypotheſis, involving in itſelf contradictions, and demonſtrably falſe. Woman herſelf, cajoled by theſe artifices, has, not unfrequently, been induced pertinaciouſly to contend for "the ſentiment that brutalizes her," and to relinquiſh the only valuable and noble purpoſe of exiſtence, *mental* and *moral* improvement, which are *inſeparably* connected, becauſe ſhe is told, in the faſuing accents of a deſigning courtier—"That it would be an unjuſt monopoly to pretend to be at once the *moſt lovely* and the wiſeſt part of the human ſpecies." Amidſt the diſadvantages under which women have hitherto laboured, the heroines of antiquity, Semiramis, Zenobia, and Boadicea—the Catherines of the North, and Elizabeth of England; the Leſbian Sappho, the Grecian Hypatia, Madame de Chatelet, the commentator upon Newton; Dacier, the tranſlator of Homer; and Macaulay, the Engliſh hiſtorian, with many others, who have rendered their names illuſtrious, have afforded proofs of powers and capacities, perhaps, little leſs extraordinary than either thoſe of Homer, Newton, or Shakſpeare. How have arts, ſciences, literature, morals, and happineſs been impeded in their progreſs by jealous and paltry contentions for pre-eminence, whether monarchical, ariſtocratical, feudal, profeſſional, or ſexual? When will the miſts of prejudice be diſpelled by the light of reaſon? When will a generous policy take place of partial inſtitution? When ſhall we ceaſe to be diſguſted with unmeaning and oſtentatious pretenſions to liberality of ſentiment; liberality which has hitherto been little more than a name?

July 2, 1796. A WOMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Latinity of a deputy profeſſor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, has afforded much amuſement to the men of Oxford; and his prolegomena are in great requeſt at their evening potations. The Germans amuſe themſelves with laughing at both parties; and the Preface to Brunk's Apollonius afforded a ſpecimen of the eſtimation in which the claſſical literature of Oxford is held upon the continent. They are now attacking the letter of Dr. Holmes to the Biſhop of Durham, on the preparations for the Septuagint verſions; and, on correcting a little piece, I muſt confeſs, indeed, of rather bald Latinity, they exclaim, that he writes ſo very *unlateiniſch*, ſo very unclaſſically, as may be ſeen even from the title page, that in many places it is difficult to divine his meaning. The following paſſage they cannot venture, they ſay, to tranſlate: "Poſtulat res ne "effleuret in immenſum infinitumque "ut terminis anguſtioribus ſepta conti-"neatur (variarum lectionum multi-"tudo) & ademptum eſt, ut poſſim "obſervare quantum aliqui hortaban-"tur, quodque exoptabam ipſe com-"plecti.

"plecti. Mihi itaque depulso inde quo "aggredi volueram dabitur hæc venia "ut ad id, quod poterit forsan auspi-"catius attentari, delabar:" and they add, that this is the constant style of the author. Now I can venture to say, that it would not be difficult to produce a variety of similar specimens of as bad Latinity from the German, as the English professors; but as these mutual reproaches cannot tend to any good purpose, I rather wish to call the attention of your readers to these questions: To what cause is it owing that the Latinity of the two Universities, as far as we may judge from the language of their schools, and the publications of their professors, has so much declined from that of Erasmus, Sadolot, and their contemporaries, and is now become harsh, rugged, and barbarous? Since the art of writing Latin seems to be nearly lost in England, would it not be adviseable to give it up in both Universities, that the dignity of the professors may not be exposed to the wantonness and ridicule, we will not say of the learned on the continent, but of every school-boy at home? An answer to these question, enforced with proper arguments, will much oblige, your constant reader,

PROLEGOMENOS.

PRESENT STATE OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to present you with a short account of the present state of FRENCH LITERATURE, and with some other articles of literary intelligence, which I have been able to procure by means of an intelligent correspondent abroad.

The labours of men of genius on the continent, have been, in part, suspended, in consequence of a war, more general and disastrous than any that has hitherto afflicted Europe, at least in modern times. In addition to this, our literary communications with France have been almost wholly interrupted, during the two last years, a circumstance which has tended, not a little, to restrict our knowledge of what has been lately achieved by the learned in that country.

To satisfy present curiosity, I have collected a few materials, which I now transmit to you, and shall soon send you a more ample detail, in the form of a valuable supplement.

What follows, I believe, will be novel to the English reader, nothing of this kind having appeared, at present, in any of our journals, at least to my knowledge.

Z.

Théorie de la Terre; par Jeane-Claude Lamertherie, 3 vol. 8vo. pr. 36 livres. M. Lamertherie's reputation is fully established in France. He has acted as the editor of the *Journal de Physique* ever since Mongez accompanied the celebrated, but unfortunate navigator, Lapeyrouze, on his voyage of discovery. He is also author of the work entitled, *Manuel du Minéralogiste*; of the *Traité sur l'Air*; and the *Philosophie Naturelle*, &c.

In the present publication, which chiefly respects the cosmogony of the earth, he takes a review of all that has ever been said on this curious, but obscure subject. In respect to the formation of the globe, the Egyptians adopted the *system of waters*, in which they were followed by the Greeks in general, after the time of Thales. The Bramins, Magi, and the Stoics, on the other hand, attributed the creation to fire, in which they have been since followed by Descartes, Leibnitz, and Buffon, among the moderns. These are the bases on which all the systems of *geology* have been erected, and it is favour of the first that Lametherie has declared himself; it being his decided opinion, that our planet has been produced by crystallization, through the agency of water *(cristallization par l'eau.)*

Floræ Fribergensis Specimen, plantas cryptogamicas, &c. *Essai sur la Flore de Freyberg concernant pricipalement les plantes cryptogamiques souterraines. Publié par F. A. de Humbolt*; 1 vol. 4to. 149 p. The Germans, so justly celebrated for their patience and industry, have, within the last twenty years, published a variety of curious tracts on mosses, seaweeds, and subterraneous plants, more especially those of Weiss, Necker, Schreber, Schmiedel, Weber, Hedwig, and Hoffman. Their *cryptogamists* are the most famous of any in Europe.

Humbolt, after visiting Upper Saxony, and the Black Forest, here presents the public with 258 species of lichens and fungi.

Oeuvres de Xenophon, traduites en Français, sur les textes imprimées, & sur quatre manuscrits de la Bibliothèque; par le Citoyen Gail, professeur de littérature Grecque au Collège de France; 1 vol. 8vo.

The

The firſt volume only of this work has as yet been publiſhed, but from the reception it has experienced, there can be no doubt but the whole will be ſpeedily ſent to the preſs.

Principes de Minéralogie, par J. P. Vanberchem-Berthout, Chef de la Diviſion des Mines, & Henri Struve, Profeſſeur d'Hiſtoire Naturelle à Lauſanne; 8vo. 200 p. with plates, price, at Paris, 7 livres.

The neceſſity of a new idiom, for expreſſing the new ideas that ariſe in the arts and ſciences, is ſelf-evident. Linnæus obtained this for natural hiſtory; Lavoiſier and Fourcroy attempted the ſame, with ſucceſs, in botany, and Vicq d'Azyr is following their foot-ſteps, ſo far as reſpects anatomy. Werner has given a *nomenclature* to mineralogy, which has been adopted throughout Germany, and Berthought and Stuve, the diſciples of this great maſter, here preſent the French nation with a ſyſtematic vocabulary of that language.

Voyage dans la ci-devant Haute & Baſſe Auvergne, aujourd'hui Département du Puy-de-Dôme, du Cantal, & Partie de celui de Haute Loire. Par le Citoyen Legrand.

Linnæus was the firſt to ridicule the folly of diſtant voyages into other countries, before the traveller had become acquainted with his own; and he joined example to precept, by viſiting Lapland, Gothland, Oeland, and Scania. (See *Iter Oetandicum, Gothlandicum, in Scania, Flora Laponica.*) The northern governments adopted the hint, and to their exertions on this occaſion we are indebted for the labours of the two Gmelins, Steller, Pallas, Lepechin, Gueldenſtaedt, Georgi, Falck, Rytſchkoff, the two Fabricius, &c.

Legrand has diſcovered a red argillaceous earth, in Auvergne, admirably adapted for the pottery, and of ſo fine a grain, as to rival the Etruſcan vaſes of antiquity.

At a little place, called *la Voulte*, a rich mine of iron ore has been lately explored; and a curious deſcription is here given of the mineral pitch with which the country near Clermont abounds, and whence it receives its name of *Puy de la Pege (Puy de la Poix)*. The author laments that *foreigners* ſhould profit by the indolence of the French, and ſtates that the Auſtrians carry away muſket-flints from Berry, and that the Dutch import pipe-clay, wood, and dye-ſtuffs, from the department of the Lower Seine, which they afterwards ſell, in a manufactured ſtate, to the natives. We learn alſo, that the Spaniards, before the preſent war, were accuſtomed to repair yearly to Auvergne, in order to ſearch for amethyſts.

Legrand is the author of "*Des Fabliaux*," and "*De la Vie privée des François.*"

Voyage Pittoreſque, & Navigation exécutée ſur une Partie du Rhône. Par T. C. G. Boiſſel; 4to. 15 plates.

This work contains a project for rendering the Rhône navigable, from the Lake of Geneva to the ſea. The preſent journey was undertaken at the expence of an individual, whoſe diſintereſted labours have acquired him the notice of the French legiſlature.

L'Art Défenſif ſupérieur à l'Offenſif &c. par Marc-Rene Montalembert, ancien Officier-général; 10 vol. 4to.

This work, which is intended as a Military Encyclopedia, contains a prodigious number of plans and papers adapted to the uſe of the military engineer. General Montalambert oppoſes the ſyſtem of baſtions, which, according to him, is the cauſe why fortified places make ſo little reſiſtance. Could he but realize the project of rendering the *art of defence* ſuperior to *that of attack*, there would be an end of all offenſive operations; invaſions would ceaſe, and we ſhould behold the ſcheme of the benevolent Abbé de St. Pierre, in a great meaſure realized!

Volney, the celebrated author of *Les Ruines*, has publiſhed:

1. *Queſtions d'Economie Politique, par le Citoyen Volney, Profeſſeur à l'Ecole Normale, &c.*

2. *Analyze du Cours d'Hiſtoire*; and,

3. *A Work for facilitating the Knowledge of Eaſtern Literature.*

The members of the commiſſion of arts and ſciences, with the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, have favoured the public with a detailed account of the books, cabinets of curioſities, antiquities, and alſo the *names of the curious plants*, they have put in requiſition in the conquered countries.

Lacepede, the pupil of Buffon, has printed the introduction to the courſe of *Ichthyology*, delivered by him in the gallery of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory.

The Commiſſary Heritier has ſent the following ſimple receipt for preſerving potatoes throughout the whole year, to the Lyceum:

A proper veſſel being placed on the fire,

fire, when the water boils, dip in an oſier baſket, or cabbage-net, full of potatoes. After being completely immerſed during four ſeconds, withdraw the baſket, or net, and renew the operation with the remainder of the potatoes, taking care to keep the water boiling as before. The potatoes are then to be placed on boards, and expoſed to the ſun, and a current of air, in order to dry them as quickly as poſſible. After this, they are to be removed to a garret, or any other apartment, where they are to be kept dry, and turned frequently.

The French *literati* lament exceedingly, that many of the MSS. of Greſſet, author of *Ververt*, *Le Parrain Magnifique*, and *Le Gazetin*, ſhould have been loſt, or miſlaid. One of his admirers recollects, and has publiſhed four lines of *l'Ouvroir*, in which the author thus deſcribes the occupations of the *religieuſes*:

"L'une découpe un agnus en loſange
" Ou met du rouge à quelque bienheureux;
" L'autre bichonne une vierge aux yeux bleus,
" Ou paſſe au fer le toupet d'un Archange."

The MS. of this ſatire was ſent to the great king of Pruſſia, and as his preſent majeſty is ſuppoſed to prefer gold to literature, there are hopes of its recovery.

In the mean time, a new edition of his works has been publiſhed.

Hiſtoire de la Conjuration de Louis-Philippe-Joſeph D'Orléans, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1796; imported by De Boffe. This contains a developement of the *Orleans conſpiracy*, as it is termed, and exhibits the deep-laid plots of that nobleman, to attain the crown.

The French, amidſt the horrors of war, do not forget the cultivation of their language. The Port-Royal Grammar, and thoſe publiſhed by Duclos, Girard, and Dumarſais, poſſeſſed conſiderable reputation; but the *Nouvelle Grammaire Raiſonnée*, bids fair to eclipſe them all.

The chapter on *Synonimes*, and thoſe on French verſe and proſody, are written by Guinguené, and executed with his accuſtomed preciſion. Laharpe and Suard, both of them men of talents, have alſo contributed their labours. Panckoucke, ſo celebrated as the publiſher of the *Encyclopédie*, is the editor.

Citizen Cottereau has lately read a paper before the Lyceum of Arts, in Paris, in which he points out the means of rivalling the Engliſh in the manufacture of crayons, a branch of induſtry in which the fine arts are immediately intereſted.

C. Cardinet, at the ſame time, preſented a threſhing machine, by means of which, one man can do as much work as ſix with the common flail.

Holland, which is not ſuppoſed to ſacrifice frequently to the graces, has lately produced a tranſlation of one of the moſt elegant poets of the Auguſtan age, into the vernacular tongue. Ovid's Art of Love, in Low-Dutch, muſt, of courſe, be a treat to the critics! The title, which does not promiſe much melody, is as follows; *Ovid's Kunſt zu Lieben, in der verſart der Originals ueberſezt van Friderich Karl van Strombek.*

Jerome Lalande, the celebrated aſtronomer, has publiſhed,

1. An Eloge on the late M. Bailly, one of the moſt learned aſtronomers of our times.

2. The Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for 1794 and 1795.

3. An Account of the Voyage of Diſcovery, undertaken by the unfortunate Entrecaſteau.

And, 4. A Memoir reſpecting the Cold of the Winter, 1794-5.

Darcet, Lelievre, and Pelletier, three chymiſts, have publiſhed an Eſſay on the Fabrication of Soap, in which they point out a mode of ſimplifying the proceſs, &c.

G. Cuvier, the entomologiſt, has enriched Natural Hiſtory with the deſcription of two curious inſects, hitherto unnoticed. 1. Aſilus Mantiformis *(L'aſile Mante)* and, 2. Phalangium 4—dentatum *(Le Faucheur à 4 Dentelures.)*

Of Condorcet's poſthumous work, entitled, *Eſquiſſe d'un Tableau Hiſtorique des Progrès de l'Eſprit Humain.* Three thouſand copies have been diſtributed throughout France at the public expence.

A new tranſlation of Æſchylus, by Laporte du Thiel, is in the preſs; indeed, the two firſt volumes have been publiſhed.

Citizen Brulé has printed ſome Hints, relative to the Cochineal Fly, which he wiſhes to render *indigenous* to St. Domingo.

M. M. Leblond and Wailly have completed the object of their miſſion into Belgium. They have brought home 5000 volumes from the library of the univerſity of Louvain, the buſt of Juſtus Lipſius, from the church belonging to the Franciſcans, and a curious petrefaction, from the gate of St. Peter, at Maeſtricht.

M. Macé has publiſhed a letter to

A. L. Millan, giving an intereſting account of the Iſle of France, where he now is.

Helvetius has been commented upon by the two greateſt men of the preſent age, Voltaire and Rouſſeau. The former publiſhed his Obſervations during his life-time; and a copy of the book *De l'Eſprit*, with Rouſſeau's marginal notes, has been lately diſcovered.

The following men of letters and artiſts, ſome time ſince, received THREE THOUSAND livres apiece, by way of encouragement, from the legiſlature:

Brunck, editor and tranſlator of ſeveral of the Greek poets—Deparcieux, naturaliſt—Dotteville, tranſlator of Tacitus and Salluſt—Lebas, accoucheur, or man-midwife—Lemonnier, aſtronomer—Moitte, ſculptor—Naigeon and Sedaine, men of letters—Parmentier, phyſician—Vincent and Vien, painters—and Wailly, grammarian.

N. B. Barthelemy, uncle of the navigator of the ſame name, and author of *Le Voyage du jeune Anacharſis*, alſo received a preſent of 3000 livres in the name of the Republic, a little before his death.

The following have received TWO THOUSAND livres each:

Schiveig-Haeuſer; Berenger; Caſtillon (of Toulouſe); Deforges; Fenouillet-Falbaire; Leclerk, men of letters—Gail, tranſlator of Xenophon, Theocritus, &c.—Bridan, ſculptor—Giraud-Kéraudon, mathematician—Le Blanc, poet—Millan, author of the Antiquities of France—Sylveſtre-Sacy, on account of his proficiency in the oriental languages—and, Thuellier, geometrician.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED livres have been preſented to each of the following:

Beffroi; Deſaulnais; Imbert Laplatiere; Lieble; Soules, men of letters—Devoges; Ferlus, ſchoolmaſters—Brion and Robert Vaugondy, geographers—Devoges; Renou; and Vanloo, painters—Duvaure, a farmer—Louis Ribiere, engraver—Stouff, ſculptor—Saverien, naturaliſt—Sejan and Miroir, organiſts.

[*To be continued.*]

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON peruſing the laſt number of your Miſcellany, I obſerve, p. 394, an anſwer of Mr. Hickman, to queſtion VI, from which I am inclined to think he has rather miſapprehended the problem. The deſideratum ſtated is, to cut a *given cone* through a given point in its ſide, by two planes, one parallel to the baſe of the cone, and the other obliquely cutting both ſides, ſo that the two ſections may have equal areas. This problem is capable of being ſolved in every aſſignable caſe, whatever be the quantity of the vertical angle; but Mr. Hickman, by ſuppoſing, in addition to the conditions required, another, which is by no means ſo, viz. *that the tranſverſe diameter of the ellipſe to be formed ſhall paſs through the given point*, has very much narrowed its application: it being only poſſible to perform this with reſpect to a cone whoſe vertical angle does not exceed 23° 54′ 20″. Our correſpondent's deduction of the equation $x^3+2b\times\frac{r^2-b^2}{r^2+b^2}x^2+b^2x-\frac{4b^3r^2}{b^2+r^2}=0$, is perfectly mathematical and correct, but had he proceeded farther in his analyſis, he would have found, that the only root which is always *poſſible*, is $x=b$, giving the circular ſection, the two others $x=\frac{b}{2(b^2+r^2)}\times(b^2-3r^2\pm\sqrt{b^4-22r^2b^2-71r^4})$ being ſo only when b is not leſs than $\sqrt{11+8\sqrt{2}}.r$, and the vertical angle conſequently not greater than the above value. We ſhall get a ſomewhat ſimpler expreſſion for the ſolution of this problem as put by Mr. Hickman, by uſing the ſides of the cone inſtead of the perpendicular.—For putting a=LT or LH (vide diagram, P. 394, col. i.) b=TH and z=LV, we ſhall get $z^3-(2a-\frac{b^2}{a}z_2+a^2z=ab^2$; whoſe roots are $z=a$, giving the circular ſection, and $z=\frac{1}{2a}\times(a^2-b^2\pm\sqrt{a^4-6a^2b^2+b^4})$, giving the elliptical ones;—the two latter roots being alſo poſſible only when b is not greater than $(\sqrt{2}-1)a$. From hence it is evident, that no cone whoſe vertical angle is greater than 23° 54′ 20″ can be cut as required, *if the given point be to form one of the extremeties of the tranſverſe*; but that every one which is more accute may be thus cut by two different oblique planes, making with each other an angle at the point T, which is evaneſcent when the angle of the cone is of the above value, and becomes a right angle when the latter is =0.

Mr. H's deduction, in his 1ſt corollary, ſeems

ſeems a little miſtaken. The roots of the equation $x^2+\frac{4}{3}b\times\frac{r^2-b^2}{r^2+b^2}x+\frac{b^2}{3}=0$, are $z=\frac{b}{3(b^2+r^2)}\times(2b^2-2r^2\pm\sqrt{b^4-14b^2r^2+r^4})$ whoſe limits of poſſibility are when $b:r::1:\frac{1}{\sqrt{7\pm4\sqrt{3}}}$, the tangent or cotangent of 15°; that is, when the angle of the cone is 30° or 150°.—By a ſimilar proceſs, we ſhall get for a *maximum* or *minimum* $z=\frac{1}{3a}\times(2a^2-b^2\pm\sqrt{a^4-4a^2b^2+b^4})$, whoſe limits are when $a:b::1:\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}$, the chord of 30° or 150°.—Mr. H. obſerves in his ſcholium, that the roots of the laſt-mentioned equations do not always indicate the greateſt and leaſt ſections of which the cone is capable. The truth is, that when the angle of the cone is under 30°, the plane TV in revolving about T, from H towards L, forms a ſeries of ellipſes whoſe areas conſtantly decreaſe to a certain *minimum*, which is indicated by the greater value of x or z as given above, and then again increaſe to a *maximum*, which is indicated by the leſſer value of theſe quantities, again diminiſhing from thence to the vertex of the cone.—This *maximum*, when the vertical angle does not exceed 23° 54′ 20″, is greater than the area of the circle TH, and, conſequently, really the greateſt poſſible ellipſe, but leſs if the angle is between that value and 30°, in which caſe, there conſequently will be greater ellipſes comprehended between the circle TH and the abovementioned *minimum*.

The general ſolution of the problem, in the terms in which it was ſtated, I before ſent you. The queſtion giving ſome room for ſpeculation with reſpect to ſome important properties of the cone, you will, perhaps, not deem the above remarks intruſive. Mr. Hickman will not, I am ſure, be diſpleaſed at the liberty which I have taken with his anſwer; he appears a man of ſcience, and is probably therefore not deficient in candour.

Your's, &c.

July 5th, 1796. J. F——r.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

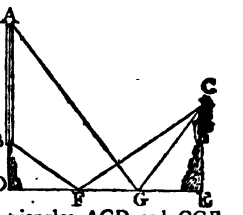
SIR,

I SEND anſwers to the Mathematical Queſtions in your laſt, and alſo to Queſtion VII, which I do not find has yet been anſwered. I before ſent an anſwer with Queſtion XI, but the incloſed is ſomewhat more conciſe.

Your's, &c.

20th June, 1796. J. F——r.

QUESTION VII (No. II). *Anſwered by Mr. J. F——r.*



LET AB be the pole, C the eye of the obſerver, DE the ſurface of the water, and FG the extremities of the image of the pole, appearing by reflection.—By the laws of optics, the triangles AGD and CGE are ſimilar, as are alſo the triangles BFD and CFE; therefore, AD : DG :: CE : GE; or AD + CE (=39) : DG + GE (=30) :: CE (=13) : GE=10; and, in like manner, BD + CE (=21) : DF + FE (=30) :: CE (=13) : FE= 18·5714285. And hence FG, the length of the image, is =FE—GE=8·5714285 feet, or 8 feet $6\frac{9}{10}$ inches nearly.

We ſhall alſo have (CG + AG : CG or) DE : GE :: 4 : $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the breadth of the image at the end neareſt the obſerver, and (CF + BF : CF, or) DE : FE :: 4 : 2·47619 inches, its breadth at the end fartheſt from him.

QUESTION XI (No. III).—*Anſwered by J. F——r.*

PUT n=the number of boards compoſing the telegraph, then the whole number of ſignals which can be made by it will be $=2^n-1=$ the ſum of n terms of the following ſeries $n+\frac{n-1}{2}A+\frac{n-2}{3}B+\frac{n-3}{4}C$, &c. A, B, C, &c. being reſpectively the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, &c. terms, or the value of the terms immediately preceding thoſe in which they appear.

If p be put equal any number of boards leſs than the whole, and it be required to find how many ſignals may be made in each of which p boards ſhall be diſplayed; the pth terms of the foregoing ſeries will give the anſwer.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. T. Hickman.

Dr. HUTTON, in his *New Mathematical Dictionary*, Vol. I, page 303, has ſhewn that $\frac{n}{1}$,

$\frac{n.\ n-1}{1.\ 2}$, $\frac{n.\ n-1.\ n-2}{1.\ 2.\ 3}$, $\frac{n.\ n-1.\ n-2.\ n-3}{1.\ 2.\ 3.\ 4.}$,

$\frac{n.\ n-1.\ n-2\ \ n-3.\ n-4}{1.\ 2.\ 3.\ 4.\ 5}$, and.....

$\frac{n.\ n-1.\ n-2.\ n-3.\ n-4.\ n-5}{1.\ 2.\ 3.\ 4.\ 5.\ 6}$, will

ſeverally expreſs the number of combinations of n things by ones, by twos, by threes, by fours, by fives, and by ſixes.——In the preſent caſe, we have $n=6$, and the numbers reſulting from the above theorem, are

6	Signals by exhibiting	1	board in each.
15	D° - - - - - by	2	- - D°
20	D° - - - - - by	3	- - D°
15	D° - - - - - by	4	- - D°
6	D° - - - - - by	5	- - D°
1	D° - - - - - by	1	- - D°

63 the total number, agreeable to the remarks of J. C. at page 296.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. J. H.

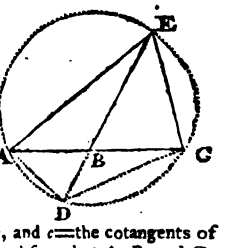
In anſwer to Queſtion XI, in No. III, of your Monthly Magazine, a variety of authors have given general rules for the doctrine of combinations, permutations, &c. notwithſtanding your ingenious correſpondent, J. C. has ſaid, "theſe combinations are not to be aſcertained by "any known rule, but by experiment only." The moſt conciſe and plain method of treating that of combinations, is that of Dr Hutton's, in his valuable Mathematical Dictionary, which he compriſes under two heads: Firſt,

Having given any number of things, with the number in each combination, to find the number of combinations. This comes under the changes in the Telegraph; and the general rule is, (if n be the number of ſhutters) $1+1)^n-n-1$ for any number whatever. But as the poſitions of each ſingle ſhutter is to be added, the rule will ſtand 2^n-1. Fo. inſtance, if $n=6$, then $2^6-1=63$, the whole number of 6 things; if $n=9$, then $2^9-1=511$, the whole number of 9 things, &c. for any number whatever. Second, to find the number of changes or alterations which any number of quantities can undergo, when combined in all poſſible ways, with themſelves and each other, both as to things themſelves, and the order or poſition of them, which ſome authors call the compoſition of things; the general rule, then, is,

$\frac{n^n-1}{n-1}\times n$. In this caſe, if n be $=6$, it will be

$\frac{6^6-1}{6-1}\times 6=55986=$ the number of compoſitions that can be made out of 6 different things. And ſo may the whole different ways of placing the 24 letters of the alphabet be $\frac{24^{24}-1}{24-1}\times 24$; amounting to 34 figures.

QUESTION XII (No. III).—*Anſwered by Mr. J. F——r.*



It is evident that the diſtances of the point perpendicularly under the balloon from the ſtations, will be as the reſpective cotangents of the angles of elevation taken at each of them.

Put, therefore, a, b, and c=the cotangents of the angles of elevation obſerved at A, B, and C, reſpectively.—Find the line AD : AB :: c : b, and the line CD : BC :: a : b.—About A and C with the radii AD and CD, deſcribe arcs interſecting in D, and draw BD.—Find AE : AB :: CD : BD, and CE : CB :: AD : BD, and with theſe as radii, deſcribe arcs about A and C, whoſe interſection E will be the point perpendicularly under the balloon.

For becauſe AE and AB are as CD and BD, and the angle ABE=DBC, the triangles ABE and CBD are ſimilar; as is alſo in like manner proved of the triangles CBE and ABD.—But $a:b$ :: CD : CB :: AE : BE, and $c:b$ :: AD : AB :: CE : BE. Therefore, AE, BE, CE are as a, b, and c, reſpectively; and, conſequently, the point E is rightly found ——From which the height is obtained either by conſtruction, or by one analogy, viz. Cotangent angle elevation : diſtance of perpendicular from ſtation : : radius : height required.

Cor. If a circle be deſcribed about ADC, and DB be produced to cut its circumference on the ſide E of AC, the point of interſection will alſo be the point E required; which gives another method of conſtruction, as eaſy as the former.

In the caſe given, we ſhall have for calculation the following analogies; $b:c$ :: AB : 892·708=AD; and $b:a$ :: BC : 1818·921=CD.

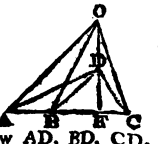
Then, by plain trigonometry, we get the angles BAD=33° 7′ 3″, and BCD=15° 33′ 15″; and hence BD=549·077. Alſo,

As BD : { CD : AB : 3313·023=AE. / AB : BC : 2732.127=BE. / AD : BC : 2438·994=CE.

and from any one of theſe,

Cot. 15° : AE } : : radius : 887·722, &c. yards,
Cot. 18° : BE } the height of the balloon re-
Cot. 20° : CE } quired.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. T. Hinckman.



In the annexed figure, let O repreſent the balloon; A, B, and C, the places of obſervation, being in the right line AC; OD a perpendicular from the balloon to the horizontal plane. Draw AD, BD, CD, in the ſame plane; and DF perp. to AC, then put

put m=AB=1000, n=BC=1500, s=$m+n$ =AC=2500, a=tang. angle AOD or 75°, b=tang. BOD or 72°, c=tang. COD or 70°, and x=the common perp. OD. Then, by trigonometry, as $1 : a :: x : ax$=AD; in like manner is BD=bx, and CD=cx. Again, as AC (s) : AD+CD ($ax+cx$) :: AD—CD ($ax-cx$) : $\frac{a^2x^2-c^2x^2}{s}$=AF—CF; and in like manner as BC : BD+CD :: BD—CD : $\frac{b^2x^2-c^2x^2}{n}$=BF—CF; the difference of theſe two give AF—BF=AB=$m=\frac{a^2x^2-c^2x^2}{s}-\frac{b^2x^2-c^2x^2}{n}$ from which equation we have $x=\frac{m}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2-c^2}{s}-\frac{b^2-c^2}{n}}}$=887·53 yards, the perpendicular height of the balloon as required.

Scholium. The theorem above given, may be of conſiderable uſe to determine the height and diſtance of a cloud, a meteor, or other objects in motion.

N. B. Solutions to Queſtion XIII. by Mr. J. F——r, and Mr. J. H. are deferred till our next for want of room.

New Mathematical Queſtions.

To be anſwered in No. VIII, *the Mag. for September.*

Queſtion XVI.—*By Mr. O. G. Gregory, of Tuxley.*

THE dimenſions of a cylindrical tube are ſuch, that, having a plate of tin at one end, with an aperture in its centre, the other end being open and turned towards the heavens, the field of view it takes in, is one-twentieth of the hemiſphere:—The young peruſers of the mathematical part of the Monthly Magazine are requeſted to find the internal diameter of this tube, the length being one foot eight inches.

Queſtion XVIII.—*By Mr. E. Warren.*

Given the difference of the times of ſun-riſing at the top and bottom of a mountain, ſituated in a given latitude, and on a given day; to determine the height of the mountain?

Queſtion XIX.—*By Philalethes.*

Of ſeven numbers, in a continued geometrical progreſſion, having given the ſum of the two leaſt =90, and the ſum of the two greateſt = 281,250: to find the ſeven numbers?

*** *The ſolutions of the above queſtions muſt be ſent, at the lateſt, in the firſt week of September; but the ſooner the better. And all Communications muſt be poſt paid, and directed,* For the Monthly Magazine, at Mr. Johnſon's, Bookſeller, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

Errata. P. 394, col. ii, l. 1, for $\frac{r^2-h^2}{r^2-h^2}$ read $\frac{r^2-h^2}{r^2+h^2}$. Ib. line 13 from the bottom, for $37\frac{1}{2}$ =Cd read $37\frac{1}{2}$=Ca. Pa. 396, col. i, l. 7, for ABF×, read ABF+.

Pa. 213, col. i, l. 24 from the bottom, for $x+x$ and $a-b$ read $x+a$ and $x-b$.

Pa. 213, col. ii, l. 2, for *propor* read *propoſed.* Ib. col. ii, l. 3, for *quadratures* read *quadraties.*

Pa. 304, col i, l. 11 and 12, read, "that is $N-nNx+n\frac{n-1}{1.2}Nx^2$," &c. Pa. 305, col. i, l. 2, read "$=1\frac{31232}{382337}\times 4=4{\cdot}32674$, the value," &c.

Ib. col. ii, l. 25, for $\frac{3n(m+n)-(n^2-1)m^2}{3n(m-n)-(n^2-1)m^2}\times r$, read $\frac{3n(n+m)-(n^2-1)m^2}{3n(n-m)-(n^2-1)m^2}\times r$.

P. 393, col. ii, l. 36, for "*ſee do you,*" read "*ſeem to.*" Ib. col. ii, l. 44, for "*ſummoned*" read "*ſummed.*" Ib. col. ii, l. 47, for "*parts*" read "*points.*"

P. 394, col. i, l. 28, for $\frac{r-h}{r^2+h^2}x^2$, read, $\frac{r^2-h^2}{r^2+h^2}x^2$.

P. 395, col. i, l. 40, for $3\sqrt{\frac{b}{3ac}}$ read $\sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{3ac}}$.

Ib. col. ii, l. 38, for *there* read *then.*

N.B. *For want of room, we have this month been compelled to defer the communication relative to Mr. Frend's Principles of Algebra. We are obliged to the writer, and his favour ſhall certainly appear in our next.*

ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the Communication of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

Anecdotes of Perſons connected with the French Revolution.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

Monge,

ORIGINALLY a ſtone-cutter at Mezieres, in Champagne, became a mathematician of ſome celebrity, in conſequence of the liberality of the Abbé Boſſuet, and miniſter of the marine, on the recommendation of Condorcet*. He was an honeſt and virtuous, but dull and plodding,

* "*On ne ſavoit qui mettre à la marine; Condorcet parla de Monge, parce qu'il l'avoit vu réſoudre des problèmes de géométrie à l'Académie des*

plodding, man; totally incapacitated, by nature and education, to act the important part assigned to him by friendship, on one hand, and the want of able and *patriotic* competitors, on the other—for all those appertaining to the ancient *marine-royal*, from the minister of the department down to the *enseigne*, which answers to our midshipman, was, at this period, notoriously *counter-revolutionary*.

Monge had solved several difficult problems while a boy, before the Academy of Sciences, a circumstance which had captivated the regard of the secretary. As the inspector of a seminary for ship-building, this might have been a sufficient qualification; but when, instead of contending with the passive signs of triangles and parallelograms, the mathematician was to enter upon active life, and regulate men and fleets, he was quite bewildered. The result was, accordingly, what might have been expected—the French marine became almost annihilated, during the administration of a minister, an adept indeed in geometry, but an *ignoramus* in respect to mankind.

BUZOT

Was one of the Girondists, and his attachment to a federative republic, such as those of Greece, America, and Switzerland, instead of a republic, *one and indivisible*, cost him his life. How much must the idea of royalty have been dreaded in France, when his enemies could undermine his reputation, and ruin his character, by the opprobrious nickname of *le roi Buzot!* But this was at a period, and the custom is not yet abolished, when naughty children were whipped by their parents for being *les petits aristocrats!*

BAILLY,

The first mayor of Paris, was a man of science rather than a politician. He distinguished himself by his History of Astronomy, in 5 vols. 4to; by his Theory of the Satellites of Jupiter, which had engaged his attention ever since 1763; and by several learned Memoirs, inserted in the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences. Jerome Lalande, one of the first astronomers of the present day, and who, at this moment, presides over the National Observatory, was so much pleased with the paper on the light emitted from the Satellites of Jupiter, published in 1771, that he told the author, then in the height of his glory, that he would rather have composed that Memoir, than been president of the States-General; "for," added he, "there are, assuredly, more citizens, worthy of being mayor of Paris, or of filling the chair of the National Assembly, but there are not ten men in all Europe, capable of writing such a dissertation as that; it will, therefore, of course, become a more certain passport to the notice of posterity."

Jean Silvain-Bailly exhibited a rare instance of modesty, zeal, assiduity, and talents, united in one and the same person; it was a great misfortune, both for himself and his country, that he should have quitted the retreats of science, and embarked on the stormy sea of politics.

During his mayoralty, he was induced, by Lafayette, to hoist the *red flag*, the symbol of insurrection, on the top of the *Hotel de Ville*, and thus countenance the *massacre*, as it was called, of the *Champ de Mars*, which ensued.

He was tried for this upwards of two years afterwards, before a tribunal, stained with blood; and executed, by the unsparing guillotine, on the 21st *Brumaire*, (11th November) 1793, in the 57th year of his age.

CHAMPAGNEUX

Was the editor of one of the three-score newspapers, that imparted the revolutionary stimulous to France. He is the father of a numerous family; a man of unimpeached morals, and was attached to liberty from principle, at a time, and in a country, when it was not unusual to be so from mere speculation! He was selected by Roland on account of his industry and talents; and was put by him at the head of the principal division of the home department. In short, during his administration, he became, what is termed in England, *under-secretary of state*.

CAMUS.

This is another of Ruland's *élèves*, and does great credit to his discernment. Soon after the resignation of his friend, he quitted the home department, was elected a member of the Convention, and is now *Archeviſt* to the present legislature. He was one of the deputies delivered over by Dumourlez to, and confined by, the Prince de Cobourg. From an Austrian prison he has been restored to the exercise of his legislative functions (for he is one of the *two-thirds*) and, on the first vacancy, is

des Sciences, & Monge fut élu. C'eſt un eſpèce d'original qui feroit bien des fingeries à la manière des ours que j'ai vus jouer dans les foſſes de la Ville de Berne, &c.—Appel de Mad. Roland.

is likely to become a member of the Directory.

Dumont,

A native of Geneva, and, conſequently, a republican by birth, was the editor of a newſpaper, termed "Le Republicain." It was publiſhed on the king's flight to Varennes, and conſidered, on account of the title, as a *phenomenon*. At that period there were but eight republicans in France—I mean eight *native* citizens! Here follow the names of four of them: Petion, mayor of Paris; Condorcet, ſo celebrated for his attainments in the ſciences; Briſſot, who died in an honourable poverty, a martyr to his principles; and Du Chatelet, whom Louis XVI, in vain, endeavoured to convert by all the blandiſhments of royal favour. Robeſpierre, on being entruſted with their ſecret deſign, aſked, with a ſneer, "*Ce que c'étoit qu'une république?*"

Laclos,

A man of extraordinary talents, great vices, and the author of *Les Liaiſons dangereuſes*, was the boſom friend, and conſtant companion, of M. d'Egalité, the *ci-devant* duke of Orleans. On the flight of the king, he repaired to the ſociety of Jacobins, and endeavoured to procure a petition from them, requeſting the National Aſſembly to dethrone Louis, and declare Philip *conſtitutional* monarch of France. Being defeated in this attempt, by Briſſot, he tried to gain over the people, whom he had aſſembled for that purpoſe; and it was this circumſtance that induced Bailly, then mayor of Paris, to proclaim martial law, and Le Fayette to give orders for what has ever ſince been termed the maſſacre of the *Champ de Mars*.

M. Degrave

Was the miniſter at war, when Roland preſided over the home department. The moſt accompliſhed woman that France has, perhaps, ever produced, deſcribes him "as a little man in every ſenſe of the word; for nature having formed him gentle and timid, his prejudices tempting him to be lofty, and his heart inſpiring him with the deſire of being amiable, by an endeavour to reconcile all theſe, he became, in reality, nothing!"

I have heard a very different character of the ex-miniſter, from a good judge of mankind; and however much I may be inclined to *defer* to the diſcrimination of the amiable and unfortunate Madame Roland, there is ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe, that her opinion reſpecting this gentleman was ſomewhat tinctured by party prejudice.

M. Degrave lives in the neighbourhood of Kenſington, and conſoles himſelf, amidſt his misfortunes, by means of his books.—It is but juſtice to ſay, that the French bear calamity with a fortitude truly heroic: if they are apt to triumph, perhaps, a little too much, in proſperity, they evince a noble conſtancy in adverſity, that would have reflected honour on the ſtoics of ancient times!

Saint-Juſt

Was firſt a deputy for the department of L'Aiſne, and afterwards a repreſentative of Nievre. He was one of the moſt violent of the mountain-party, and, during the trial of Louis XVI, made a very celebrated ſpeech on the 13th November, 1792; in the courſe of which, he inculcated the extraordinary maxim, that it was criminal to be a king; "*On ne peut point regner innocement.*"

Hitherto, St. Juſt had maintained the reputation of virtue, but his conduct towards the *Gironde*, and during his miſſion into the ſouth, rendered his name at once odious and terrible. After this period, he was uſually termed *l'ame damnée de Robeſpierre*. When the *Thermidoreans* overcame the *Terroriſts*, St. Juſt, who had, of courſe, taken part with the latter, was outlawed, arreſted, and put to death, in the *Place de la Revolution*, on the 10th *Thermidor*, (28th July) 1794, as one of the accomplices of the tyrant.

M. de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt.

This nobleman, acknowledged formerly by the title of Duc de Liancourt, although he does not now claim it, even by courteſy, for he is a modeſt, as well as a good man, was one of the members of the States-General, and joined the majority of the clergy, and the minority of the nobles, when they met—for they never *united* with the *tiers état* or Commons. Notwithſtanding this, the duke was perſonally attached to the king; and it was he who, at one o'clock of the morning, of the 14th of July 1789, firſt informed Louis XVI of the capture of the Baſtille! His majeſty was abſolutely ignorant of the event, when his miniſters left him, at eleven o'clock on the preceding evening; they carefully concealed it (for it is ridiculous to ſuppoſe them unacquainted with ſo important a tranſaction) from the

the deluded monarch. The duke having learned the particulars, by means of two deputies, who had been preſent, inſtantly flew from the Aſſembly to the palace, and entering the privy chamber, diſcloſed the fatal ſecret to the king. "*Qu'ai-je donc fait pour que le peuple s'élève contre moi?*" *dit-il avec une douleur profonde mais calme.* "*Qu'il liſe avec moi dans ma conſcience, & il verra ſi jamais il a eu un meilleur ami, ſi depuis que j'ai le droit de m'occuper de ſon bonheur, mon cœur a jamais eu une autre penſée.*"

This would have done great honour to his majeſty's heart, were it not one of the beſt aſcertained facts in hiſtory, that he had prepared an army, at this very moment, under M. de Broglio, on purpoſe to chaſtiſe the Pariſians, and ſtifle the infant cry of liberty.

On being brought back a priſoner, after his flight to Varennes, he exclaimed, in the ſame ſtrain, to the duke, "*Ah! ſi j'eus atteint le but de mon voyage, le peuple auroit vu ſi je meritois ſes ſoupçons & ſon injuſtice!*" Now, it ſeems evident, that *le but de voyage* was to throw himſelf into the hands of the Auſtrians and Emigrants, as his brother, *Monſieur*, did, who fled at the ſame time, and eſcaped by taking a different road.

M. de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt ſoon after left France, and was lucky enough to arrive ſafe in England. Preferring the country to the capital, he took up his reſidence at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk; but he has ſince gone over to America, whence a publication of his has appeared, on the improvement of the Criminal code in Pennſylvania.

When Louis XVI, like our Charles I, was doomed to undergo a public trial, the duke addreſſed a letter to Barrere, then preſident of the Aſſembly, dated November 19th, in which he offered to become his defender, at the bar of the National Tribunal. On the 20th of December, 1792, he wrote a letter to M. Maleſherbes, who had been choſen, by Louis, as his advocate, in which he endeavoured to depict his character, as that of an amiable and philanthropic ſovereign; exclaiming at the ſame time, "*Ah! ſi la ſacrifice de ma vie eſt utile au bonheur de la France, j'y ſuis preparé!*" The truth is, that Henrietta Maria, conſort of Charles I, and Maria Antoinette, the partner, not only of the bed, but the *occupier* of the throne of Louis XVI, occaſioned the cataſtrophe of both. Louis was not unacquainted with his own foibles, for the duc de Liancourt has ſeen a MS. in his majeſty's hand-writing, in which he freely depicted his own character, and particulariſed his good qualities, and even his faults; in which he recounted the obſtacles he had met with, and endeavoured to ſurmount, in his own diſpoſition; the views with which he aſcended the throne; the plans he had reſiſted; thoſe he was enabled to execute, and thoſe he did not dare to undertake. To ſuch a diſpoſition, had he either added fortitude, or been lucky enough to have been ſurrounded by a prudent conſort and virtuous counſellors, he might have rivalled the only two good princes of his family, Henry IV and Louis XII; while all the crimes of the other Bourbons would have been effaced by his glory.

Lindet.

The ſecond edition of the Jacobins, and the firſt edition of the Emigrants, were proverbially violent. Robert Lindet appertained to the former claſs, and was one of the moſt clamorous members in the Convention for the arreſt of the thirty-two *Girondiſt* deputies.

In the committee of public ſafety, he diſplayed great energy of character: and it muſt be acknowledged, notwithſtanding the odium ſtill attached to their name, that the Jacobins ſaved France, and eſtabliſhed the foundation of the republic. *Les Philoſophes*, as the Briſſotins were termed, entertained a laudable abhorrence of bloodſhed, rapine, and injuſtice; eloquent, metaphyſical, dilatory, timid—they were not calculated to

"Ride in the whirlwind, and direct the ſtorm!"

They were admirably fitted, however, to ſucceed the tempeſt; and thoſe who have ſurvived it, after forming a junction with Carnot, the ableſt man France—perhaps Europe, has ever produced, they ſeem prepared to alter the lot of nations, and the deſtiny of mankind!

By ſome of the ſouthern departments, whither he was ſent on miſſion, Robert Lindet has been accuſed of ſanguinary proceedings, but, by others, his innocence has been aſſerted, even after the 10th Thermidor, when the colleagues of Robeſpierre were arreſted.

He ſat in the Convention, as a deputy from the departmment of Eure; but was not one of the *two-thirds*, or in other words, he was not re-elected.

He has lately been implicated in the conſpiracy ſaid to have been meditated by Babœuf, Drouet, &c. and is now in confinement.

Champfort

CHAMPFORT

Is one of the men of letters of the *old ſchool*, who declared themſelves, from the very beginning, for the revolution. On the diſmiſſion of M. d'Ormeſſon, who had been appointed by the king, he was made one of the joint keepers of the national library, with a ſalary of 1661. 10s. 4d. per annum; and put himſelf to death, in the old Roman maſner, ſoon after, to avoid the tyranny of Robſpierre.—His colleague,

CARRA,

Nominated at the ſame time with himſelf, by Roland, had formerly been one of the aſſiſtants in this grand eſtabliſhment. He conducted a ſmall quarto journal, entitled *Les Annales Politiques & Littéraires*, along with Mercier. Its circulation was infinitely greater than that of any of our Engliſh newſpapers: it became popular in the provinces, owing to a certain prophetic caſt which he contrived to infuſe into it; and, in the armies, in conſequence of that ſpirit of equality which it conſtantly breathed.

While Champfort judged very wiſely of the outrages of the Jacobins, and was accuſtomed to exclaim, "*ces gens-là ſe perdent par leurs propres excès!*" Carra beheld every thing *en colour de roſe*, and boldly prognoſticated the future happineſs of his country, and the ſpeedy enfranchiſement of all Europe, by their means. In the midſt of this dream, engendered by the union of a warm head and a good heart, he was arreſted by order of *king* Robeſpierre, and executed, with the twenty-one Girondiſt deputies, on the 31ſt of October, 1793.

BABŒUF.

Revolutions produce extraordinary characters, and elevate ſometimes great, and ſometimes worthleſs men, to the higheſt and moſt eminent ſituations. A prove b, well known to the ariſtocracy of every country, although illiberal, and, in general, unjuſt, is nevertheleſs, on ſome particular occaſions, true: "When the pot boils, the *ſcum* gets to the top." Colonel Pride, born in a church-porch, is a familiar inſtance of the juſtice of this, in our own hiſtory; and Babœuf, perhaps, in that of France. The firſt, who was bred a drayman, actually diſſolved that houſe of commons which bridled Europe, and puniſhed its own king; the ſecond, who, under the *old government*, wore a ſhoulder-knot, was but lately the leader of a formidable conſpiracy, whoſe object is ſaid to have been, to murder the Directory, diſſolve the Legiſlature, and new model France!

Babœuf is a native of one of the diſtant provinces; from a footman he became clerk to a *procureur*; and from a clerk roſe to be an attorney. His wife, at the ſame time, accompanied him from the kitchen to the parlour; and as ſhe had ſhared in his indigence, ſo ſhe very juſtly partook of his proſperity. He practiſed in the country for ſome time; and if we are to give implicit credit to his enemies, exhibited all the little tricks of a petty-fogger. Certain it is, however, that he was ſitted, by a ſeries of impriſonments, and a long and intimate acquaintance with all the minute particulars of the Revolution, both to act and to ſuffer; and there cannot be a doubt but that he muſt have poſſeſſed ſome extraordinary talents, either in council, or in action, elſe it is not to be ſuppoſed that ſuch men as Drouet, Robert Lindet, Antonelle, and Felix Lepelletier, would have choſen him for their leader.

[*To be continued.*]

A BRIEF RETROSPECT
OF THE STATE OF
DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

[*To be continued every Six Months.*]

ALTHOUGH we have not attempted in our Miſcellany to unite the two characters of a Magazine and a Review—an attempt which has never yet been made with ſucceſs, and which, in the preſent ſtate of official criticiſm, is altogether unneceſſary; it may, perhaps, be uſeful, or, at leaſt, amuſing, if, according to our propoſal, at the commencement of our labours, we, at regular intervals, take a general retroſpect of the ſtate of literature. Our ſurvey muſt neceſſarily be curſory—a ſort of bird's-eye view of the Britiſh land of letters; but, we truſt, it will not be altogether unacceptable to our readers.

THEOLOGY.

In THEOLOGY, new diſcoveries, or great improvements, are not perhaps, to be expected; yet all the labourers in this vineyard have not been idle. The indefatigable induſtry of Dr. Macknight, has added to the immenſe maſs of biblical commentaries before extant, four large

large volumes, containing a "Tranſlation of all the Apoſtolic Epiſtles, with Notes, Commentaries, and Diſſertations;" a learned but heavy work, of which it will, probably, ſoon be ſaid "*ruit mole ſuâ.*" Though, after Mr. Porſon's deciſive publication, on the long diſputed verſe, 1 John, v. 7. to attempt any farther reply to the defenders of its authenticity, is, "to ſlay the ſlain," Mr. Marſh's "Letter to Archdeacon Travis," does great credit to the writer; and will be very uſeful to the ſcholar, as a guide in the ſtudy of ancient MSS.—The perſevering labour of Dr. Holmes, of Oxford, in collating the MSS. of the Septuagint, of which a report and ſpecimen have lately been given, in a "Latin Letter to the Biſhop of Durham," affords ground to expect, *in due time*, a correct edition of that valuable verſion of the Hebrew ſcriptures; and, unleſs it be prevented by the pertinacity of bigots, of which Mr. Burges's late "Letter to the Biſhop of Ely," furniſhes a ſtriking example, an accurate tranſlation of the bible, may, perhaps, in proceſs of time, riſe out of the joint-labours of our learned divines. At preſent, however, the attention of the clergy, of all denominations, is turned towards an object of ſtill more immediate urgency: the defence of the common cauſe of revelation againſt the attacks of infidels. The Unitarian controverſy is terminated, or left *ſub judice*; and while, in the eſtabliſhed church, Mr. Veyſie, in capacity of "Bampton Lecturer," has been combating hereſy without an opponent; and, among the ſectaries, a little *ſparring* has paſſed between the Pædo-baptiſts, and the Antipædo-baptiſts, the more general and fundamental queſtion has been revived, whether the ſupernatural facts related in the Jewiſh and Chriſtian ſcriptures, be entitled to credit? On the *negative* ſide of this important queſtion, Mr. Paine, with extreme deficiency in learning and modeſty, but with talents well ſuited to catch the popular ear, has attracted much attention, by his "Age of Reaſon." This attack upon revelation has been ſupported with ſome degree of ſhrewdneſs in Dutton's "Vindication of Paine;" and followed up by a modeſt expoſition of certain difficulties attending this ſubject, in Mr. Hollis's "Sober and ſerious Reaſons of Scepticiſm." On the *affirmative* ſide, numerous advocates have appeared, but with very different degrees of ability and ſkill. Dr. Knox, from whoſe talents much might have been expected, has, in his "Chriſtian Philoſophy," abandoned the evidences of hiſtorical teſtimony, as inſufficient; and, with more zeal than judgment (as every rational Chriſtian muſt think) has reſted the belief of Chriſtianity on the fanatical ground of immediate divine impulſe. The reſt of Mr. Paine's reſpondents have, however, adhered to the old method of defence; and, while Dr. Auchincloſs and Mr. Melham have diſcredited themſelves more than their cauſe; the former, by a weak, vulgar, and blundering—the latter, by a ſlippant, haſty, and ceremonious, defence; and the author of the "Age of Infidelity," has injudiciouſly embarraſſed the general queſtion, by involving with it points of Polemic theology—Mr. Wincheſter, in his "Defence of Revelation," has given a plain view of the arguments by which it is ſupported; Mr. Eſtlin, in a "Sermon on the Evidences of revealed Religion," has treated the ſubject with perſpicuity, animation, and liberality; Mr. Wakefield, in a "Reply," too much loaded with virtuperative language, and not ſufficiently accommodated to the underſtandings of the unlearned, but ably and ingeniouſly written, has detected and expoſed many of his antagoniſt's errors and miſrepreſentations; and Biſhop Watſon, in his excellent "Apology for the Bible," without exhauſting the ſubject, or encumbering his work with learned citation, has provided the public with an elegant and popular anſwer to Mr. Paine, well adapted to counteract the effect of his publication on that claſs of readers on whom it was likely to make the deepeſt impreſſion. We ſhould mention, in this connection, Mr. Bryant's elaborate "Obſervations on the Plagues inflicted upon Egypt," if we did not conſider this as a work more adapted to eſtabliſh the writer's reputation for erudition and ingenuity, than to obviate the difficulties which confeſſedly hang upon this part of the Moſaic hiſtory. To counteract the unpleaſant impreſſion which the ſpread of infidelity muſt have made upon the minds of believers in revelation, Dr. Prieſtley has publiſhed "Obſervations" on this ſubject, rather conſolatory than argumentative; the work is written with the author's uſual perſpicuity, ſincerity, and zeal. Of the ſermons of this period, few are entitled to particular attention. The Faſt Sermons of the preſent year have been uncommonly languid; perhaps

haps, from the diſheartening ſtate of public affairs. The Poſthumous Sermons of Dr. Savage are ſenſible, methodical, and evangelical; thoſe of Mr. Toller plain and ſerious, but without any marks of ſuperior talents: a volume of neat Diſcourſes on Practical Subjects has been publiſhed by Mr. Draper; but the moderate merit of theſe publications has been eclipſed by the ſplendid excellence of Mr. Fawcett's "Lectures at the Old Jewry," in which, without the aid of ſyſtematic theology, moral truths are exhibited with uncommon force, and adorned with all the graces which a fertile imagination could ſupply: if the ſtyle be ſometimes diffuſe, it is the amplification not of dulneſs, but of genius.

POLITICS.

In POLITICS, the moſt important publications have been thoſe which cannot come under critical animadverſion; the daily Regiſters and Chronicles of the times. On general queſtions of policy, Mr. Malkin's "Eſſays on Subjects connected with Civilization," are entitled to diſtinguiſhed notice: the writer is an ardent lover of liberty, and cenſures, with great freedom, but without acrimony, numerous errors at preſent exiſting in ſociety. As nearly allied to this work, may be mentioned, Watkins's "Reflections on Government," a ſmall tract, which clearly and forcibly inculcates principles favourable to liberty and happineſs. "Principles of Legiſlation" have been publiſhed by Mr. Michel, which contain many juſt obſervations; but the writer is too much an alarmiſt to be capable, at preſent, of purſuing his own ideas into their obvious conſequences. Britiſh politics, beſides much ephemeral traſh, have furniſhed ſeveral intereſting publications. Of theſe, unqueſtionably, the work which has the moſt imperious demand upon public attention, is Mr. Morgan's "Facts," in which is exhibited, not in looſe declamation, but in calculations, made by a maſter of political arithmetic, from the moſt authentic documents, a ſtatement of the public expenditure and reſources. This pamphlet has, perhaps, done more than all other late publications to open the eyes of the nation to its real condition, and to demonſtrate the impolicy of perſiſting in the preſent ruinous ſyſtem. Mr. Vanſittart's artful, but vague and unſucceſsful attempt to ſhow that we are not quite ruined, even though ſupported by Lord Auckland, whoſe ſpeech upon the ſubject has been publiſhed, has only ſerved to give Mr. Morgan an opportunity of confirming his firſt repreſentation by "Additional Facts." Mr. Morgan's *true alarm* has been increaſed by Mr. Paine's leſs accurate, but ſtrongly impreſſive, account of the perpetually accelerated progreſs of this nation towards ruin, from the inevitable operation of the funding ſyſtem, given in his "Decline and Fall of the Engliſh Syſtem of Finance." The great queſtion concerning a reform in the parliamentary repreſentation of this country, has not been ſuffered, entirely, to ſleep. A very ſenſible and ſpirited "Letter" has appeared, addreſſed to Dr. Paley, on his objections to this reform; and Mr. Wyvill, that upright, judicious, and ſteady advocate for peaceable reform, has effectually expoſed miniſterial inconſiſtency, by publiſhing the firſt part of his correſpondence with Mr. Pitt. "A Hiſtory of the Two Acts" (Mr. Pitt's, and Lord Grenville's) is a very copious and accurate compilation of all the tranſactions, both in and out of parliament, reſpecting thoſe celebrated reſtrictions on Engliſh liberty, which may, hereafter, be of conſiderable uſe to the political hiſtorian of the preſent time. Its value is much augmented by the excellent and maſterly preface by which the matter of the work is introduced. The diſpute with France is now almoſt wholly left to be ſettled by the *ultima ratio regum*; and few publications worth mentioning have appeared on this ſubject. Among the more intereſting political pamphlets, may be mentioned, "Conſiderations on the State of Public Affairs;" "Hints addreſſed to the Electors of Great-Britain, by Charles Faulkener, containing a Review of Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration;" "D'Ivernois's State of the Finances and Reſources of France;" and "A Whig's Apology for his Conſiſtency." To theſe we muſt add, more on account of the talents diſplayed in the controverſy, than the importance of the ſubject, Mr. Burke's "Letter to a Noble Lord," with the replies of his numerous reſpondents. When the queſtion of Mr. Burke's claim to a penſion ſhall ceaſe to intereſt the public, it will not be forgotten, that Mr. Burke, at a period of life when genius commonly becomes languid, diſplayed the full vigour of his uncommon powers, and was even capable of hunting metaphors, as playfully as ſchool boys hunt butterflies: nor will it be forgotten, that he was able, as on a former more important occaſion, to call forth a hoſt of able com-

batants. Mr. Wakefield's vehement, but claſſical, eloquence; Mr. corroſive cauſtic; Mr. Thelwall's energetic, but *not intemperate* declamation; Mr. Brown's and Mr. Adair's ſtrong reaſoning and ſmooth urbanity; and the Old Whig's calm good-ſenſe, and ſarcaſtic poignancy, have united, to give uncommon brilliancy and celebrity to this controverſy.

POLITICAL ŒCONOMY.

The important department of POLITICAL ŒCONOMY has yielded ſeveral uſeful productions. The late ſcarcity of proviſion called forth much humanity, and ſome ingenuity, in ſuggeſting plans for alleviating the temporary diſtreſſes of the poor; and the very important and urgent object of the general amelioration of their condition has excited a conſiderable ſhare of attention. The "Firſt Report of a Parliamentary Committee," has informed the public of the advances which have been made towards accompliſhing the great national deſign of cultivating and improving waſte lands. Uſeful ſuggeſtions, concerning the legiſlative regulation of agriculture, will be found in Mr. Dirom's "Enquiry into the Corn Laws, and Corn Trade." Count Rumford, an Engliſhman, in the ſervice of the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the firſt claſs of human merit, as a benefactor to his ſpecies. His report, in his "Eſſays," of the improvement which he has introduced into the ſtate of the poor, in Munich, muſt be read with pleaſure, by every friend to humanity. A ſimilar report is made of a ſix years' experiment in purſuit of the ſame object, in Mr. Voght's very ſenſible and intereſting "Account of the Management of the Poor in Hamburgh." Theſe works ſhould be read by all legiſlators and magiſtrates, and by every one who wiſhes to ſee the condition of the lower claſſes improved. Farther hints, on the ſame ſubject, may be ſeen in Mr. Townſend's ingenious "Diſſertation on the Poor-Laws." Some valuable information, and juſt ideas, on the ſubject of penal law, will be met with in the Duke of Liancourt's "Comparative View of Mild and Sanguinary Laws," exhibiting the good effects of the former, in the œconomy of the priſons in Pennſylvania. How ineffectual the rigorous ſyſtem of penal law is in this country, may be ſeen in "A Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis," by a Magiſtrate; in which, facts are detailed, which ought to ſtimulate immediate exertions for a reform in this particular. It is not ſurpriſing, that the late rapid increaſe of the public burdens ſhould have given birth to projects for lightening them. Mr. Bentham has deviſed a ſcheme, to the account of which he has given the bold title of "Supply without Burden, or, Eſcheat inſtead of Taxation," in which it is propoſed, that all ſucceſſion to property, vacant through the failure of *near* relations, ſhould lapſe to the public; and Mr. Tremlett has ſuggeſted a plan of reverſionary annuities, by which he hopes to aſſiſt the Miniſter in putting off the evil day of accompt: but the injurious nature of theſe projects muſt prevent their adoption. A project of another kind, but of more obvious utility, is ſtarted in a publication, entitled, "Conſiderations on the practicability of a more ſpeedy Communication between Great-Britain and India.

COMMERCE.

Few publications have lately appeared on COMMERCIAL ſubjects. A work, containing much mercantile knowledge, and many practical hints for the regulation of trade, has lately been publiſhed, under the aſſuming title of "An entire new Syſtem of Mercantile Calculation." An unſucceſsful attempt has been made to ſuperſede the Italian method of book-keeping, in "Jones's Engliſh Syſtem." Thoſe who are concerned in that factitious kind of merchandiſe, called ſtock-jobbing, may be pleaſed to be informed, that a uſeful work on this ſubject has been publiſhed, entitled, "Fairman's Stocks examined and compared."

LAW.

Students in LAW have been provided with a new book of "Reports of Caſes in the Court of Exchequer;" A Treatiſe on a Suit of Equity," by Mr. Barton, drawn up on the plan of Boote's Suit at Law, and an improved edition of "Gilbert's Law of Evidence," by Mr. Capell Lofft. An ingenious "Defence of the Right to Tythes," on the ground of the ancient law of the land, has appeared, which is aſcribed to the preſent Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

MEDICINE, CHEMISTRY, &c.

In MEDICINE, among the works which may be entitled to be diſtinguiſhed from common-place medical productions, are, Mr. Adams's ingenious "Obſervations on Morbid Poiſons;" Dr. Ruſh's "Medical Enquiries and Obſervations;" Dr. Beddoes's "Conſiderations on the Medicinal

cinal Uſe and Production of Factitious Airs;" Dr. Smyth's "Deſcription of the Jail-Diſtemper, and, far above the reſt, Dr. Darwin's "Zoonomia," a work, whoſe characters are too numerous, and merits too various, to be exhibited in this curſory ſketch, but which may certainly be pronounced one of the moſt important productions of the age.—In ANATOMY, a ſplendid and curious work preſents itſelf, "On the Mechaniſm of the Horſe's Foot."—The only work in CHEMISTRY, which at preſent claims our attention, is a very uſeful "Dictionary of Chemiſtry," drawn up by the induſtrious and judicious Mr. Nicholſon; unleſs we add, Dr. Peart's inaccurate and obſcure "Attack upon the new Antiphlogiſtic Doctrine."—Without having recourſe to the papers of the ſeveral philoſophical ſocieties, an account of which would require details too extenſive for our limits, we find nothing to report on the head of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, but a conciſe, intelligible, and practical "Introduction to Spherics and Aſtronomy."

AGRICULTURE.

The ſcience of AGRICULTURE, ſo imperfectly underſtood, has received ſome improvement from Mr. Kirwan's ingenious treatiſe "On Manures," in which the ſeveral kinds of ſoil are accurately deſcribed, and the immediate cauſes of fertility philoſophically inveſtigated. Some uſeful practical remarks, but without much novelty, will be found in "Eſſays on Agriculture," a work chiefly adapted to the ſoil and cultivation of Lincolnſhire. The monied men may poſſibly gather ſome uſeful information from Mr. Harper's "Obſervations on the North-American Land-Company."

NATURAL HISTORY.

To NATURALISTS, Dr. Babington's very comprehenſive and ſyſtematic "Arrangement of Minerals," will be highly acceptable: they will alſo be gratified by the ſecond volume of Lewin's "Syſtematic Arrangement of Birds;" and by "The Naturaliſt's Calendar," with Obſervations in various Branches of Natural Hiſtory, extracted from the papers of the late ingenious and accurate Mr. White, of Selborne, and judiciouſly arranged by Dr. Aikin. Both the naturaliſt and ANTIQUARY will find much entertainment in an elegant ſet of engravings, accompanied with deſcriptions, of "Remarkable Ruins, and Romantic Proſpects of North Britain, with Ancient Monuments, and ſingular ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory, by Mr. Cordiner." Abundant amuſement and information of the ſame kind will alſo be found in Mr. Ledwich's "Continuation of Groſe's Antiquities of Ireland;" and in "Miſcellaneous Antiquities," intended as a Continuation of the *Topographica Britannica*. The inquiſitive diver into the depths of Aſiatic lore, may be much aſſiſted by Ouſeley's "Perſian Miſcellany," a work deſigned to facilitate the reading of Perſian manuſcripts; and interſperſed with curious information.

CHRONOLOGY.

In CHRONOLOGY, an attempt has been made by Mr. Betham, to improve upon Anderſon's "Royal Genealogies," in a new ſet of "Genealogical Tables of Sovereigns," a work of manifeſt utility; but, from the omiſſion of hiſtorical minutes, merely a dry ſkeleton.

HISTORY.

In HISTORY, the moſt important publication which offers itſelf to our notice, is Mr. Maurice's Hiſtory of Hindoſtan. The ſtyle of this work is too diffuſe and florid; but the information it contains, collected from ſources lately diſcovered, or difficult of acceſs, may entitle the author to liberal patronage. If he diſcovers, throughout, too impatient a deſire to find a perfect agreement between the Indian and the Hebrew antiquities, the intelligent reader will eaſily ſeparate the hiſtorian's facts from the ſpeculations of the theologian; and, whatever he may be inclined to think of the latter, will not fail to ſet a juſt value on the induſtrious exertion which has collected and arranged the former.—The modern hiſtorian will be furniſhed with ſome valuable materials towards the Hiſtory of North America, from "Intereſting State Papers," relative to that country, lately publiſhed. Much light is caſt upon the recent affairs of France, by Miſs Williams, in her "Letters," containing ſketches of the French Revolution. In the four laſt volumes ſhe has drawn a dreadful picture of the horrors and miſeries produced in France by the ſyſtem of terror; and has brought down a ſeries of events, during which liberty ſtood trembling on the brink of anarchy, to the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution of 1795. Major Tench's "Letters written in France," is an entertaining work, in which the preſent manners and diſpoſitions of the French people are delineated with candour and diſcrimination.

BIOGRAPHY.

The moſt ſplendid branch of literary hiſtory,

hiſtory, in the period now under retroſpection, is unqueſtionably BIOGRAPHY. This department has been enriched with ſeveral very excellent and important works. Mr. Hayley has preſented the public with an enlarged and much improved edition of his "Life of Milton:" he has exhibited the perſonal character of the poet in new and intereſting points of view; and has very ſucceſsfully vindicated him from the obloquy of former biographers: the work is written with ſound judgment, correct taſte, and patient good-humour.

Dr. Burney has publiſhed, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Metaſtaſio," in which, though the incidents are few and ſimple, the reader will be highly gratified with an elegant exhibition of the character, taſte, and ſentiments of the poet, preſented chiefly in his own letters. Lord Sheffield has publiſhed, in two large volumes, very valuable Remains of his friend, the juſtly celebrated author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In his Literary Papers, are ſeen the ſcholar and the man of taſte; and, in his Memoirs and Letters, the man, in all the amiable qualities, and intereſting peculiarities of his perſonal character. The well-earned reputation of the hiſtorian has not been impaired by permitting him to become his own biographer.—But the moſt important publication of the period before us, and one of the moſt valuable additions which have for many years paſt, been made to the ſtock of Engliſh literature, is Mr. Roſcoe's Life of *Lorenzo de Medici*; a work which was received with ſuch avidity by the public, that the whole impreſſion was ſold within a month from its publication. From ſources little known, and many of them now for the firſt time brought to light, Mr. Roſcoe has diligently collected, and accurately communicated to the public, much information concerning one of the firſt characters in the fifteenth century, and concerning one of the moſt important portions of modern hiſtory. With the biographical memoirs, are interwoven many particulars, highly intereſting, concerning the recovery of ancient manuſcripts, the revival of letters, the reſtoration of the fine arts, and the general hiſtory of the times. The work is written with that elegant ſimplicity, which indicates correctneſs and refinement of taſte; and, at the ſame time, bears ſtrong marks of vigorous intellect, and ſuperior genius. Many of the poetical productions of this period, both in Latin and Italian, are in this work *firſt* preſented to the public; and of theſe, not a few are tranſlated in exquiſitely ſweet and harmonious verſe, and with a peculiar felicity of expreſſion: in ſhort, we hazard nothing in aſſerting, that the author of this work has erected for himſelf a laſting monument of literary fame. At a period, leſs ſplendidly diſtinguiſhed in this walk of literature, a larger portion of attention might have been drawn towards Mr. Anderſon's judicious "Review of the Life of Johnſon;" and towards Mr. Dyer's "Memoirs of Robert Robinſon;" in which an original and ſtriking character, maſked with eccentricity and rudeneſs, but diſtinguiſhed by ſtrong ſenſe and ſterling merit, is deſcribed with pleaſing ſimplicity of ſentiment and language. Dr. Thompſon's correct and handſome "Tranſlation of Suetonius," ought not to be overlooked, nor to be mentioned without commendation: we wiſh we could ſay the ſame of Dr. Coote's feeble attempt to ſupply that great *deſideratum* in biography, a good "Life of Julius Cæſar."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

That ever-growing magazine of public amuſement and information, the library of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, has lately received ſeveral valuable acceſſions.—Mrs. Wollſtoncraft's "Letters from Sweden," &c. though not written with ſtudied elegance, intereſts the reader in an uncommon degree, by a philoſophical turn of thought, by bold ſketches of nature and manners, and, above all, by ſtrong expreſſions of delicate ſenſibility.—Mr. Pratt's "Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Weſtphalia," are very amuſing, and will be particularly acceptable to the ſentimental reader; had the author, however, confined himſelf more ſtrictly to facts, the work, if leſs entertaining, had been more valuable.—Mr. Murphy, a reſpectable architect, has given the public ſome new information, and much entertainment, mixed with profeſſional details, in his "Travels in Portugal,"—Mr. Hearne's "Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort, in Hudſon's Bay, to the Northern Ocean," though not elegantly written, provides much food for curioſity.—Mr. Owen's "Travels into different Parts of Europe," are more remarkable for correctneſs of ſtyle and ſentiment, than for variety of entertainment; the reader, through the whole tour, perceives that his guide is an Engliſh clergyman.—Light

and

and amuſing views of manners are given in a volume of "Letters from Scandinavia, on the paſt and preſent State of the Northern Nations," written with ſome prolixity, but with feeling and liberality.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The fine arts have, of late, been very ſucceſsfully employed in aid of letters, in ſeveral elegant TOPOGRAPHICAL works. Uſeful information, elegant writing, and a highly finiſhed ſtyle of graphical embelliſhment, are very happily united in Dr. Aikin's "Hiſtory of the Country round Manchester," illuſtrated with many plates, at the expence of the publiſher, Mr. Stockdale. The "Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire," by Mr. D. Williams, recommends itſelf to general readers by a force of ſtyle, and a depth of hiſtorical and political reſearch, by no means uſual among thoſe dry compilations, which, for the moſt part, appear under the title of County Hiſtories. It is ſplendedly adorned with views, executed by the Rev. Mr. Gardnor, in *aqua tinta*. To the ſame general claſs belong, "A picturesque Guide to Bath and Briſtol," by Meſſrs. Ibbetſon, La Porte, and Haſſal; Mr. Walker's "Select Views of Picturesque Scenery in Scotland;" and Select Views in Myſore, taken on the Spot, by Mr. Home, with hiſtorical Deſcriptions," is a very elegant and ſplended publication.

CRITICISM.

The department of CRITICISM has, of late, been chiefly indebted to the learning, induſtry, and taſte of Mr. Wakefield. He has preſented the public with elegant editions of "Bion and Moſchus," and "Horace." If Mr. Wakefield be a bold emendator, his corrections are made by the hand of a maſter. His comments and annotations diſcover deep erudition, and an exquiſite reliſh of poetic excellence. In this path of literature, he has few equals. As an editor, and critic on the Engliſh claſſics, he is leſs ſucceſsful: his "Obſervations on Pope," though not without juſt criticiſm and fine illuſtrations, will not be ranked among his moſt happy productions. The learned Mr. Bryant has written "Obſervations on M. Chevalier's Deſcription of the Plains of Troy," in which he ingeniouſly controverts the accuracy of that writer's inveſtigations, and the truth of his concluſions. Mr. Plumptre has attempted to prove, that the play of Hamlet was intended, by Shakſpeare, as an indirect cenſure on Mary Queen of Scots, but the conjecture is feebly ſupported.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Of ORIGINAL POETRY, commonly ſo named, the laſt few months have been abundantly prolific; but impartial criticiſm is obliged to confeſs, that very few of theſe numerous productions can be claſſed among the legitimate offspring of the Muſes. Paſſing over a long liſt of *poems*, which are, probably, by this time, ſent *in vicum vendentem. thus et odores*, to the paſtry-cooks and chandlers, we ſhall mention, as productions which, though not deſtitute of merit, are yet ſtamped with the characters of mediocrity: Cole's "Life of Hubert;" Aſhburnham's "Elegiac Sonnets;" Courtier's "Poems;" "The Sea-ſick Minſtrel;" Parſon's "Ode to a Boy at Eton;" "Poetic Trifles," and Harley's "Poems" In a higher claſs of poetical merit we are inclined to rank Knight's "Didactic Poem on the Progreſs of Civil Society," which, though in ſome parts diffuſe and languid, in others diſcovers conſiderable vigour of fancy; Bowles's "Elegiac Stanzas," elegantly expreſſive of juſt and intereſting ſentiments; Sir Brooke Boothby's "Sorrows," a pathetic tribute of paternal affection; Coleridge's "Poems," which, though negligently compoſed, diſcover throughout the genuine characters of genius; Burges's "Birth and Triumph of Love," an incongruous and abſurd fable, conceived with ſtrength of fancy, and delivered in poliſhed verſe; "The Influence of Local Attachment," a truly elegant performance, in which philoſophy and poetry are happily united; Miſs Seward's beautiful and highly finiſhed pieces, entitled, "Llangollen Vale," &c.; and Mr. Southey's Joan of Arc," an epic poem. This laſt piece is certainly entitled to the firſt wreathe of honour among our late poetical productions. To "run a race with the preſs," in an epic poem, as Mr. Southey appears to have done, was juvenile preſumption, of which the neceſſary conſequence has been many defective and faulty paſſages: but, viewed as a whole, the performance has ſingular merit. It abounds in lofty conceptions, vigorous ſentiments, rich imagery, and all the ſublimer graces of poetry. The author poſſeſſes uncommon powers of poetic invention; and with that diligence of ſtudy, and ſeverity of correction, to which genius ſo reluctantly ſubmits, may become a poet of the firſt order.

DRAMATIC

DRAMATIC PIECES, &c.

Thoſe DRAMATIC PIECES which find their way to the ſtage, come under our inſpection elſewhere; but we muſt not neglect to mention, with approbation, Mrs. Robinſon's unrepreſented tragedy of "The Sicilian Lovers," which though in ſome parts too ſplended in diction, exhibits a very intereſting tale, in a ſtrongly impreſſive form.

If we were to judge from preſent appearances, we ſhould ſay, that wit and humour are at a low ebb: we have nothing of this kind to mention, except it be a grammatico-metaphyſico-political *jeu d'eſprit*, entitled, "Hermes Unmaſked," which, if it ſhould not correct the reader's ideas on the theory of language, may, at leaſt, amuſe him; and, if he be not too faſtidious, may treat him with a hearty laugh.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

The tender tales of love and wonder, continue to be repeated in every form which our noveliſts can deviſe; yet we do not find ourſelves irreſiſtibly impelled to dwell upon the ſingular merit of any late productions in this claſs. Thoſe which appear beſt entitled to particular attention are, Mrs. Robinſon's "*Angelina*," which, though too inflated in ſtyle, is an elegant and intereſting performance; "Antoinette," a tale, in which ſome degree of deficiency in the graces of compoſition is compenſated by an intereſting ſtory, liberal ſentiments, and inſtructive leſſons to the female world; and Mrs. Inchbald's "Nature and Art," written with ſimplicity, eaſe, and animation; enlivened with a captivating *naïveté*, and artleſs ſtrokes of ſatirical humour, and ſuggeſting excellent moral inſtruction to the rich and the poor.

Some eccentric and improbable, but ſplendid, energetic, and highly impaſſioned work of fiction, have, of late, been tranſlated from the German; among which are "The Ghoſt-Seer," "The Sorcerer," "The Dagger," and "The Black Valley."

An excellent Tranſlation of ſome of Wieland's amuſing and ſatirical Dialogues has lately appeared in a ſeparate volume, under the title of "Dialogues of the Gods;" and a larger number, in a very curious and valuable collection of foreign pieces, chiefly German, under the title of "Varieties of Literature." Other intereſting foreign productions, chiefly political, have been tranſlated.

EDUCATION.

Among the books lately publiſhed, which reſpect EDUCATION, the claſſical ſcholar will give the firſt place to Mr. Salmon's elaborate and uſeful Etymological Dictionary, under the title of *Stemmata Latinitatis*, intended, and well adapted, to diſcloſe the ſources, and unfold the mechaniſm, of the Latin tongue. Compilations, and original pieces, for the inſtruction and amuſement of children and young perſons, have been too numerous to be particularly detailed. It were much to be wiſhed, that writers of this claſs would be more attentive to correctneſs, both in matter and language. An excellent example has lately been ſet them, in Dr. Aikin's "Evenings at Home," a truly elegant and uſeful work, which contains, in great variety, food for curioſity, leſſons for the underſtanding, and precepts for the heart.

SHAKSPEAREAN MSS.

Another ſet of recent publications has appeared, which could not properly have been claſſed under any of the preceding heads: Mr. Ireland's Shakſpearian Manuſcripts, and the pieces, *pro* and *con*, to which they have given riſe. The projector of theſe MSS. we now conſider as *dead in law*, and we ſhall ſo far violate the maxim, *Nil de mortuis niſi bonum*, as to ſpeak the plain truth, by giving the tranſaction its proper appellation—a moſt laborious, but moſt impudent forgery. A few partizans, impoſed upon by the confidant aſſumption of the editor, for a while ſupported his pretenſions; but Malone wrote, and Vortigern and Rowena was acted—and the maſk fell off. The publications, and the whole tranſaction, will ſoon be forgotten; or will be only remembered, and preſerved, as a monument of credulity.

We here cloſe our brief retroſpect of Britiſh Literature, in "ſure and certain" expectation, that induſtry and genius will, after an interval of *ſix months*, provide us a *ſecond courſe*, equally various and plentiful with the preſent.

ORIGINAL.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LETTER TO A FRIEND.

WRITTEN FROM JAMAICA.

WHILE you, my friend, in perfect eaſe,
Ride, walk, or ramble, where you pleaſe,
Saunter to coffee-houſe or play,
And careleſs frolic through the day;
'Tis mine, beyond th' Atlantic main,
To combat each degree of pain;
Stranger to bliſs, or change of ſcene,
Victim of dullneſs, and the ſpleen.
Here Phœbus darts his fierceſt rays,
And all creation ſeems to blaze;
Fainting, we bear the ſultry heat,
And wiſh, in vain, for cool retreat:
Nor cool retreat, nor pleaſing ſhade,
Afford their much deſired aid;
His beams, reſiſtleſs, force their way,
And nature ſickens with decay.
When Sol, at length, retires to reſt,
And veils his glories in the weſt;
When ev'ning comes, all mild, and fair,
And breezes fan the ſultry air;
Affliction ſtill retains her pow'r,
And plagues attend each paſſing hour:
A buzzing inſect * hovers round,
And darts full many a piercing wound;
Keeps his fell ſtation near the bed,
And ſleep denies to weary head.
Deſpair here lifts her baleful hand,
While fell Diſeaſe pervades the land;
And meagre Death near couching lies,
To ſnatch the wretched, deſtin'd prize:
Theſe, and a thouſand evils more,
Alas! are here reſerv'd in ſtore,
To blaſt our joys, and render life
One tragic ſcene of pain and ſtrife.
In this dull iſle, no blooming fair,
With ſweet attraction, ſoothes our care;
No ſoft refinements gild their charms,
No elegance in language warms;
Strangers to each perſuaſive art,
To gain admiſſion to the heart.
Here Afric's ſable race deplore
Their bondage on this hoſtile ſhore;
Where, cruſh'd beneath the galling chain,
The voice of pity pleads in vain:
Releatleſs deſpots hold the ſway,
And rigid laws devote their prey
Each agonizing pang to find,
Each racking torture of the mind.
Ye gods! what tranſports once I knew!
How ſwift the fleeting moments flew!
No anxious pangs diſturb'd my reſt,
But all was peace within my breaſt;
Bytheſome I paſſed each jocund day,
While vary'd pleaſures ſtrew'd my way.
When with Eliza oft I ſtray'd,
And heard and ſaw the lovely maid;
Heard her, with eloquence divine,
Declare her heart was only mine;
While Truth ſat beaming in her eye,
And Virtue ſtood all radiant by;
Then, ye bleſt powers! then did I prove
The nameleſs joys that wait on love!
Ah me! thoſe bliſsful ſcenes are o'er;
Far baniſhed from my natal ſhore,
I droop, and pine with ſullen care,
Victim of ſorrow and deſpair:
O, let your pity ſtill attend
Your once, once happy cheerful friend!
Let me ſtill live within your mind,
So ſhall my ſoul ſome comfort find;
And think, when yielding up my breath,
Friendſhip allays the pangs of death.

* Muſkito.

SACRED MUSIC.

AN ODE,

FROM THE GERMAN OF KLOPSTOCK.

DEAR dream, which I muſt ne'er behold fulfill'd,
Thou beamy form, more fair than orient day,
Float back and hover yet
Before my ſwimming ſight.

Do they wear crowns in vain, that they forbear
To realize the heavenly portraiture?
Shall marble hearſe them all,
Ere the bright change be wrought?

Hail, choſen ruler of a freer world!
For thee ſhall bloom the never-fading ſong—
Who bid'ſt it be! To thee
Religion's honours riſe.

Yes—could the grave allow—of thee I'd ſing:
For once would Inſpiration ſtring the lyre—
The ſtreaming tide of joy,
My pledge for loftier verſe.

Great is thy deed, my wiſh. He has not known
What 'tis to melt in bliſs, who never felt
Devotion's raptures riſe
On ſacred muſic's wing:

Ne'er ſweetly trembled, when adoring choirs
Mingle their hallow'd ſongs of ſolemn praiſe;
And, at each aweful pauſe,
The unſeen choirs above.

Long float around my forehead, bliſsful dream!
I hear a Chriſtian people hymn their God,
And thouſands kneel at once,
Jehovah, Lord, to thee.

The people ſing their Saviour, ſing the Son;
Their ſimple ſong according with the heart,
Yet lofty, ſuch as lifts
Th' aſpiring ſoul from earth.

On the rais'd eye-laſh, on the burning cheek,
The young tear quivers; for they view the goal
Where ſhines the golden crown,
Where angels wave the palm.

Huſh! the clear ſong ſwells forth. Now flows along
Muſic, as if pour'd artleſs from the breaſt;
For ſo the maſter will'd
To lead its channel'd courſe.

Deep, ſtrong, it ſeizes on the ſwelling heart,
Scorning what knows not to call down the tear,
Or ſhroud the ſoul in gloom,
Or ſteep in holy awe.

Borne on the deep ſlow ſounds, a holy awe
Deſcends. Alternate voices ſweep the dome,
Then blend their choral force,
The theme, *Impending doom.*

Or the triumphal *Hail to him, who roſe*;
While all the hoſt of heaven, o'er Sion's hill
Hover'd, and, praiſing, ſaw
Aſcend the Lord of Life.

One voice alone, one harp alone, begins;
But ſoon joins in the ever-fuller choir.
The people quake. They feel
A glow of heavenly fire.

Joy! Joy! They ſcarce ſupport it. Rolls aloud
The organ's thunder—now more loud, and more—
And to the ſhout of all,
The temple trembles too!

Enough! I ſink. The wave of people bows
Before the altar—bows the front to earth;
They taſte the hallow'd cup,
Devoutly, deeply, ſtill.

One day, when reſt my bones beſide a fane,
Where thus aſſembl'd worſhippers adore,
The conſcious grave ſhall heave,
Its flow'rets ſweeter bloom;

And on the morn that from the rock He ſprang,
When panting praiſe purſues his radiant way,
I'll hear,—*He roſe again*—
Shall vibrate through the tomb.

POEM.

BY MARGARET OF VALOIS, QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

POUR être un digne & bon *Chrétien*,
Il faut à Chriſt être ſemblable;
Il faut renoncer à tout bien,
A tout honneur qui eſt damnable;
A la Dame belle & jolie,
A plaiſir qui la chair émeut,
Laiſſer biens, honneurs, & amie!
Ne fait pas ce tour-là qui veut.

Ses biens aux pauvres faut donner,
D'un cœur joyeux & volontaire;
Faut les injures pardonner,
Et à ſes ennemis bien faire;
S'enjouir en mélancholie
Et tourment dont la chair s'émeut;
Aimer la mort comme la vie!
Ne fait pas ce tout-là qui veut.

SONNET.

THEY tell me that, in opening life, the hue
Of roſy health bloom'd on my glowing cheek;
That my full eye ſparkled with liquid blue,
And ſeem'd with ſtrong intelligence to ſpeak:
They tell me, too, that in luxuriance wild
Wav'd my dark locks: perchance, they tell me truth;
For 'tis an adage, that the loveliest child
Makes, in advancing age, the ſorrier youth.

So has it been with me. In vain I ſeek
To trace the roſeate hue of healthful red;
Dull is my eye, and colourleſs my cheek,
And gone the flowing honours of my head!
But ſtill remains, unchang'd, my better part,
Still true to Love and Laura is my heart.

Gray's-Inn, April 4. W. R.

ODE.

FERREUM credis mihi pectus? Ah ſi
Semper obducto riguiſſet ære!
Tum nec exactæ mea mens doleret
Gaudia vitæ.

Me nec averſum quereretur amens
Nympha quæ ſeſe viduata deflet,
Meque mordaci nimium fidelem
Voce laceſſit.

Ipſa teſtetur vaga Luna noſtram,
Dum jubar purum per inane manat,
Vana luſerunt quoties amoris
Somnia mentem.

Illa dum cœlo tacito niteret,
Audiit noſtræ gemitum querelæ;
Sæpe non fictæ fuit illa flammæ
Conſcia noſtræ

Priſcus & jamjam calor ille vivit;
Sæpe deſertam recolo Camillam,
Et mihi mæſtæ facies puellæ
Sapæ recurſat.

Perge me diris onerare verbis,
Et licet linguâ male provocâris,
Me tuæ nunquam meminiſſe formæ,
Chara pigebit.

Gray's-Inn, April 4. W. R.

ELEGY.

WRITTEN IN MAY, 1794.

WHY com'ſt thou, gentle May, with driving rain,
And chilly blaſts, to check the opening year?
Why roll thy ſhadows o'er the gloomy plain?
Why frown in ſullen ſadneſs dark and drear?
I have not ſeen the radiant orb of day
Beam his glad radiance on the dewy flow'r;
Nor, ſince I welcom'd the return of May,
Known the mild influence of one ſunny hour!
Thou com'ſt congenial to my mourning mind;
Well does my ſoul thy ſullen ſadneſs ſuit;
And when I hear the howling of the wind,
Reſponſive ſighs the ſympathizing lute.
The time has been, when I was wont to hail,
With infant joy, the merry month of May;
When, loit'ring careleſs o'er the quiet vale,
In happineſs and peace I paſs'd the day.
Vain flatterer, Hope! no more ſhalt thou delight
O'er fairy vales to caſt the eager eye;
For Fancy, now prophetic, in affright,
Starts from the phantoms of futurity.

O, May!

O May! like thee, my ſpring of life, I know,
Soon ſhall the ſtorm each bud of promiſe blaſt!
Reflection rudely wakes, and wakes to woe,
And all the day-dreams of delight fly faſt!

Hopeleſs, and far from all I love away,
Forebodings drear and anxious cares intrude;
And dark and mournful, as the mournful May,
Paſs the ſad hours of ſilent ſolitude.

B.

MORTALITY.

SWIFT o'er the high graſs ſweeps the blaſt,
A ſilver ſhade ſpreads o'er the lively green;
The gale is paſt,
No more the ſilver ſhade is ſeen.
Saw ye the lightning flaſh along the ſky?
Save yonder blaſted oak,
A drear memorial of the with'ring ſtroke,
It leaves no trace to guide the following eye.
Children of men! and ſuch your lot!
Ye live your little hour, and die, and are forgot.

What, then, avail the jewell'd crown of Pow'r,
Pomp's ermin'd robe, or Glory's death-red ſword?
What, then, the Wiſe one's dreams, the Miſer's hoard?
When Death proclaims th' irrevocable hour,
Life's vain diſtinctions ceaſe: the eternal doom
Bids all the ſons of clay be equal in the tomb.

What tho' Earth's millions the dark realms explore,
No cheering tidings reach mankind from thence,
For there the eye of Wiſdom ſees no more,
And ſilent is the tongue of Eloquence.
For no one of the innumerable dead,
Revifits men from that obſcure abode;
For never ſpirit twice could tread
The dark, the dreadful road.

Why ſleeps the poet—he whoſe magic ſong
Leads charmed Fancy thoſe wild realms along,
Whoſe ſhadowy portals bear the omnious line
"Quit every hope all ye who enter here?"
Why ſleeps the bard divine,
Whoſe ſpirit "far beyond the viſible ſphere
"Soar'd on the ſeraph wings of Extaſy?"
Why ſleeps the ſeer
Who gave the laws of Nature to our eye,
Fill'd with a portion of divinity?

For me, be mine, when Fate ſhall free
This ſpirit from mortality,
Catching Memory's mellow'd figh,
Still o'er my wonted haunts to fly;
In gentle viſions to deſcend
The guardian angel of my friend.
To eaſe the laſt long ling'ring breath,
Breathe joy prophetic in the hour of death,
Embrace in air the new-born ſprite,
And guide it to the realms of light!

Enthuſiaſt!—if thou canſt—explore
The vale of life that lies before.
Dark is the vale of years,
Dimm'd by thoſe little miſts in Reaſon's feeble eye:—
Enthuſiaſt! ceaſe to gaze amid immenſity.

When, on the bed of Death,
Quick beats my pulſe, and falt'ring heaves my breath;
When round me watch my friends, with ſtreaming eyes,
Wearying the ſick heart with their fruitleſs cries:
Let me in that laſt moment know
What proud joys Virtue can beſtow,
And, fearleſs of the iron rod,
Look up to thee, my friend, my father, and my GOD!

Ah! ſpare that agonizing hour—
Come *quickly*, Death! and I will bleſs thy pow'r.
Come *quickly*—*ſnatch* me to the realms above,
But ſpare that pang to part with thoſe I love!
And when the graſs ſhall wave
Slow o'er my humble grave,
My grave beſide ſome hawthorn buſh, wherein
The nightingale ſhall ſing her ſong,
Then may the peaſant ſay, and drop a tear,
"The bard belov'd by all lies bury'd here."

July 7, 1796. S.

SONNET.

BY CHARLES LAMB.

Of the India Houſe.

WE were two pretty babes; the youngeſt She,
The youngeſt, and the loveliеſt far, I ween,
And Innocence her name. The time has been,
We two did love each other's company.
Time was, we two had wept t' have been apart,
But when with ſhow of ſeeming good beguil'd,
I left the garb and manners of a child,
And my firſt love for man's ſociety,
Defiling with the world my virgin heart,
My lov'd companion dropt a tear and fled,
Hiding in deepeſt ſhades her awful head.
Beloved, who ſhall tell me where thou art?
In what delicious Eden to be found?
That I may ſeek thee, the wide world around.

1795.

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Anecdotes, Hiſtorical and Literary, 6s. Vernor and Hood.

New and Comprehenſive Rules for playing the Game of Cheſs, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

An Appeal to Popular Prejudice, in Favour of the Jews, 1s. Johnſon.

An Enquiry into the Cauſes of Inſolvencies in Retail Buſineſſes, with Hints for their Prevention; and the Plan of a Fund for the Relief of Decayed Tradeſmen, their Widows, Children, or Orphans, by *John Gell*, of Lewes, 1s. Rickman.

NOVELS.

The Negro Slaves, from the German of *Kotzebue*, 3s. Cadell and Co.

The Ruins of Avondale Priory, by Mrs. *Kelly*, 3 vols. 9s. Lane.

EDUCATION.

Sheridan's and *Henderſon's* Practical Method of Reading and Reciting Engliſh Poetry, 3s. 6d. Newberry.

POLITICAL.

Authentic Correſpondence with M. le Brun, the French Miniſter, and others, to February, 1793, inclusive, publiſhed as an Appendix to other Matter, not leſs important, with a Preface, and Notes, by *W. Miles*, 6s. Debrett.

Rights of the People; or Reaſons for a Regicide Peace, by *W. Williams*, 1s. 6d. Jordan.

Sketch of a Political Tour through Rocheſter, &c. by *John Gale Jones*, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

Vues Sommaires ſur des Moyens de Paix, par *M. de Montloiſier*, 1s. 6d. Deboſſe.

The Picture of Parliament, 1s. Barr.

BOTANY.

A complete Collection of Roſes, drawn and engraved from Nature, by *Mary Lawrence*, No. I. 4to. 7s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

The Economy of Nature explained and illuſtrated on the Principles of Modern Philoſophy, by *G. Gregory*, D.D. 3 vols. 8vo. with 46 plates, 1l. 7s. in boards. Johnſon.

Syſtem of Natural Hiſtory, adapted for the Inſtruction of Youth; from the German of Profeſſor *Raff*, of Goettingen, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. in boards. Johnſon.

DIVINITY.

An Anſwer to a Letter from *F. Eyre*, of Warkworth, eſq. to the Rev. *Ralph Churton*, Rector of Middleton-Cheney, 8vo. 3s. Rivington.

Reaſons for Faith in Revealed Religion, in Anſwer to Mr. Hollis's Reaſons for Scepticiſm, by *T. Williams*, 1s. Heptinſtall.

A Second Letter on the Doctrine of the Trinity, addreſſed to the Baptiſt Society at Guiſborough, Northamptonſhire, 1s. Johnſon.

Letters in Anſwer to Paine's Age of Reaſon, by the Rev. *T. Hinckes*, 2s. 6d. Johnſon.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A TRIO for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for Flute or Violin. By Ignace Pleyel, Op. 29. 4s. Corri and Co.

This piece, although a very pleaſing compoſition, is not calculated for general performance.

To

To have its proper effect, it requires the accompaniment of good performers on the violin and violoncello.

Two Sonatas, by the ſame Author, 5s. Op. 30.
A grand Sonata, for two Performers on one Piano Forte. Ditto. Corri and Co.

We cannot boaſt of any remarkable novelties in theſe two works; and, in our opinion, they are, in ſeveral reſpects, inferior to many of Mr. Pleyel's former publications.

Three Sonatas for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum. By Muzio Clementi, Op. 35. 8s. Preſton and Son

This work, like ſome others by the ſame compoſer, is diſtinguiſhed for the ſingularity and correctneſs of its ſtyle. Though written in an eaſy manner, for the accommodation of performers in general, it ſtill poſſeſſes the maſterly manner for which Mr. Clementi is well known to the Engliſh public.

Six Sonatas for the Harpſichord or Piano Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Compoſed by C. R. Molenaer, 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

The pleaſing and eaſy ſtyle of theſe ſonatas cannot fail to introduce them as favourites of the public.

Three Duets for two Flutes.—Three ditto for two Violins.—Three ditto for two Violins and Tenor. By Ignace Pleyel, 5s. each ſet. Corri and Co.

Theſe duets are ſimply arranged from the Harpſichord Sonatas, op. 30, and the Grand Duet for two performers, both of which we have noticed above.

Amè tutte le belle, 3s. and Io parto mio bene, 1s. 6d. with Harp Accompaniments. Sung by Viganoni. Corri and Co.

Theſe ſongs met with a very popular reception in their public performance at the Opera. Their own merit was, doubtleſs, increaſed in its effect by the excellent manner of ſinging them by Mr. Viganoni.

[The muſical world have this month to lament the death of Dr. THOMAS SAUNDERS DUPUIS, organiſt and compoſer to his Majeſty. Of this gentleman's merit and character we have ſpoken more at length in our Obituary.]

LITERARY NOTICES.

[*The very extenſive circulation of the Monthly Magazine, abroad as well as at home, rendering theſe Notices of conſiderable utility to authors engaged in the proſecution of any new and original work, the Editor wiſhes this article to be conſidered as being freely open to the notifications of the learned world.*]

WIELAND has publiſhed a ſpecimen of what we may expect from his *Attiſches Muſeum*. He propoſes to give to Germany a full and accurate knowledge, as far as tranſlation can, of the manners, cuſtoms, and celebrated works of the Greeks. The panegyric of Iſocrates appears, in the firſt part of his firſt volume, in a German dreſs, and, from the elegant taſte of the tranſlator, it ſuffers as little as poſſible in the change. Surely, a work of the ſame kind would receive encouragement in England. The Attic writers deſerve to be introduced, as they are in Germany, to the toilettes of the fair ſex in England, inſtead of being confined to the muſty precincts of a college.

Mr. SOUTHEY, of Briſtol, author of the poem of Joan of Arc, has in the preſs a volume of Letters from Spain and Portugal.

ZWOEGA, at Rome, is preparing for the preſs a conſiderable work on Obeliſks and their Hieroglyphs. From his diſtinguiſhed talents, much light, it is preſumed, will be thrown on this hitherto very dark part of antiquity.

Mr. JOHN IRELAND, author of *Hogarth Illuſtrated*, is about to preſent another treat to the admirers of that great artiſt. In the courſe of the preſent year, he propoſes to publiſh, by ſubſcription, a ſupplementary volume to his Hogarth Illuſtrated, compiled from papers in the hand-writing of Hogarth, with new prints. Mr. Ireland informs us in his proſpectus, that it is to Mrs. Lewis, of Chiſwick, a relation and executrix to Mrs. Hogarth, that the public are indebted for the preſent valuable addition to Hogarth's Works, as an author and an artiſt. The original MSS. &c. may be ſeen at Mr. Ireland's houſe, No. 3, Poet's-corner, Palace-yard.

Mr. PRATT, the author of Emma Corbet, and of other well known works, is preparing for the preſs a work, under the title of "Family Secrets, interſperſed with Converſations on the Uſe and Abuſe of Modern Romance."

In Euclid's time, the method was generally known of conſtructing, geometrically, triangles, quadrilateral figures, pentagons, hexagons, quindecagons, or any figures with double the number of ſides in the above figures: but the other regular figures have been ſuppoſed to be without the limits of the art. A Student, at Goettingin, has announced his intentions of making public a method of conſtructing many other figures with ſeven, eleven, thirteen ſides each, geometrically. This method is deduced from the corollary to a theorem of very great extent. The mathematician who has made this diſcovery, is a MR. GAUSS, of Brunſwick, to whoſe proficiency in philoſophical and claſſical ſtudies, profeſſor Zimmerman bears honourable teſtimony.

A popular Introduction to the Study of Botany, according to the late profeſſor Sibthorpe's Simplification of the

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Linnæan Syſtem, is in the preſs, and will ſhortly be publiſhed, in one octavo volume, with coloured plates, by Mr. DAWSON, of Hackney.

Mr. P. A. NIMNICH, author of the *Univerſal Polyglotton Lexicon*, will publiſh in London, in November, a Dictionary of Merchandize, in twelve languages; a work which promiſes to be of great uſe to the mercantile world.

Mr. P. COURTIER will ſhortly publiſh a work, entitled, "REVOLUTIONS," a poem, in two books.

FAUVEL, the painter, has laid before the directory, ſome intereſting propoſals for Antiquarian Architectural Reſearches in the Peloponneſus. Fauvel was above fifteen years in the Archipelago; and for great part of this time in the ſervice of Choiſeul-Gouffier, who uſed his aſſiſtance in the enquiries concerning the plains of Troy. For ſome years he reſided in Egypt, where he determined the meaſures of the remains of antiquity, with greater accuracy than any of his predeceſſors; and he had determined on a journey to the temple of Ammon, when Choiſeul, out of jealouſy, contrived to throw ſuch obſtacles in his way, as made him give up his enterpriſe. Since that time he employed himſelf for ſeveral years in the neighbourhood of Athens, where, through a very extraordinary taſte in ſome Turks of conſequence, he had the permiſſion to dig whereſoever he pleaſed. His laſt reſearches were in the neighbourhood of Olympia, where he has diſcovered many intereſting particulars on this celebrated place of aſſembly; and it is probable, from his conjectures, that here, in ſpite of the ravages of the Romans and the Barbarians, immenſe treaſures of art lie buried. On this account, he has preſented an earneſt petition to the directory, for their ſupport. The value which the Turks ſet upon theſe remains, may be known from a practice not uncommon among them. An Aga made the mortar for his houſe entirely from the ruins of temples: and the deſtruction of temples and columns at Athens, was never at ſo great a height as preſent; as if the Barbarians had the preſentiment, that their time of ſtay in this country was nearly at an end.

M. de CALONNE has finiſhed the Appendix to his *Tableau de l'Europe*, which is at this time in the preſs. It will contain: 1. A Hiſtory of the Ancient Government of France—2. An Account of all the States General that have been aſſembled—3. Obſervations on the *unlimited* Authority of the Kings of France, on the Ceſſation of the States-General, and alſo on the Influence of the Parliaments—4. Obſervations on the territorial Productions of France; on its Specie: and on the Balance of Powers in Europe.

To prevent an unneceſſary waſte of labour and time, the Conductors of this Magazine propoſe to adopt the method, common in Germany, of announcing the tranſlations of works undertaken by any perſons within their knowledge; and every one who wiſhes to avail himſelf of this opportunity, is requeſted to ſend to the Editor, the title of the work which he is tranſlating, with his own name; the name to be inſerted, or not, in the Magazine, as the tranſlator chooſes.

ERRATA, *in a few copies of our laſt.* In the notice of Archdeacon Travis's intended work, for "*collection*" read *collation*; and for "*great*" read *Greek*.

RESTROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

HAY-MARKET.—*June* 25, *The Mountaineers*—and *My Grandmother*. A Mr. Elliſton, from Bath, performed the characters of Octavian and Vapour in the play and entertainment; it being his firſt appearance in London. He acquitted himſelf much to the ſatisfaction of the audience.

June 29. *A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Battle of Hexham*—and *Catherine and Petruchio*. An apology for Mr. Fawcet, whoſe character (Gregory Gubbins) was filled by Mr. Wathen, occaſioned a general murmur.

June 30. *All in Good Humour—The Jew*—and *Deaf Lover*, Mr. Elliſton performed Mr. J. Banniſter's part of Sheva, the Jew, this evening; another daring undertaking, in which he acquitted himſelf with equal credit.

July 13. *The Priſoner at large—Mock Doctor*—and *Bannian Day*. The repetition of Bannian Day has been delayed through the indiſpoſition of Mr. Fawcet. This piece was falſely aſcribed to Mr. Waldron, jun. it being the production of Mr. Brewer, author of a comedy, called *How to be Happy*, which met with but indifferent ſucceſs at this theatre two ſeaſons ago.

July 23. *The Quaker*, and (firſt time) *Don Pedro*. Don Pedro, a comedy in five acts, is the production of Mr. Cumberland, and, like the generality of pieces haſtily

haſtily manufactured, poſſeſſes much to commend, but *more* to diſapprove of. The German play of the *Robbers*, ſeems to have ſuggeſted the idea of Don Pedro, who is both a robber and a hardened villain; but the ſtory, which *terrifies* more than it *pleaſes*, differs conſiderably, and is chiefly taken from a romance of Mr. Cumberland's. The play is intended as a mixture of grave and gay; but as villains always keep their own counſel, it conſequently abounds too much with *Soliloquies*. The incidents, though few, are ſudden, therefore unnatural, and the characters imperfectly drawn, the author, it is evident, depended too much upon his hero. Towards the end of the fourth act, it met with ſome oppoſition, and was, with difficulty, given out for Monday evening. The prologue and epilogue were both well written, and well delivered, by Mr. R. Palmer, and Miſs De Camp. The play did not admit of much good acting. Mrs. Kemble's character was too trifling. The only performers who could and did exert themſelves, were Mr. Palmer, Mr. Suet, and Miſs De Camp. The unpardonable delay between the acts was ſufficient to put the audience in an ill humour. Don Pedro, we apprehend, will not be permitted to flouriſh long in his wickedneſs; like *Don Juan*, he ſhould have ſtrutted in a *Pantomime*.

Opera-House.

Mr. Didelot brought out for his benefit (July 7) two new pieces, both compoſed by himſelf. The firſt, a Ballet, in one act, called *Flore & Zephire*. This met with general approbation. The other, a grand divertiſſement, in three act, in the Scotch ſtyle, called *L'Heureux Naufrage*, or *Les Sorcères Ecoſſoiſes*, which was not ſo well received, but on being altered and contracted, was afterwards approved of. The muſic, by Sig. Boſſi, was much admired. The ſcene-ſhifters were very imperfect. The houſe cloſed on the 23d, with Viganoni's benefit.

LAW REPORTS.

Case of the Licentiates and the College of Physicians.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

MR. ERSKINE next read a letter from Charles II. (which he admitted had no legal authority) directing the College to admit none but graduates of the Engliſh Univerſities. At the period this was written, the dread of papiſts and diſaffected perſons was ſo great, that in order to keep them out of all corporate bodies and places of truſt, many ſimilar arbitrary and illegal meaſures were directed and adopted. But, happily, the motive for ſuch unconſtitutional orders, and the ſubſerviency which would comply with them, do not now exiſt. Mr. Erſkine went on to ſubmit to the Court, that "ſome of the greateſt men that England ever bred or ever ſaw in medicine, have been under the ſame circumſtances as Doctor Stanger: that Sloane and Mead were only admitted after purchaſing Cambridge or Oxford degrees; and that Sydenham had never been admitted." This is an argument againſt the claims of the Licentiates, deduced from the exceſs of injuſtice they have hitherto ſuffered; becauſe the brighteſt ornaments of their order, and of their profeſſion, have been deprived of their due honours and juſt rights, without reaſon, it would imply, that their ſucceſſors are for ever tamely to ſubmit to the ſame hardſhips. Mr. Erſkine next ſtated, very eloquently, that "ſome men who were never taught, conducted by their own energies, might teach the ſchools what they never knew: that Newton would probably have diſcovered the laws of gravitation, had he never ſeen Trinity College; and that Shakſpeare, without being acquainted with the great models of antiquity, had ſoared beyond them." He argued, that notwithſtanding the inſtitutions of mankind are made for the common occurrences of the world, and not for thoſe phenomena; that the ſciences throw light on one another; that a very learned education enables a man to be more ſkilful in a ſcience which is connected with all nature, and gives him that dignity which adds luſtre to a profeſſion, that always has conferred honour upon Engliſh ſociety. Here we cannot help joining in the exclamation, which immediately followed: "But what of all this? is learning no where to be acquired but in the two univerſities of England?" The Licentiates are fully ſenſible of the neceſſity of a learned education, and of the importance of the dead languages, and of the ſciences which may throw light on their profeſſion, or add dignity to the character of a phyſician; and they inſiſt, that they have cultivated them with as much

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ardour and ſucceſs as the Fellows of the College, or any body of men in the profeſſion. They inſiſt alſo, that they have ſtudied whatever immediately relates to phyſic, in ſchools infinitely ſuperior to Oxford and Cambridge, which are totally inadequate to complete the education of a phyſician. They appeal to examination to decide, whether their education and acquirements do not entitle them to thoſe honours and advantages, which the legiſlature has held out as incitements and rewards to the learned and ſkilful of the profeſſion? Mr. Erſkine admitted, that in academies, and other ſeminaries, equal learning may be acquired; but argued, that "Oxford and Cambridge had been conducive to the revival of letters: that the monuments of learning are preſerved there: that few perſons would reſide there, if they obtained no privilege by their degrees; and then, perhaps, in another age, we may look at theſe Univerſities, as venerable ruins; or perhaps, according to the ideas of modern times, we may ſee them filled with looms for manufacturers, or ſtables for horſes!" Reſpect for old eſtabliſhments is very natural; but it would become a blind and bigotted partiality, if it led men to ſacrifice better opportunities of improvement in any profeſſion. In one ſo material to the health and lives of the community as phyſic, it would be criminal to be influenced by it. If the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge were as inefficient in other branches of education as in thoſe that relate to medicine, neither reſpect for their former ſervices, nor even partial advantages annexed to their degrees, could long preſerve them from venerable ruin; a ruin, which, indeed, the claſſic or philoſopher might deplore, but which, if the monopoly in queſtion is eſtabliſhed, the phyſician muſt rejoice at. Mr. Erſkine next ſaid, "If the privileges of theſe Univerſities are not reſpected in phyſic, why ſhould they be reſpected in the other profeſſions? you will have a mandamus moved for, next term, to admit a man of good morals, and acquainted with divinity, to ordination." It would be deviating from the ſubject, to argue the propriety of confining ordination to thoſe who have taken a degree at the Engliſh Univerſities; but the grounds of this reſtriction in the church by no means apply in phyſic. Oxford and Cambridge are eſſentially eccleſiaſtical inſtitutions; they are the only public ſeminaries, in which the doctrines of the church of England are taught. The intereſts of the church and ſtate are generally conſidered to be ſo interwoven, that it is neceſſary to take peculiar precautions about the principles and tenets imbibed by the clergy. Seclusion from the world in early life, under the inſpection of the dignitaries and elders of the church, may be a proper precaution in the education of perſons deſtined to perform the ſacred functions of religion. But do any of theſe grounds apply in ſuch a degree to ſtudents of phyſic, as to entitle Oxford or Cambridge to monopolize, or even to confine the education of phyſicians? They neither ever were, nor are now, medical ſchools of any credit. The intereſts of the ſtate are undoubtedly materially connected with the attachment of phyſicians, becauſe no body can influence public opinion more powerfully; but that attachment cannot ſurely be ſtrengthened by reſtraining either their opportunities of improvement, or fair means of advancement. A recluſe ſituation would deprive the ſtudent in phyſic of the great object of his inveſtigation: of diſeaſe in its various forms, which is rarely to be met with in ſecluded colleges. Mr. Erſkine alſo inſtanced, "that admiſſion to the bar was accelerated by a previous degree at Oxford or Cambridge." But the grounds of this privilege are as inapplicable to phyſicians, as thoſe enumerated reſpecting clergymen. Engliſh law is peculiar to the country, and is not taught in foreign Univerſities. The legiſlature has, therefore, given a privilege to thoſe who ſtudy law in the Engliſh Univerſities, which it has not extended to thoſe who ſtudy phyſic there; the branches of which being not of a local nature, may be learned in any country. Beſides, this privilege only advances, but does not give an excluſive right of admiſſion to the bar, which the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge have uſurped, and ſtruggle to perpetuate, in the College of Phyſicians. It may be added, that examinations of perſons called to the bar, afford but very inadequate proofs of a learned education, of which a degree from the Engliſh Univerſities is in evidence: but that the teſts required for admiſſion into the College of Phyſicians, are, in themſelves, proofs of conſiderable attainments in literature and ſcience.

Mr. Erſkine, after obſerving that theſe reſtraints are attended with no inconvenience, and complimenting both the College and Licentiates for their candour

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and liberality, concluded by obſerving, that the matter is reduced to this queſtion: "Whether this bye-law (requiring graduation at Oxford or Cambridge) coupled as it is with the other two diſpenſing bye-laws, is not conſiſtent with the letter and ſpirit of the charter?" We are clearly convinced that this bye-law of excluſion is inconſiſtent both with the letter and ſpirit of the charter: that it is unjuſt in its principle, and pernicious in its conſequences, both to the College of Phyſicians, and the profeſſion of phyſic: that it is contrary to law, equity, and reaſon. We conſider the two diſpenſing bye-laws as artful devices to evade a legal deciſion againſt the monopoly; to divide the licentiates, and render them dependant on the Fellows. We therefore hope, that the judgment anticipated by Lord Mansfield, will ſoon be confirmed by his ſucceſſors; and that every phyſician of good character, and of requiſite learning and ſkill, will have his right to be admitted into the College, for ever eſtabliſhed, by a deciſion in favour of the Licentiates in the preſent cauſe.

After Mr. Erſkine had concluded his very ingenious and eloquent ſpeech, Mr. Gibbs was next heard on the ſame ſide: but he had not proceeded far, before the objection of Dr. Stanger's having applied for examination to the comitia minora, inſtead of the comitia majora, was advanced and ſuſtained by the Court, as a ſtay to farther proceedings, till an application to the latter had been made. This, we underſtand, has ſince been made to the comitia majora, by the ſame gentleman, who has again been refuſed examination for admiſſion into the college. We are informed, that the cauſe will, therefore, be again brought on during the next term.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Caſes.
Meaſles	7
Scarlatina	6
Small-pox	9
Swine-pox	3
Aphthous ſore-throat	3
Ulcerated ſore-throat	1
Peripneumony	1
Catarrh	5
Acute rheumatiſm	3
Gout	1
Summer fever	4
Ephemera*	5
Child-bed fever	4
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Chronic rheumatiſm	4
Aſthenia	15
Paralyſis	3
Apoplexy	1
Epiſtaxis	1
Cephalæa	3
Epilepſy	1
Hyſteria	4
Chloroſis and Amenorrhea	7
Menorrhagia	5
Fluor albus	5
Prolapſus uteri	1
Abortion	2
Gravel and Dyſury	3
Dyſpepſia	14
Gaſtrodynia	15
Enterodynia	9
Bilious vomiting	3
Hæmorrhagy from the ſtomach and inteſtines	4
Hæmorrhoids	3
Devonſhire cholic	1
Schirrous liver	2
Jaundice	1
Cough and chronic dyſpnœa	13
Pulmonary conſumption	9
Spitting of blood	3
Anaſarca	5
Land ſcurvy	1
Dry tetter	2
Impetigo	2
Lichen	1
Nettle raſh	2
Itch	9
Prurigo	5
Inflamed puſtules	2
Shingles	2
Noli me tangere	2
PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Tertian	1
Quotidian	1
Hectica	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Hooping-cough	8
Catarrhal fever	5
Dentition	3
Diarrhœa	3
Tabes meſenterica	6
Worms	7
Scrophula	6
Rickets	3
Hydrocephalus	1
Cruſta Lactea, and Scalled-head	5
Papulous eruptions	6

* Sauvages' Noſol. Med. ch. ii. ord. 1.

The ſmall-pox, during the whole of the laſt ſpring, was the leading epedimical complaint in London and its vicinity. The diſeaſe continues ſtill to rage with unabated violence; and ſince the hot weather commenced, has appeared in its moſt malignant form, proving every where extremely fatal.

The meaſles ſeem to be, at preſent, declining; but are likely to be ſucceeded by the ſcarlet fever, which has been already diffuſed to a conſiderable extent. This diſeaſe, as is uſual in the ſummer months, exhibits a mild train of ſymptoms, and ſoon terminates favourably, without producing any material affection of the throat. For ſome years paſt, it has always been moſt virulent and dangerous in the months of October and November; but generally ceaſed on the firſt appearance of froſt.

The hooping-cough is yet very prevalent. It has been attended with a conſiderable degree of fever, which continued two weeks or upwards; and, in this ſtage, has been occaſionally fatal to weakly, delicate children.

Amongſt chronic complaints, the predominant ones, as will appear from the liſt, are diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, accompanied with violent pain, bilious vomiting or diarrhœa, hæmorrhagy, &c. Theſe ſymptoms may be ſomewhat aggravated by the ſudden alterations of heat and cold which have taken place during the preſent month: but, I am ſorry to add, they muſt principally be referred to the intemperate uſe of ſpirituous liquors—a cauſe of diſeaſe more pernicious to the labouring claſs of people in this city, than the combined influences of its air, climate, occupations, unſeaſonable amuſements, contagions and other effluvia.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, July 26, 1796.

THE ſcarcity of money has at length ſeriouſly affected the Public Funds. During the preſent month, they have fallen to a lower price than they have been at ſince the American war. In conſequence, thoſe bold ſpeculations (which we have repeatedly noticed) have been attended with a loſs the moſt enormous. *Differences* to a vaſt amount have been paid, and *defaulters* have already appeared in ſums as large as thirty and forty thouſand pounds.

Within the two or three laſt days, conſols have experienced a temporary riſe; but the probability is, ſhould the war continue, that they will be ſtill *lower* than they have been.

BANK STOCK was at 155½, on the 28th of laſt month—on the firſt of the preſent it fell to 154—on the 6th to 152½—roſe again on the 12th to 154¼—fell again on the 15th to 151¼—which was the price on the 22nd.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 6th July, were at 90⅞—on the 15th they fell to 89½—on the 20th they were at 88¼—on the 21ſt, at 87⅛—and on the 23rd, roſe to 89½.

4. PER CENT. CONSOLS, on the 28th of laſt month, were 80¼—on the 6th of July, they were at 79⅝—on the 15th they fell to 78⅝—and were on the 23rd at 78⅞.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS, were done, on the 30th of laſt month, at 63⅛, for the opening—and on the 7th of July they were at 61¼—fell till the 15th, to 59⅛—and have ſince roſe to 60⅛.

5 PER CENT. Exchequer bills are 5½ diſcount.

OMNIUM is at 5¼ diſcount.

N.B. So great has been the ſcarcity of ſpecie in the preſent month, that government was obliged to defer the payment of the lottery prizes, due on the fifth inſtant.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOR the ſake of unity and method, we ſhall hereafter arrange our account of public affairs in two diviſions, civil and military.

The civil tranſactions of Great Britain during the laſt month, furniſhed but little matter intereſting in detail. The receſs of parliament, the ſilence of miniſters at this important criſis, and the gloomy *ſuſpence* in which the people appeared to be involved, reſpecting the queſtion of peace or war, reſembled, in a conſiderable degree, one of thoſe deluſive calms, when nature

is collecting, in the interior of the globe, materials for a future exploſion.

In the beginning of July, Mr. Pitt found himſelf under the neceſſity of applying to the Bank, for the ſum of 200,000l. to diſcharge a part of the arrears of the civil liſt, which had become enormouſly great, and the creditors extremely urgent. It was ſaid on this occaſion, that the miniſter acted under the immediate commands of his majeſty.

Soon after the returns had been made of the members elected to ſerve in the new parliament, they were prorogued till the 12th of Auguſt, by royal proclamation.

On the 31ſt of June, the election of the ſixteen peers of Scotland took place. While the clerks were calling over the union roll of peerage, the earl of Lauderdale tendered a proteſt, importing, that the clerks of ſeſſion, officiating at this election, ſhall not receive the votes of any peer of Scotland, created a peer of Great Britain ſince the union, and not having in his perſon an Engliſh peerage created before that period. He aſſigned as a reaſon, that it is inconſiſtent with every principle of repreſentation, that a peer of Scotland, ſitting in the parliament of Great Britain, by virtue of a peerage granted ſince the union, ſhould alſo elect a peer to repreſent him. This proteſt was levelled at the two earls of Moray and Kinnoul; the latter declared, that upon a former occaſion, he had coincided in opinion with the noble proteſter; but, that the ſubſequent deciſion of the houſe of lords upon that ſubject, had induced him to yield to the better judgment of that auguſt aſſembly.

When the election roll was made up, it appeared, that the earl of Lauderdale was not among the elected: his lordſhip then tendered a proteſt againſt the legality of the title of the earl of Errol. The ground of this proteſt was, that the earldom of Errol, from its original creation, was a male fee, as appears from a charter under the great ſeal of James the Fifth, dated the 13th of December, 1541, to George Hay, as heir male to William, earl of Errol, of the eſtate and heritable office of the conſtabulary, upon the narrative that the king was deſirous that the family honours, and heritable office of the conſtabulary, ſhould remain and continue, "hæredibus maſculis cum cognominibus de Hay in omnibus temporibus futuris, prout fuerunt in temporibus elapſis."

The conduct of lord Sempill, on this occaſion, was ſpirited and independent. When his vote was called, he openly declared, "that he had ever diſapproved of the war in which this country was now unfortunately engaged, that the ſyſtem of internal government was, in his opinion, ſubverſive of liberty, as the war was deſtructive of our commerce; and that he feared, if it were much longer continued, it would not ſuffer even the forms of the conſtitution to remain. "I therefore," ſaid he, "cannot vote conſiſtently for any peer who has not oppoſed, to the utmoſt of his power, the war and the ſyſtem of terror." His lordſhip then voted for the earl of Lauderdale *only*.

On the firſt of July, Daniel Iſaac Eaton, was tried for publiſhing a ſeditious libel, called the Political Dictionary. The attorney-general, in his opening ſpeech, admitted the great importance and beneficial conſequences of the liberty of the preſs, and, therefore, would not aſk the verdict of the jury if they could think the preſent publication was diſſeminated as a *bona fide*, though erroneous, diſquiſition on the conſtitution and government of this country. It ſtruck him, on the contrary, as a violent incitement to ſedition, which aimed not to diſcuſs the principles of the conſtitution, or the conduct of the government, but to overthrow the conſtitution, and every eſtabliſhment it contained. He then read the exceptionable parts charged in the indictment, viz. the definitions and explanations of the following words: "Crown," "King," "Monarch," "Royalty," "Guillotine," "*Dies non faſti*."

James Walſh and —— Pander proved the purchaſe of the book in queſtion at the defendant's houſe. It was bought of Mrs. Eaton. Mr. Vaughan, counſel for the defendant, made a long and energetic ſpeech in favour of his client: among other arguments, he contended, that if all books which contain obſervations unfavourable to monarchy were to be proſcribed, they muſt begin with the claſſics; they muſt then attack Milton, Hooker, Sydney, Harrington, Marvel, Hume, &c. He then alluded to the caſe of Mr. Reeves, and recommended the jury to give a ſimilar verdict in the preſent caſe. He hoped, alſo, that they would protect the defendant from his diſtreſſed ſtate, as the *lower claſſes of the people had been of late rather hardly dealt by*. After the attorney-general had made a ſhort reply, lord Kenyon gave his charge to the jury, in the courſe of which he took an opportunity of obſerving, that he wiſhed the aſſertion of the counſel for the defendant, *that the lower orders of the people had been hardly dealt by*, had not been made, becauſe he was ſure the *people themſelves did not think ſo*. The jury retired

or a quarter of an hour, and returned with a verdict—Guilty. Mr. Eaton was alſo found guilty of ſelling another libel, called the "Duties of Citizenſhip." A verdict was alſo obtained againſt another bookſeller, of the name of Burks, for ſelling the ſame work.

We ſhall now proceed to relate the *warlike* tranſactions of Great-Britain, which have occurred ſince our laſt.

Immediately after the unſucceſsful attack which general Abercromby made on the French batteries on the ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, in the iſland of St. Lucia, he prepared to attack the enemy's works on the north ſide of Morne Fortuné. On the morning of the 24th of May, a part of his forces lodged themſelves within five hundred yards of the fort, and attacked it with bravery and vigour. Upon the evening of that day, the enemy deſired a ſuſpenſion of arms till the next day at noon; in the mean time, a capitulation for the whole iſland was agreed upon; and on the 26th of May, the garriſon, to the amount of two thouſand men, laid down their arms, and became priſoners of war. All the cannon and military ſtores, with ſeveral ſmall veſſels, fell into the hands of the Engliſh; but this ſucceſs was obtained at the loſs of about five hundred in killed and wounded: among the former were lieut. col. Malcolm, and major Huet Wilſon, who died of his wounds, ſoon after the action.

Capt. Manly, of his majeſty's ſhip the Apollo, in company with the Doris, captured, on the 22d of June, the French corvette La Legere, with 168 men on board; ſhe was pierced for twenty-two nine-pounders. What rendered this ſucceſs the more complete was, that this veſſel was the laſt of the ſquadron which ſailed from Breſt, under commodore Moulſton, which were all captured by the Engliſh.

On the 25th of April, commodore Nelſon, cruiſing near Toulon, fell in with and took, under the fire of a French battery, eight ſmall veſſels laden with corn and wine.

Capt. Nicholas Tomlinſon, of his majeſty's ſloop La Suffiſante, by his own bravery and the intrepidity of his crew, took, on the 28th of June, near the Britiſh Channel, a French privateer and ſix rich merchant ſhips, which had been taken from the Engliſh: they had valuable cargoes of wine and cotton.

On the 9th of June, Sir John Jervis, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips in the Mediterranean, having obſerved a French cruiſer working up to Hieres Bay, near Toulon, he ordered capt. Macnamara, of the Southampton, "to make a daſh at her," through the Grand Paſs, which he performed with ſpirit and alacrity. He arrived within piſtol-ſhot of the enemy's ſhip before he was diſcovered; he then cautioned the captain, through a trumpet, not to make a fruitleſs reſiſtance, when he immediately ſnapped his piſtol at capt. Macnamara, and fired his broadſide. At this time being very near the heavy battery of fort Breganſous, capt. Macnamara laid him inſtantly on board; and lieut. Lydiard, at the head of the boarders, with great intrepidity entered the French ſhip, and carried her in about ten minutes, though he met with a ſpirited reſiſtance from the captain (who fell) as well as from the crew in general. She proved to be the Utile corvette, of 24 guns, and 136 men.

Commodore Nelſon, of the Agamemnon, on the 30th of June, took ſeven ſmall veſſels from the French, near Oneglia, laden with military ſtores and ordnance, for the ſiege of Mantua.

Captain Wintrop, of the Albocore, brought into Barbadoes a French corvette of 14 guns, on the 9th of May.

On the 11th of July, capt. Hamilton, of the Melpomene, took, off Uſhant, the French ſhip La Revanche, of 18 guns, and 167 men.

His majeſty's ſloop Hazard, on the 17th of July, brought into Cork harbour, a French brig privateer, of 14th guns, and 106 men.

FRANCE.

The ſoldiers of the republic, after having defeated a formidable part of their combined foes, and brought them to their own terms of amity and alliance, are, to uſe their own expreſſion, "ruſhing forward, crowned with laurels, into the territories of their remaining enemies, holding out to them in one hand the olive of peace, in the other, their powerful and avenging ſword."

We concluded the account of the military tranſactions of the French in our laſt, with relating the ſucceſsful attacks of general Le Fevre, on the Lower Rhine; ſoon after that, however, he experienced a check from the Auſtrian forces, which we have now to notice.

On the 15th of June, general Le Fevre occupied a ſtrong poſition near the Lahn and the Dille. The archduke Charles, commander of the Auſtrian troops, determined to attack the French in this poſition,

ſition, without giving them an opportunity of receiving farther reinforcements; for this purpoſe he only waited the arrival of a conſiderable number of Saxon cavalry, which did not happen till ſeven in the evening. Before theſe cavalry could reach the point of attack, the action had already taken place between the French and Auſtrians, in which there had been ſeveral repulſes alternately on both ſides. In a doubtful moment, four ſquadrons of Saxon cavalry, with a ſquadron of the regiment of Carochy, arrived, and attacked a height whereon the greater part of Le Fevre's troops were well poſted. After ſuffering conſiderable loſs from the fire of the French, theſe freſh troops broke the three battalions of the enemy who were ſituated on the height, cut down every man who could not ſave himſelf by flight in the adjacent wood, and took the cannon. Night coming on, gave the French an opportunity of retreating in good order. The loſs of the Auſtrians and Saxons were allowed by them to be near ſix hundred: the French were ſaid to have loſt many more. Soon after this, General Jourdan retreated acroſs the Rhine, and retired to Coblentz.

On the 23d of June, three columns of the army under General Moreau marched to the banks of the Rhine, near Stratſburg. One of the columns paſſed that river at Neuhoff, in ſpite of its rapidity, without ſtriking a blow; ſurpriſed the Auſtrians' poſts, who had laid down their arms, took them priſoners of war, and ſent them to Stratſburg. This column then proceeded to the fort of Kehl, which ſoon afterwards ſurrendered. The ſecond column croſſed the Rhine at Watzenau. The third paſſed at Selt.

According to the declaration of the miniſter of war, the movements we have juſt mentioned to have taken place in the armies of the Sambre and Meuſe, under Jourdan and Le Fevre, had for their object to draw the attention of the Auſtrians towards the Lower Rhine, while Moreau ſhould croſs the Rhine above, in the vicinity of Straſburg.

General Moreau, after having been joined by his cavalry and artillery, advanced with his army, and ſeveral partial actions took place previouſly to the 28th of June. On that day a general battle was fought at Renchen. The conteſt was very obſtinate; but the Auſtrians were obliged to retreat in the greateſt diſorder, with the loſs of 1200 men made priſoners; ten pieces of cannon, and almoſt all their light artillery were taken, and the field of battle was covered with the dying and the dead. On the 2d of July, a diviſion of General Moreau's army came up with the Auſtrians poſted upon the mountain of Knubis, the higheſt of the Black Mountains. The poſition was a very ſtrong one, but the French attacked them with the greateſt impetuoſity; their redoubts were carried, and they were driven from the mountain with conſiderable loſs. General Laroch, at the taking of a redoubt, was the firſt who leaped into the ditch; and, notwithſtanding the terrible fire of thoſe who defended the redoubt, and the grenades which they threw into the ditch, he ſcaled the walls at the head of the chaſſeurs whom he commanded. The Prince of Wirtemburg, who commanded the Auſtrian troops in perſon, harangued his troops before the attack, hoping, he ſaid, that they would defend the redoubt better than they had done the fort of Kehl.

The diviſion of the army under General Kleber left Duſſeldorff on the 28th of June. The diviſion under General Grenier paſſed the Rhine at Cologne the next day, and joined the troops under Kleber. This corps arrived on the 30th of June at the Sieg, on the left bank of which the Auſtrians had ſtationed about 1200 light troops; theſe the French attacked and defeated. General Jourdan, in order to effect a ſpeedy junction with Gen. Kleber, paſſed the Rhine, on the 2d of July, with that diviſion of the army which was encamped between Coblentz and Andernach. This paſſage was performed in the preſence of an Auſtrian corps of five or ſix thouſand men; the whole of which, to uſe the words of Gen. Jourdan, "would have been taken priſoners, had it been poſſible for the cavalry to have croſſed the Rhine ſooner." As it was, two pieces of cannon were taken, and about 200 Auſtrians made priſoners.

In Italy, the armies of the republic have effected almoſt all that either ambition, revenge, or a love of liberty, could ſuggeſt; the young and impetuous General Buonaparte may be ſaid to have reduced to the moſt perfect ſubmiſſion the Italian ſtates; the once high and powerful pontiff of Rome ſent commiſſioners more than a hundred and ſeventy miles to *purchaſe* an armiſtice, and ſtop the progreſs of the French republicans!

On the 19th of June, Buonapaarte arrived at Bologna; a part of his army had arrived two days before, and taken 400 ſoldiers of the pope priſoners. Fort Urbino was alſo taken, with fifty pieces of

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cannon, and a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and military ſtores. Ferrara alſo fell into the hands of the French; the braſs cannon collected at theſe places amounted to two hundred. Two cardinal legates, with all the officers of the etat major, at Bologna, were made priſoners. At this time the twenty pictures, which were to be furniſhed to the French by Parma, and thoſe from Modena, were on their way to Paris. The celebrated picture of St. Jerome was in ſuch eſtimation in that country, that a million was offered for its ranſom. Citizen Barthelemi was then employed in chooſing the pictures at Bologna; he propoſed taking about fifty of them. Three naturaliſts were at Pavia collecting plants for the French botanic gardens, and ſpecimens of natural hiſtory for their cabinets. At Milan, the French general ſaw the celebrated Oriani, who, after recovering himſelf from the agreeable ſurpriſe of finding more benevolence from a French ſoldier than from the archduke, his late governor, broke out into a criticiſm on the government: "Pardon me, general," ſaid he, "but this is the firſt time I ever entered into theſe ſuperb apartments; my eyes are not accuſtomed"....The general haſtened to confer kindneſſes upon him.

On the 13th of June, an armiſtice was concluded between the French republic and his holineſs the pope; the latter agreed to pay to France twenty-one millions, French money, by inſtallments, all within the ſpace of three months. The pope was alſo to deliver to the French republic one hundred pictures, vaſes, and ſtatues, to be choſen by the latter; among which were to be the buſts of Junius Brutus in bronze, and of Marcus Brutus in marble, both placed in the capitol. The pope was moreover to deliver ſeveral valuable manuſcripts. Bologna, Ferrara, and the citadel of Ancona, were to remain in the poſſeſſion of the French ſoldiers. It was alſo agreed between the parties, that all the ſea-ports in the papal territories ſhould be ſhut againſt the enemies of the French republic, and open to all French ſhips.

An armiſtice between the king of Naples and the French republic was agreed upon a few days afterwards, upon very advantageous terms to the latter.

General Hoche, about the 21ſt of June, tranſmitted intelligence to the Directory, that he had the pleaſure of beholding great numbers of Chouans come and ſurrender themſelves, with their muſkets reverſed, and their cartridges in their hands. They aſſumed the tri-coloured cockade, and kiſſed it with tranſport. He hoped that in a few days there would not be an armed enemy throughout the whole canton of Vannes. He attributed this happy change rather to the confidence inſpired by government, than to the ſucceſſes of the French armies on the north and ſouth.

The Engliſh having for a long time inſulted the French flag in the port of Leghorn, and even uſed coercive means to prevent the neutrality of that city, a part of the army of Italy were ordered in June to take poſſeſſion of it, with the conſent of the grand duke of Tuſcany. General Buonaparte, on the 28th of June, iſſued orders that the conſul of the French republic ſhould put the ſeals upon all the magazines belonging to the Engliſh, to the Emperor, to the empreſs of Ruſſia, and in general to all the princes or ſubjects of the ſtates with which France was at war, and that an inventory ſhould be made of the goods. But previous to the French ſoldiers' entering the city of Leghorn, the Engliſh merchants contrived, with the connivance of the governor, to ſhip off a great quantity of their property, which arrived ſafe at Corſica. For this conduct, the governor was ſent to the grand duke of Tuſcany, to be puniſhed according to law.

By this event, the Engliſh ſquadron are abſolutely excluded from all the Italian ports, and there remains no other aſylum for them, in thoſe ſeas, than St. Fiorenza, in Corſica.

On the 5th of July, a general engagement took place between general Moreau and the archduke Charles, in which the Auſtrians were entirely defeated. The Auſtrians occupied a ſtrong poſition; their right wing extended to Radſtadt and the Rhine; their left to Guerſbach, on the Murg. The battle began at five o'clock in the morning: the two armies approached each other in front; the French began by attacking the left wing of the Auſtrians at Guerſbach, which they carried after a vigorous reſiſtance. The French general Lecourbe at the ſame time commenced his attack between Olbach and the mountains. The object was to turn the left wing of the Auſtrians, and to oblige them to quit the poſition of Radſtadt, the aſſault of which preſented the greateſt difficulties.

Another attack was made on the Auſtrians at Kuppenheim, between Radſtadt and Guerſbach: this attack was alſo ſucceſsful; and after a bloody conflict of three hours, the Auſtrians were driven from Kuppenheim, and obliged to croſs the Murg,

Murg, with the loſs of 300 priſoners. The Auſtrians, however, ſtill retained poſſeſſion of Radſtadt; in this poſition they were attacked at four in the afternoon, and the conteſt became general. In the centre the carnage was terrible. The front of the French ſuffered much on the deſtruction of the wood, and the adjutant-general, Bellavane, had his thigh broken in drawing up his troops. He was immediately replaced by General Foreſt. The French, at length, ſucceeded in uncovering the two wings of the Auſtrians, and obliged them to retreat over the Murg, to Ettingen. The French immediately entered Radſtadt, in purſuit of thoſe who lodged themſelves there; ſeveral ſhot were fired in the ſtreets, and they, at length, ſecured the victory. "The loſs of the Auſtrians," ſaid the French commander Moreau, "was enormous. The field of battle was covered with men and horſes."

The French, about the ſame time, were ſucceſsful between the Sieg and the Lahn; they forced the paſſage of the Lahn, on the 9th of July, at all points, and their advanced guards reached beyond the left bank. On the 4th of July, General Lefevre, who had proceeded to Siegen, in conſequence of the orders of General Kleber, attacked the right wing of the Auſtrians at Willendorff, put them to the route, and took 600 priſoners. On the 6th of July, General Jourdan directed one column of his army to Renderold, which took up a poſition at Mehrenberg. He ordered another column to proceed to Valderbach, under General Championet, which took up a poſition on the heights before Limbourg, where General Bernadotte, after having attacked the Auſtrians with his uſual impetuoſity, forced them to retire into Limbourg. On the 7th, General Championet took poſſeſſion of Runkel. On the ſame day, General Jourdan went to General Kleber, in order to reconnoitre, the next day, the poſition of the Auſtrians behind Wetzlaer, where they had united their principal force. He propoſed to return the ſame day to Limbourg, in order to make a general attack upon the Lahn, but was prevented by the Auſtrians' retreating. The French light troops followed them, to trace their line in its march; and on the 9th of July, as has been obſerved, they paſſed the Lahn, their columns came up with the Auſtrians, and engaged their rear-guards.

General Buonaparte, on the 6th of July, had his head-quarters at Roverolla. After the battle of Borghetto, the Auſtrians retreated to the high mountains, in order to diſpute with the French the defiles of the Tyroleſe. They drew lines, which they fortified with infinite labour, from the lake of Garda to the Adige. The French troops were ordered to attack the Auſtrians by the Bochetta di Campion.—Marchand, chief of battalion, marched immediately; he turned the Auſtrians by the right, and this was the ſignal for attack.

The republican ſoldiers, with their arms in their hands, and without firing a ſingle ſhot, climbed up the ſteep and rugged rocks, killed 100 men, and took 200 priſoners, with 400 tents, and all their baggage.

At the ſame time, Becro, chief of battalion, and an officer of tried courage, turned the enemy by the left, carried the excellent poſition of Bologna, killed 308 men, and took ſeventy priſoners. The Auſtrians, in conſequence, abandoned their intrenchments, and the French took poſſeſſion of them, which ſaved them infinite labour. Thus the deſigns of the Auſtrians were fruſtrated, and their fortifications demoliſhed, and the exertions of the French accompliſhed in one inſtant—an object which might have conſumed a month's labour and fatigue. This was the firſt battle that took place between the two armies ſince General Wurmſer had ſucceeded General Beaulieu, in the command of the Auſtrian army.

On the Rhine, the troops of the Republic continued to be ſucceſsful. After the battle of Radſtadt, the Auſtrians retreated to the excellent poſition in front of Ettingen. General Moreau, learning that the Archduke had received great reinforcements, wrote to General St. Cyr to join him immediately, by the valley of the Murg, with all the troops he could collect. After this was effected, and ſome arrangements made, General Moreau attacked the Archduke on the 9th of July, in his poſition before Ettingen. The centre of the French army, under General St. Cyr, attacked the left of the Auſtrians, poſted at the ſource of the river Alb. The left wing, under General Deſaix, attacked the Auſtrian poſitions between the mountains and the Rhine. General St. Cyr's attack was received with great intrepidity; and the conteſt between his diviſion and the Auſtrians was moſt obſtinate, particularly at the mountain of Rotenſohle, one of the great Black Mountains. Four times were the French repulſed; the fifth charge was ſucceſsful; the Auſtrians were driven from the mountains, and completely

completely routed; 1100 were made priſoners. Their loſs, in killed and wounded, was enormous.

In the mean time, General Deſaix, with the left wing of the French army, was obſtinately engaged with the Auſtrians, from nine in the morning till ten at night. The Auſtrians were, at length, driven from their poſitions, by General Deſaix, with great loſs; five hundred men were taken priſoners. The whole loſs of the Auſtrians, on the 9th, is ſtated by Moreau, at 1600 men taken priſoners, and, at leaſt, as many killed and wounded.

It was the intention of the Auſtrians to have attacked the French on the 10th, and to take them in the rear by Baden, and the valley of Capel; this intention, however, was abandoned, and General St. Cyr, with a diviſion of the French army, advancing to Newenburg on the Ems, on the 10th, the Auſtrians retreated precipitately from Ettingen, Durlach, and Carlſruhe, and retired behind Pfortzheim, towards the Necker.

The Archduke ſeems to have weakened the army on the Lower Rhine, for the expreſs purpoſe of defeating Moreau on the Upper Rhine. The conſequences were, that the Auſtrians have been defeated both at the upper and lower part of that river. While General Moreau engaged the whole attention of the Archduke, General Jourdan proceeded to Frankfort, which ſurrendered to the French by capitulation.

We ſhall now proceed to the civil tranſactions of France.

The celebrated M Drouet was brought before the Council of Five Hundred, on the 16th of June, to make his defence. He ſpoke for three hours, and was heard with the moſt perfect ſilence, and the deepeſt attention. He denied all the facts imputed to him; and he endeavoured to throw ſome doubts on the exiſtence of the conſpiracy. He declared, he had no hand in any conſpiracy; and that in his connection with Babœuf, and the other conſpirators, there had never been entertained a plan againſt the Government. The whole of their converſation related either to affairs that were indifferent, or that regarded the public weal. He did not affect to conceal his averſion to the exiſting form of government. He declared, that he ſaw in the conſtitution a ſpecies of Engliſh ariſtocracy; that he wiſhed to reform it, but without any violent means. He ſpoke with applauſe of Robeſpierre, Couſan, Soubrary, &c. After he had been heard, the Council reſolved, that the papers ſhould be printed; that Drouet ſhould be ſent to the Temple under a ſtrong guard, and that the definitive diſcuſſion ſhould take place in a few days. Accordingly, on the 8th of July, the council met, and proceeded to the *appel nominal*, for the purpoſe of voting, by private ballot, on the impeachment of Drouet. The moſt profound ſilence prevailed during the ſitting, and, on caſting up the votes, there appeared for the accuſation 140, againſt it 58.

Babœuf, another of the conſpirators for overthrowing the preſent form of government, and eſtabliſhing the conſtitution of 1793, behaved with the moſt daring inſolence when he was interrogated. He declared, that they had done him too much honour in decorating him with the title of chief of the conſpiracy; he affirmed, that he acted but a ſecondary part; he approved the conſpiracy becauſe he thought it legitimate; becauſe he believed, and did then believe, that the preſent government was, in a ſovereign degree, criminal; an uſurper of authority in a violation of the rights of people, whom it had reduced to the extremeſt privation, and to the moſt deplorable ſlavery.

He therefore thought it a rigorous duty, incumbent on all men, to conſpire againſt ſuch a government. Hence he conſented willingly to aid, with all the means in his power, the chiefs and leaders of the conſpiracy. He owned that, in intention, no perſon could conſpire more ſtrongly againſt the preſent government than he did. He was convinced, that it was a crime common to all Frenchmen, at leaſt to all the virtuous part, to all who did not wiſh for the frightful ſyſtem of producing the happineſs of a very ſmall number, founded upon the oppreſſion and extreme miſery of the maſs of the people.

The repreſentative of the people Boutoux, and member of the council of five hundred, declared his thoughts on the ſubject of *burying the dead*, which has already occupied the attention of the French legiſlature. "Does that ſacred reſpect for the dead," ſaid he, "which has prevailed at every period, and in every country, originate in our pride, or in that natural deſire of ſurviving after we are no more? of occupying a place in the remembrance of men, when our frail remains compoſe only a heap of cold and lifeleſs duſt? In France, upon the entrance of church-

yards

yards was inſcribed.—*Death is an eternal ſleep*—this ſentence, dictated by frantic guilt, horrible at every time, was ſtill more frightful in thoſe days of deſtruction, when life hung upon the tenure of a thread—when this pretended eternal night threatened, at every inſtant, to open and devour every one of us. The ferocious tyrants who then bore ſway, not ſatisfied with turning the earth into an abode of tortures and horror, attempted to ſnatch from us even the ſweet illuſions of hope. Joſeph, the emperor of Germany, ordered the dead to be buried in quick lime, and this edict did what could not be effected by perpetual drudgery, wretchedneſs, and ſervitude. The peaſant of Tyrol and of Tranſylvania haſtened to quit a country where his body could not enjoy the privilege of rotting under a few feet of earth. In contemplating theſe facts, the philoſopher ſighs, and deplores the weakneſs of humanity; but in conſidering this queſtion in a light purely political and moral, it is of the number of thoſe which ought to occupy the attention of the legiſlator; for, to attach him ſtrongly to his country, order, decency, and dignity, ought every where to ſtamp their auguſt impreſſions, and inſpire the citizen with the higheſt idea of his condition, that, at the moment of death, as in every epoch of his life, it may be perceived that he is, or that he was, a member of a ſociety in which the ſublime character and the dignity of man ſhone in all their luſtre."

On the 28th of June, the feſtival of agriculture was celebrated, in Paris, with much appropriate gaiety. It exhibited, very properly, more of ſimplicity than pomp. It was a teſtimonial of reſpect and gratitude, paid by a triumphant Republic, to an art which, in their own language, "the pride and deſpotiſm of courts have tended to bring into contempt." The exchange of the ſwords of the warriors of France for the inſtruments of agriculture, was an emblem of the union which ought to exiſt among all the different claſſes of which ſociety is compoſed; that they owe to each other a natural regard; that the ſimple and laborious life of the one, is not leſs uſeful to the country, than the military triumphs of the other; and, finally, that victory holds out to the defenders of France, the promiſe of ſoon returning to thoſe peaceful arts, which formed the firſt occupation of their youth, and which will be honoured by thoſe hands that have vanquiſhed their enemies.

The pageantry of this feſtival indicated, that the arts will ever be diſengaged from the fetters of deſpotiſm, and that they are all children of the ſame family. Here were diſplayed all the arts that concur alike to embelliſh the country, and to render it illuſtrious. The groups of old men leaning over their ploughs; of young girls bearing flowers and fruits; the pleaſing aſſemblage of age and youth; and the moral precepts, expreſſed in the civic ſongs, all announced, that a wiſe government may, at length, revive in the people the ſimplicity of ancient times. The feſtival of agriculture ſucceeded to that of victories; the order was natural and methodical; it was that of repoſe after fatigue, of fine weather after a tempeſt.

On the 23d of June, the Council of Five Hundred, on the report of Marat, in the name of a particular commiſſion, reſolved, that 120 millions, fixed value, ſhould be delivered to the miniſter of Marine and Colonies, for the expences of his department during the laſt two months.

On the ſame day, the Council reſolved, in purſuance of the report of a commiſſion, that the re-ſales of national property made up to that time, the original purchaſers of which had emigrated, or had neglected to make good their payments, could not be invalidated by the want of formalities in the ſale.

On the report of a particular commiſſion, the Council alſo reſolved, that the national treaſury ſhould iſſue 913,086 livres for the payment of the penſions of wounded or infirm ſoldiers, incapable of ſerving, as well as of thoſe of the widows of the defenders of the country killed in battle, or in the performance of any ſervice; and alſo thoſe of the perſons employed in the military adminiſtration.

The Executive Directory, conſidering how much a nation which has acquired its liberty by conqueſt, and is deſirous of preſerving it, annexes ideas of importance and intereſt to thoſe ſolemnities which every year recal the remembrance of victories—conſidering that the intention of the legiſlature in fixing the feſtivals of liberty for the 9th and 10th Thermidor, has been, at the ſame time, by a ſimilar inſtitution, directed to the celebration of the deſtruction of every ſpecies of tyranny that has oppreſſed France; and that the two feaſts, by recalling to mind the fall of the triumviral tyranny, ſhould, at the ſame time, conſecrate the two moſt memorable epochs of the revolution, that of the 14th of July, 1789, when the nation made the greateſt effort

to recover her rights; and that of the 10th of Auguſt, when the throne was deſtroyed. Laſtly, conſidering that every man that bears in his heart a hatred of ſlavery, and who deſerves the name of a Frenchman, will be eager to aſſiſt in the ſplendour of celebration:—upon theſe conſiderations, there were ſeveral decrees paſſed, relative to regulating the grand feſtivals of liberty.

It was decreed, that the two feſtivals of liberty, fixed by the law of the 3d Brumaire for the 9th and 10th Thermidor, ſhall be celebrated with every becoming pomp, in all the diſtricts of the Republic. On the firſt day of the feaſt, the adminiſtrators, the commiſſary of the Executive Directory, and all the conſtituted authorities, eſcorted by the national guard, ſhall ſet out from the Town Hall.

They ſhall be preceded by ſix groups: the firſt conſiſting of fathers of families; the ſecond, of mothers of families; the third, of young men of eighteen years old at leaſt; the fourth, of young girls, about the ſame age; the fifth, of male children; and the ſixth, of children of the female ſex. The men and the women ſhall hold branches of oak in their hands, and their hats ſhall be adorned with tricoloured ribands.

West Indies.

We have already noticed the taking of the iſland of St. Lucia, under the head of *England*.

Notwithſtanding all the vigilance and exertion of the Britiſh government, the French have landed ſuch conſiderable reinforcements, both in men and warlike ſtores, upon St. Domingo, as almoſt to inſure the repulſe of any future attack upon that iſland, if not to enable them to act offenſively againſt the Engliſh iſlands.

In the month of April, Stephen Laveaux, general-in-chief, and governor of St. Domingo, and Henry Perroud, ordonnator of the French colony, publiſhed an Addreſs to the United States of America, and the Daniſh iſlands, informing them of the outrages that had been committed againſt the repreſentatives of the French nation. It ſtated, that the firſt authorities of St. Domingo, the only perſons intruſted with the powers of the French people to govern the colony, had been torn from the helm of government, dragged and thrown into dungeons like the vileſt criminals, and that all the virtuous men who were attached to them, ſhared the ſame fate. That the moſt virtuous of the inhabitants aſſembled, *en maſſe*, in arms, and order was reſtored.

The intent of this addreſs was to aſſure the Americans, that they might, with ſafety, continue their commerce with St. Domingo; that all the means of guarantee in the addreſſors' power would be exerted; and that, ſince their misfortunes had ſubſided, the cultivators of the ſoil had recommenced their labours, and the earth continued, without interruption, to grow fertile under their hands.

On the 21ſt of July, intelligence arrived from the Weſt Indies, that the Britiſh army was divided into three parts: 3000 at St. Lucia, 3000 at St. Vincent's, and 3000 at Grenada. General Abercromby was expected to ſail for England, and return after the hurricane month, for the reduction of Guadaloupe. Information was brought, at the ſame time, from St. Vincent's, that the reinforcements had arrived at that iſland; that General Abercromby would ſoon reſtore tranquillity; and that the French had praved Victor Hugues to ſend veſſels to take them off the iſland, as they were not able to hold out. A Gazette has alſo been publiſhed ſince theſe papers were committed to preſs; containing an account of the entire ſubjection of St. Vincent's and Grenada.

Admiral Chriſtian arrived at Martinique, in the beginning of June, with ſeveral ſhips of war in company. It was reported in this iſland, that a French fleet, of ſeven ſhips of the line, with 7000 troops on board, looked into St. Lucia, on the 2d of June; but finding it in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, ſtood away for Guadaloupe. Admiral Pole went after them, with three ſhips of the line, and the fleet at Martinique were ordered to ſail immediately and join him, in order to give the enemy battle; but it was feared that they would get into Guadaloupe before the Engliſh fleet could come up with them.

The Britiſh naval force at this time in the Weſt Indies, was ſaid to be, 1 ſhip of 96 guns; 13 of 74; 4 of 64; 4 of 54; 1 of 50; 18 frigates, of 44 to 36 and 20 ſloops.

In all, 70 men of war, of which 18 are line of battle ſhips.

East Indies.

Columbo, the Dutch fortreſs in the iſland of Ceylon, and the only place remaining, in that iſland, in their poſſeſſion, ſurrendered to Colonel Stuart on the 16th of February, 1796. The public property that fell into the hands

of the Engliſh, was very great: the article of cinnamon alone, was eſtimated at 26 lacks of pagodas. The garriſon conſiſted of 800 ſoldiers, 500 ſailors, and near 3000 Maloys and Sepoys.

PRUSSIA.

M. de Kalſtraeff, ambaſſador from Ruſſia to Berlin, having, at the deſire of the cabinet of Vienna, made repreſentations upon the aſſembling of the combined army, which marched for the banks of the Weſel, the 16th of June, his Pruſſian majeſty replied,

"That this army, having no other object than the ſafety of the north of Germany, this meaſure, purely defenſive, could give no umbrage to any one, more eſpecially as it was done with the moſt perfect conſent of his *Britannic Majeſty*, in the quality of *Elector of Hanover*."

HOLLAND.

A conſiderable number of the Dutch troops having deſerted, and General Bournonville having learnt, that that deſertion had been attributed to his placing them in the ſecond line, he wrote a letter to the Batavian convention, juſtifying his own conduct, and exhorting them not to lament the deſertion of cowards and poltroons; but in future, to feed and clothe their troops well, and not to give them any cauſe of complaint. As to himſelf, he would rather head a few brave fellows, than a large and medley multitude of cowards and raſcals.

RUSSIA.

While the empreſs of Ruſſia has been employed in making depredations upon the territories of the Perſians, in the ſame manner ſhe had done in Poland, ſhe, in her great affection for the head of the German empire, lent her aſſiſtance to the emperor, not in *troops* but by a verbal *declaration*, in her name, made by her Chargé d'Affaires from Ruſſia to the Imperial diet, wherein ſhe declares, "that ſhe has ſurveyed, with the greateſt attention, the ſad events of a war, deciſive of the fate of Germany. While ſhe applauds the zeal and patriotiſm diſplayed by ſeveral ſtates of the empire, in defence of the common cauſe, ſhe cannot conceal the pain ſhe feels from the languor of many others, and the want of unity every where manifeſted. She exhorts the princes and ſtates of the empire to unite with their chief, and not to abandon a coalition, which can alone ſecure, by an honourable peace, the preſervation of the Germanic Conſtitution, the maintenance of which, will always be an object of the moſt lively ſolicitude to her majeſty."

This note was the reſult of the ſolicitations of the court of Vienna, to which her majeſty replied, "that her troops were in fact ready to march, but her majeſty thought ſhe could render a more eſſential ſervice, by making a *declaration!*"

TURKEY.

When M. Verninac, on the 26th of May, delivered his credentials to the grand ſignior, he made a ſpeech of conſiderable eloquence and energy, in which he declared, "that the French republic, from the ſucceſsful valour with which ſhe combats her enemies, is inſpired with confidence, in ſpeaking of her friendſhip, that it was the wiſh of the republic, that the Ottoman empire might always be governed by ſuch a prince as his highneſs, who was ſurrounded with wiſe miniſters, and who, in the prime of life, was only occupied in affairs of the higheſt importance, without once loſing ſight of the happineſs and glory of his people."

Deaths abroad.

At ſea, on her return from Madeira, Mrs. Foveaux, wife of M. F. eſq. of the War Office.

On the 16th of May, in Kingſton, Jamaica, Samuel Pinnock, at the advanced age of 125 years, who aſſumed for a long time the appellation of *George Rex*.——He retained his faculties till within the laſt two years, and had a perfect remembrance of the dreadful earthquake which nearly deſtroyed Port Royal, in 1692; at which time he was on board a veſſel lying off Fort Auguſta.

At Etenbein, in his own principality, in Germany, the Cardinal de Rohan, formerly Archbiſhop of Straſburg.

On board the Majeſtic, Admiral Sir John Laſorey, bart. on his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, two days before their arrival at Spithead.

In the Weſt Indies, Lieut. Hodges, ſon of Mr. H. of Leiceſter.

At Calcutta, Mr. T. Jeykell, ſon of the late Rev. Dr. J. dean of St. David's.

On his paſſage to the Weſt Indies, Lieut. John Clootwyk, of the 56th regiment, only ſon of Governor C. and nephew to Lord Moleſworth.

At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, Major Burville.

At Barbadoes, Lieut. Page, ſon of Mr. J. P. of Weſtminſter; he is the ſecond ſon Mr. P. has loſt in the ſervice this year.

Lately, at Paris, in the 61ſt year of his age, Citizen Vandermonde, formerly member of the Academie des Sciences, and choſen by the new National Inſtitute into its body, under the claſs of Mechanical Philoſophy. In the Memoirs of the Academy, are ſeveral papers by him, on mathematical ſubjects. After the death of Vaucanſon, he had the ſuperintendance of the models purchaſed of that Artiſt by the academy. During the revolution, he was a very zealous Jacobin, and by him and Haſſenfraby, the proſcription-liſt, which took away the lives of the deputies of the Gironde party, was very much enlarged. For a conſiderable time, theſe two were privy counſellors of the committee of public ſafety; and, if they did not accelerate the death of Lavoiſier, they ſeem to accuſed, with juſtice, of not uſing any influence to reſcue him from his fate. For ſome time, Vandermode was concerned in the clothing for the French army; and on the inſtitution of the national ſchools, he was made Profeſſor of Political Economy.

At Madrid, aged 80, the Duke de Crillon, Captain-general of the Spaniſh armies; he took Mahon during the laſt war, and had been preſent in 68 engagements.

Marriages in and near London.

At Kenſington, C. Strut, Eſq. of Bath, to Miſs Novoſielſki, daughter of the late M. N. Eſq. of Brompton Grange.

At Hammerſmith, D. Loveday, eſq. to Miſs Sharp, daughter of H. B. S. eſq. of Hammerſmith.

At Fletcham Park, Capt. Hankey, of the 1ſt regt. of Foot Guards, to Miſs Hankey, of Bedford-Square.

Mr. Barber, of Taviſtock Street, to Miſs S. Schabner.

Sir G. Affleck, bart. of Dulham-Hall, Suffolk, to Mrs. Vaſſel.

John H. Roke, eſq. of Wells, to Miſs A. Lukin, of Long Acre.

The Rev. W. Pym, of Radwell, to Miſs M. Cartwright, daughter of the late T. C. eſq. of Aynho.

The Rev. C. Talbot, ſon of the Hon: and Rev. G.T. to the Rt. Hon. Lady E. Sommerſet, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

At the Ducheſs Dowager of Athol's, Sir R. Gammon, bart. M.P. for Wincheſter, to the Hon. Lady A. Coke, ſiſter to the Duke of Athol.

John F. Gyn, eſq. of Ford Abby, Devon, to Miſs E. Norman, of London.

At Chelſea, W. Tibs eſq. ſon of Sir B. T. to Miſs Virtue, of Chelſea.

H. Veitch, eſq. Lieut. col. of the 99th regt. of foot, to Miſs T. Loughnam.

Lieut. Slope, of the Queen's Bays, ſon of Gen. S. to Miſs Kent, of Ipſwich.

A. Begbie, eſq. of New Broad Street, to Miſs Balfour, daughter of the late Major B.

At Lambeth Palace, the Lord Biſhop of Peterborough, to Miſs Vyſe, ſiſter to Gen. V.

Mr. James Hill, of Cheapſide, to Miſs Maſon.

Deaths in and near London.

On Sunday, the 17th, at his houſe in Park-lane, Dr. T. S. Dupuis, many years organiſt and compoſer to his Majeſty. Dr. D. was a moſt excellent performer on the organ, and it may be ſafely affirmed, that he had no equal upon that inſtrument in this country. His ſtyle of performance was grand and ſtriking, and his extempore fuges were always performed with great correctneſs and judgment. Of Dr. D's contemporaries on the ſame inſtrument, he had never any rival, beſides the late celebrated Dr. Worgan. As a compoſer, he is known for ſeveral publications; but we underſtand ſome of his compoſitions are ſtill in MS. at the Chapel Royal. At the time of his death, he had attained the age of 63. As a private character, few can leave a more amiable one, and he is greatly lamented by a numerous circle of muſical and other friends. He is ſucceeded as organiſt to the Chapel Royal, by Knyvit, ſen. and as compoſer to his Majeſty, by Mr. Attwood, organiſt of St. Paul's.

In Dean Street, Soho, the Rev. A. Shepherd, D.D. Plumium Profeſſor of Experimental Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Cambridge, Maſter of Mechanics to his Majeſty, and one of the Canons of Windſor.

Mrs. Hague, wife of Mr. E. H. of Fenchurch Street.

Mrs. Croſby, wife of R. C. eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Portland Place.

At New End, Hampſtead, Mr. W. Chater.

In Grovenor Square, Field Marſhal the Rt. Hon. Sir Howard, one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, Col. of the 1ſt regt. of Dragoon Guards, Governor of Jerſey, and Knt. of the moſt Hon. Order of the Bath.

Miſs Alſager of the Borough.

In Scotland Yard, aged 93, Mrs. Burnaby.

At Brompton, R. Gooch, eſq. ſon of the late Sir T. G. Bart. of Benacre Hall.

E. Blacket, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir E. B. Bart. of Malſen, Northumberland.

Near Hampſtead, Mrs. D'Arcy, wife of T. D. eſq.

Mrs. M'Lean, of Duke Street, Portland Place.

July 16th. At his houſe in Upper Brook-ſtreet, the right. hon. Gerard Hamilton, in the 69th year of age. He died in poſſeſſion of a penſion of 2000l. per ann. on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment. There have been very ſtrong ſuſpicions that Mr. Hamilton was the perſon who wrote the famous Letters, under the ſignature of Junius.

Samuel Whitbread, eſq. whoſe death was announced in our laſt, was a younger ſon of William Whitbread, eſq. of Cardington, near Bedford, a gentleman who reſided on a ſmall paternal eſtate, and was for ſome time receiver for the county. He had ſeveral children, of whom Ive was a conderable hardwareman and jeweller in London, and ſerved as ſheriff, along with alderman Beckford. Mr. S. Whitbread was born in Auguſt, 1720. He loſt his father at an early age, and was placed apprentice with Mr. Wightman, of Pye-corner, Smithfield, whoſe trade was that of a general beer-brewer; that of porter-brewer, as now ſeparately followed, not being then known. He firſt ſet out in life

in partnerſhip with two Meſſrs. Shewells, and their brewery was ſituated in Old-ſtreet, near the turnpike. On the death of theſe perſons, a relation of the ſame name ſucceeded to the partnerſhip, and it was carried on for many years, under the firm of Whitbread and Shewell. By Mr. Whitbread's great activity in buſineſs, the trade continually increaſed; ſo that it was already a very large concern, when the brewery was removed to its preſent ſituation in Chiſwell-ſtreet. From about the year 1760, Mr. Whitbread was alone, as he ever afterwards continued to be. As he roſe towards the head of the trade, a long conteſt was maintained between his houſe and that of Mr. Felix Calvert, each, by turns, having the ſuperiority. At length Mr. Whitbread decidedly took the lead, which he never loſt; his name for a number of years, being at the top of the porter brewery liſt. He reached the quantity (then thought prodigious) of 100,000 barrels in the year 1779, or 1780; but he lived to ſee this increaſed to upwards of 202,000 barrels, the number which appears annexed to his name on the general return of the London breweries in July, 1796. The honour done to his profeſſional reputation, a few years ſince, by the liberal curioſity of his Majeſty in viſiting his brewhouſe, is in every one's recollection.

The nature of Mr. Whitbread's trade was not materially different from that of the London porter-brewers in general. The home demand was by far the moſt conſiderable; but he exported pretty largely, eſpecially to Ireland. The high character his beer acquired, rendered it leſs neceſſary for him to puſh buſineſs, by becoming the owner of a great number of public houſes, than it was for many of his brethren. He is ſaid alſo to have carried on buſineſs much cheaper than moſt others, and particularly to have employed fewer horſes. A ſteam engine, of the improved kind, made by Meſſrs. Bolton and Watt, which he ſet up, twelve years ſince, occaſioned a great ſaving in the labour of horſes. His eſtabliſhment of workmen was, on the average, about 200. Mr. W. had the good fortune of poſſeſſing a ſucceſſion of excellent clerks and other principal ſervants, whoſe places he rendered very lucrative. Latterly, the buſineſs was almoſt entirely committed to their management and it continued to improve, in every reſpect, under their hands.

The value of his capital, and all his works and brewing utenſils, has been very variouſly ſtated, nor will it admit of more than a wide gueſs. The beſt idea of it may be formed from the value of the beer brewed laſt year, which, incluſive of duty, amounted to 300,000l. The eſtabliſhment that could produce ſuch a yearly quantity of goods for ſale, muſt be of firſt-rate magnitude. It is no wonder that a fortune, built upon ſuch a foundation, ſhould rapidly accumulate. Mr. W. was long a great purchaſer of landed property. His chief acquiſitions were made in his native county, where, beſides other large eſtates, he bought the whole domains of the late lord Torrington. His own reſidence was at Bedwell-park, in Hertfordſhire, where his property was chiefly ornamental. He alſo poſſeſſed the valuable lime-works and wharfs at Purfleet, in Eſſex. As few perſons have ſo much enriched themſelves by trade, ſo ſcarcely have any expended their wealth in a more liberal and benevolent manner. His charities, public and private, were probably ſurpaſſed by hardly a ſingle individual in the kingdom, of any rank; nor were they limited by any narrow conſideration of party. The annual penſioners on his bounty were numerous; and his gratitude for ſervices done him in the early part of life, diſplayed itſelf to remote deſcendants.

Mr. W. was returned a member of parliament, for the town of Bedford, in 1768; in which capacity he continued to ſerve till the laſt parliament, when his ſon ſucceeded him there, and he himſelf became member for Steyning. His vote was commonly, but not uniformly, in favour of the miniſter.

Mr. W. was twice married. By his firſt wife, the daughter of W. Haydon, Eſq. an attorney of eminence, in the county of Bucks, he left two daughters and one ſon: the eldeſt daughter, Mrs. Gordon, wife of James Gordon, jun, eſq. the ſecond, lady St. John, wife to lord St. John, of Bletſoe; and the preſent Samuel Whitbread, eſq. married to a daughter of General ſir Charles Grey. By his ſecond wife, lady Mary Cornwallis, ſiſter to the preſent marquis Cornwallis, he left one daughter, Mrs. Grey, wife of captain Grey, of the navy, one of the ſons of ſir Charles Grey.

He left his only ſon heir to his landed property, and to the whole Brewery concern, which is now carried on for his account. Very conſiderable and ſpirited improvements are at this time making in the buildings and works in Chiſwell-ſtreet.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Charles Meadows Pierrepont, eſq. to be baron Pierrepont and viſcount Newark.

F. I. Jackſon, eſq. to be ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte.

Marquis Townſhend to be governor of the Iſland of Jerſey.

Sir W. Fawcet to be governor of the Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea.

Sir Joſhua Vanneck to be baron Huntingfield, and Robert Smith, eſq. to be baron Carrington, both of the kingdom of Ireland.

PROVINCIAL

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the final close of the poll at Carlisle, the numbers stood as follows: Total for Mr. Curwen 430, Sir F. Vane 421, Sir J. Graham 288, Mr. Knubley 277.

There was lately discovered, in a peat moss, in the parish of Burgh-by-Sands, the entire skeleton of an animal of the ox kind, much larger than any at present produced in this island. The cores (or inside of the horns) which are firmly fixed to the skull, measure 13 inches each in circumference, near the roots. The outside or horney part, is entirely gone to decay. The upper part of the skeleton was about four feet below the surface. The animal was lying upon its back. One one of the ribs, which are very large, had been broken about the middle, but knit together again. The teeth were mostly sound; one of which (a grinder or *dens molaris*) measures nearly five inches round. It is evident, from the skull and jaw-bones, that from the top of the head to the end of the snout, had not been less than two feet six inches. The front of the skull is near two inches and a half thick. One of the same species was found last year, in a marle pit, near Jedburgh, in Scotland.

In a small hamlet in this county, about 14 miles from Keswick, are now living Mary Atkis, whose age is 119, and her two sons; the eldest being 97 years old, the youngest 95, and his wife 73.

Married.] The rev. Mr. Crackelt, of Ambleside, to Miss Jones, of Calgarth Park.

At Bishop-Aukland, Mr. J. A. Braithwaite, of Mislett, surgeon, to Miss S. Bewley.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Teasdale. Aged 27, Mr. H. Dixon. 85, Mrs Huddleston.

At Carlisle, Mrs Mitchinson. Mr. H. Lofthouse. At Waverton, 49, Mr. J. Atkinson. At Alndale, 87, Mrs. P Litt.

At Harrington, 75, Mrs. J. Bell. Mrs. A. Arbuckle. At Maryport, Mrs. N. Murry. Aged 89, Mrs. Fletcher. Mrs. M. Pattinson. At Rowell, 74, Mr. R. Bindloss.

Mr. Jonathan Oldham, of Edenhall, steward to Sir John Chardin Musgrave, Bart. He was returning from Penrith, his horse going rapidly, and having swerved at a turn in the street, threw Mr. O. against a tree, with such violence that he expired immediately. By this unhappy accident, Sir J.C. Musgrave has lost a truly faithful assistant, and his farmers an intelligent, liberal, and friendly adviser.

At Yealand, Mr. John Jenkinson, Quaker; formerly teacher of a very respectable school in that place.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

There is at this time a sisterhood of 25 nuns, residing at St. Helen's Aukland, in the county of Durham. They occupy the venerable hall, formerly the seat of Francis Carr, Esq. Nothing can surpass the luxuriance of the situation, nor its fitness for the purpose to which it has been lately applied. These exiles were forced from Douay, by the overwhelming progress of the French arms, to seek their present asylum in the sweet and peaceful shades of Aukland.

The objections which have been lately started against the practicability of canal boats navigating open rivers, are completely refuted by the following fact: A vessel of this discription, from Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, of fifty tons' burthen, and drawing four feet six inches water, lately entered the river Tyne, delivered her cargo of pot-ashes at the Glass-houses at Lemington, and returned laden with coals. The boat was navigated by two men only; and the master declared that he had carried cargoes of corn to London and other ports, and should not be afraid of going to the Baltic, in the same vessel, in the summer season.

A general meeting of all persons interested in the navigation of the Tyne, has lately been held at Newcastle. It appeared to the meeting, that some measures ought immediately to be adopted, for removing the shoals and sands, and for preventing the same from growing up in future. In consequence, it was resolved that a subscription should be entered into, and an act of parliament obtained for effecting the said improvements. Mr. Cardonnel, the High Sheriff, was in the chair, and a committe has been appointed to conduct the business, consisting of most of the nobility, country gentlemen, &c. in the county.

Married.] The Rev. Dr. Prosser, rector of Gateshead, to Miss S. Wegg.

At Newcastle, Capt. Gibson, of South Shields, to Mrs. Weatherhead. S. Lawton, Esq. to Miss March. Mr. T. Winship, to Miss Petrie.

At Gateshead, Mr. J. Wright to Miss Walker.

At Morpeth, Mr. C. Errington, to Miss Bates.

At Gretna Green, Captain John Coulson, of Jesmond, to Miss Hamilton.

Died.] At Newcastle, 34, Mr. D. Rutter. Aged 83, Mrs. Lodge. Mr. R. Mitchell.

At Durham, 35, Miss Allen. 36, Mr. H. Fairest. 29, Mr. A. Ball.

At Sunderland, Mr. Gibson. Mrs. Banks.

At Corbridge, Mr. John Jobling, Attorney, Miss G. Griffith, of Newcastle. At West Denton, 90, Mr. John Atkinson, Surgeon. At Ponteland, Mr. R. Shotton.

At Gateshead, Mr. J. Hepple. At Heighington, Mr. T. Carter. At West Matfen, 32, Mrs. Dunn. At Norton, Mrs. Wiseman. At Old Elvet, 75, Mrs. Willis. At Framwellgate, 35, Mrs. Wood.

Mrs Clifton, 59, of Wall-Knowl. Aged 87, Mrs. Ewison, of Byker. At New Elvet, 37, Mr. W. Patis.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult. were interred, at Medomsley, in the county of Durham, the remains of the Rev. George Hunter, M.A. second

son

ſon of the late John Hunter, Eſq. of that place, Fellow of Chriſt's College Cambridge, and, in the year 1793, one of the proctors of that univerſity:—He died at Bath, on the ninth, in the 36th year of his age, ſincerely regretted by all who had the happineſs to ſhare his friendſhip and acquaintance; and by none more than the members of his college, to whom he was endeared by thoſe amiable qualities which peculiarly adorn the gentleman and the ſcholar.

YORKSHIRE.

A ſubſcription is opened in Hull, for the purpoſe of giving occaſional aſſiſtance to diſtreſſed tradeſmen of reputable character, by the loan of ſmall ſums. The meaſure is replete with philanthrophy, and there is little doubt but it will meet with the deſired ſucceſs.

At the laſt meeting of the Yorkſhire Eaſt-riding Agriculture club, it was the opinion of the greater part of twenty-two members then preſent, that a rookery is very beneficial to the adjoining farmers.

A few days ſince, Mr. Montgomery, proprietor of the Sheffield Iris, was releaſed from his impriſonment in the Caſtle of York.

At York aſſizes, James Beaumont was found guilty of the wilful murder of Sarah Turton, and executed accordingly. There were no other capital convictions; but a boy of 13, found guilty of ſtealing 9s. 6d. was ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years.

Since the laſt aſſizes for this county, ſeven poor debtors have been diſcharged, by money ſubſcribed for the purpoſe, by the high ſheriff and the grand jury.

Some very ſerious differences have taken place at Sheffield, between the maſters and the journeymen, occaſioned by the latter inſiſting on an advance of wages greater than the maſters think the trade can admit of.

On the 26th ult. ſome people of Sheffield were attacked and wounded by ſome privates of an Iriſh regiment paſſing through the town.

Married.] The Rev. H. Cooke, rector of Darfield, to Miſs Bowen of London.

At York, Mr. P. Simpſon to Miſs M. Allanſon. Mr. Hudſon to Miſs Stothard. Mr. W. Hawking to Miſs Batty.

At Leeds, Mr. John Slater, of Huddersfield, to Miſs M. Riley. Mr. W. Atkinſon to Miſs Bowling.

At Whitgiſt, C. Stovin, Eſq. of Redneſs, to Miſs Seaton.

At Pontefract, Mr. D. Juſtice to Miſs Barff.

Died.] At York, 69, Mr. E. Harriſon. Mrs. Morley. Mr. T. Maud, of Bradford, Surgeon.

At Hull, 62, Mr. T. Hatter. Mrs. M. Gleadow; ſhe was found ſitting in her houſe, her hand ſupporting her head, by a perſon who came in, and was not diſcovered to be dead, but by her returning no anſwer to the queſtions put to her.

At Leeds, Mr. Southgate. Mrs. Wilſon. Mrs. Wright. Near Leeds, 74, John Beevor, Eſq.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Ellis. Miſs Ellis. Mr. H. Scott.

At Bradford, Lieut. Hague, of the 6th Regt. of Foot. At Horton, near Bradford, R. Hodſden, Eſq. At Halifax, Miſs Bramley.

At Pocklington, 26, Mr. John Wray, jun. Aged 84, Mr. T. Hqulden. At Stokely, 72, Mr. John Bird. At Skipton, 20, Mrs. Robinſon.

At Eſholt Hall, near Bradford, Mrs. Stanfield. At Ripon, 63, W. Chambers, Eſq. At South Otterington, Mrs. Bramley. At Heſsle, near Bawtry, John Claye, Eſq.

At Firby-houſe, Mrs Green. At Whitby, 76, Mrs. Barker.—At Bawtry, Mrs Bellamy. At Waterroyd, in Mirfield, Mr. M. Shepley.

Near Colne, 64, Mr. L. Hargreaves. Mr. John Hartley, near Scarborough. Mr. John Brack. At Birſtall, 62, Mrs. A. Sutton. Near Birſtall, Mrs. Nuffey. At Yarm, 50, Mr. W. Weddel, Surgeon.

LANCASHIRE.

The ſouthern parts of this county experienced, on the 16th, in the morning, the effects of a violent thunder-ſtorm. A farmer and another perſon, were killed at Lydiate.

The ſhipping of the port of Liverpool amounts in the preſent year, ending the 24th of June, to 4738, and the duty to 12,377l. 7s. 7d.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. B. Finchett to Miſs A. Croſsfield. Mr. W. Lowndes, of Mancheſter, to Miſs E. Hope.

At Leigh, Mr. Staniſtreet, Attorney, of Liverpool, to Miſs M. Marſh. At Wigan, Rev. John Holt, A. M. F.R.S. to Miſs Enſell.

Died.] At Mancheſter, Mr. John Campbell. Mr. Barnet. Mrs Barlow. Aged 96. Mrs. E. Beſwick. Mrs. Turner. Mrs Hulme. Mr. W. B. Wilde. Aged 33, Mrs. Storrs. Miſs Stonehouſe. Mrs. M. Gardner. Miſs E. Golbourne.

At Liverpool, 100, Mrs. Owens. Aged 85, Mrs. M. Oddie. Mr. John Hadfield. Mrs. Coventry. 56, Mrs. Hopkinſon. Mr. S. Barrow. 62, Mr. G. Sharrock.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Bond, wife of T. B. Eſq. Mrs. Heyſham. Mrs. Helme. A. Atkinſon, Eſq, attorney, one of the alderman of that borough.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. Blundell. Aged 29, Mr. A. Wilkinſon, jun. Mrs. Jones. At Blackburn, Mr. W. Haworth. Aged 52, Mrs. Marſden.

At Melling, 58, Rev. B. Whitehead. At Ardwick, 66, Mr. T. Barrow. At Warrington, 79, Mrs. Birch. At Everton, near Liverpool, 47, Mrs. E. Ruſhton. At Bevington Buſh, Mr. T. Gillibrand.

E. Townley, Eſq. of Royle. At Magull, T. Unſworth, Eſq formerly an eminent brewer in Liverpool.

ISLE OF MAN.

Died.] At Douglas, 46, Mr. Jos. Shaw. Mr. John Stowell. Miſs Eſther Heywood, daughter of R. H. Eſq. Miſs Eliza Heywood, daughter of P. J. H. Eſq. Mr. N. Chriſtian.

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Rev. John Hatton to Miſs Prince. John Parſons, jun. of Wirſwall, to Miſs G. Alder.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Holt, wife of E. H. Eſq.

At Cotton Hall, Mrs. Braſſie, wife of Mr. T. B. of Liverpool.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Rev. F. Leighton, to Miſs Barclay, daughter of Major General B.

Capt. P. K. Roche, Eſq. of Light Dragoons, to Miſs Salway, of the Heyze Park.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. T. Teckoe. At Fitz, Mrs. Cailefs. At Cardington Moor, 102, H. Partridge.

Aged 70, Mr. Riding, of Bennet's Bank, near Wellington. At Bridgnorth, Mr. Holloway. At Shotten, Mr. Salter. At Newport, Mr. H. M. Holland. At Derweney Pandy, Mr. F. Maddock, late of Shrewſbury.

DERBYSHIRE.

The magiſtrates of Derby have given public notice of their intention to put the laws in force againſt perſons who diſpoſe of goods in the way of raffle or lottery. The penalty upon the proprietor is 500l. upon the printer of propoſals 500l. and double the contributions on the ſubſcribers.

Married.] Sir N. L. Greſley, Bart. of Drakelow, to Miſs Gurway.

Mr. E. Hall, of Holbrook, to Miſs Walker, of South Wingfield Park.

At Gretna Green, W. Barker, Eſq. of Borough-houſe, to Miſs Gilbert, of Uttoxeter.

Died.] At Horſley, Mrs Morley. At Muggington, Mrs. Booley.

At Ripley, 102, John Wizzle; he became a ſoldier, in his 16th year, and continued in the ſervice till he was honorably diſcharged on account of his age.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham aſſizes, a man found guilty of ſheep-ſtealing, and a boy of 13, found guilty of ſtealing ſome money, received ſentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

A riot took place at Nottingham lately between ſome recruiting parties, and ſome of the people of the town. Several perſons were cut with ſwords, and otherwiſe hurt.

Nottingham, July 6—A gentlemrn near this town has, for the two laſt winters, kept fifteen draught horſes upon turnips, with very little hay (no corn) in conſtant work, and they look plump and are remarkably healthy; and another perſon has, with the ſame good effect, kept a large number of draught horſes on the ſame food, and has ſaved one hundred and twenty quarters of oats. The mode of preparing the turnips is by cutting off the tops and bottoms, waſhing and chopping them in a trough, and then mixing them with cut ſtraw and hay together. At night the horſes have a little hay only. In order to induce the horſes to eat turnips at firſt, keep them rather ſhort of hay and water, and mix the turnips, cut ſmall, with bran. A horſe will eat half a ſtrike daily, and an acre will keep ſix horſes four months.

Married.] At Clayworth, Rev. C. Conſtable, to Miſs L. Acklom, daughter of J. A. Eſq.

Mr. Cavill, Surgeon, of Eaſt Retford, to Miſs L. H. Emerſon, daughter of A. E. Eſq.

Died.] At Nottingham, W. Elliot Eſq. Mr. Heptinſtall, maſter of the cotton-mill in the town, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Sir R. Arkwright, Knt. Mr. F. Elſe. Miſs Tutin. Mrs. Owen.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Acton. At Oxton, 88, Mrs. Hayford. At Ordſal, near Retford, 78, Mrs. Brown.

At Newark, Mrs. Marſhall. Miſs Unwin. At Haſley, John Clay, Eſq. of Bridge-houſe, near Sheffield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the aſſizes for the county of Lincoln, three priſoners were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death. Two were left for execution, and one was reprieved. On the trial of the latter (Watts) who is the ſheep-ſtealer, the ſhepherd of the flock gave evidence againſt him and ſaid, he could ſwear to the ſheep by their *countenances*. On the council for the priſoner reprimanding the witneſs, for the abſurdity of the latter expreſſion, he was interrupted by judge Buller, who ſaid, he had before heard a man declare the like *that he knew his ſheep one from another by their faces*. Watts was in conſequence found *guilty!*

Married.] At Lincoln, Rev. Mr. Middleton to Miſs Maddiſon.

At Burwell, H. Sudell, of Blackburn, Eſq. to Miſs M. Liveſey.

At Billingborough, Capt. Barker, of the South Lincoln militia, to Miſs Toller.

Died.] At Lincoln, 90, G. Caldecot, Eſq. late Colonel of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Aged 41, Mr. W. Carby, of Hale Fen. At Waſhingborough, Mrs. Taylor. At Sleaford, 62, Mr. John Paſk. Aged 28, Mr. H. S. Hutchinſon.

At Cleethorps, 51, Joſh. Morris, Eſq. of Lincoln; he had ſerved the offices of ſheriff, alderman, and mayor of that city.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs. E. L'Oſte, relict of Rev. C. L. At Louth, Mr. North. Mr. Young. Aged 59, Mr. Huntſman. At Kirton Lindſey, 84, Mrs. Oglesby, after a tedious illneſs of near 20 years.

At Oſgodby, Rev. S. York, A. B. Rector of North Thoreſby. At Alford, Rev. H. Colſton, M.A. Rector of Billeſby, and Vicar of Ulceby.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Biſbrooke, Mr. John Sumpter.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Leiceſter aſſizes, an indictment was tried, before Mr. Juſtice Buller, charging Mr. I. D. Roſs, and Mr. T. Bankart, with the murder of Mr. Robert Hall. It appeared, that the deceaſed was killed in an affray that took place during the canvaſs between the conteſting parties at the late election, both of whom the judge declared to be equally blamable. The moſt reſpectable teſtimony was adduced to the amiable and worthy

worthy character of Mr. Roſs. The jury brought in a verdict of manſlaughter againſt both the priſoners, and Mr. Roſs was ſentenced to be impriſoned 4 months, and pay a fine of 6d. and Mr. Bonkart 10 months, and the ſame fine.

Married.] At Belgrave, Mr. N. Malvin to Miſs Marſton.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Dalby. Mr. Tuffley; he took his morning walk as uſual; on his return home, he ſat down in his chair, without any apparent ſymptoms of illneſs, and expired immediately.

At Stapleford, Mrs. Fabling.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Fifteen debtors, out of eighteen, have been releaſed from Warwick gaol, through the bounty of Sir George Shuckburg Evelyn, Bart. who, on the day he was returned for the county, left two hundred guineas for that benevolent purpoſe.

Such have been the barbarous effects of the dog-tax, that a Birmingham paper complains, "that the fields and waters near the town are covered with the dead carcaſes of thoſe animals." Indeed, all the provincial prints have found it neceſſary to caution the inhabitants of the large towns againſt the peſtilential effects likely to ariſe from a ſimilar cauſe. In ſeveral places the magiſtrates have been compelled to employ perſons to bury the dogs deſtroyed.

Married.] At Bromſgrove, T. Waldron, jun. eſq. of Clent, to Miſs S. Welch.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Hudſon; Mrs. E. Walford; Mr. E. Lowe, ſen. Mr. G. Gaultier, teacher of the French and Italian languages; Mr. John Wilkes, jun. Mrs. Timmins; Mrs. P. Farmer, Quaker; Mrs. Harvey; Mr. B. Edge; and, a few hours after, his father-in-law, Mr. John Beazley; aged 103, H. Pinfold.

At Warwick, Mr. John Cattle.

At Coventry, Mrs. Bailey.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mrs. Davenport, wife of Dr. Davenport, vicar of that place.

At Orlingbury, aged 85, A. Young, eſq.

At Avon Daſſet, Mrs. Levett, late of Willoughby.

At Rugby, M. Wratiſlau, eſq.

At Nuneaton, aged 20, Mr. T. Ball.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A new canal has been projected, to extend from the Aſhby-de-la-Zouch canal by Burton, Uttoxeter, Burſlam, Newcaſtle-under-Lyme, to Sir Niger Grieſly's canal, and from thence to the Cheſter canal at Namptwich. A ſurvey, and a very favourable report, have been made by Mr. Whitworth.

Twenty-four acres of land, near Stafford, were lately ſold by auction for upwards of 4,000l.

Married.] At Alrewas, Mr. H. Simmonds, jun. to Miſs A. Hill.

At Sleighford, Mr. M. Talbot, of the Grange, to Miſs A. Talbot.

Died.] At Betley Hall, aged 69, C. Tollet, eſq. At Park Hall, aged 17, Miſs M. Hand. At Aſton, Mr. Martin. At Rugeley, Mr. T. Wyatt.

At Wolverhampton, aged 44, Mrs. E. Ryley. At Walſall, Mrs. Hopkins. At Feckenham, Mr. T. Benton. Mrs. Johnſon. Mr. Shortland.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminſter, Rev. John Corrie, of Birches Green, to Miſs Read.

Died.] At Worceſter, aged 84, Mrs. Kempſon. Near Worceſter, in an advanced age, Captain Watſon. Aged 65, Mrs. Bourne.

At Ditchford, Mr. John Phillips. At Upton, Mrs. Humphreys. At Kidderminſter, Miſs Mole. At Netherton, near Dudley, aged 90, Mr. R. Southall; he has left 120 children and grandchildren.

At Stourbridge, Mr. S. Lowe. At the Blanquetts, near Worceſter, Mr. James Michael, maſter of the academy there.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. Downes, eſq. of Setton Court, to Mrs. Pote, of Bath.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Ford, relict of the Rev. Mr. Ford. Aged 62, Mr. M. Thomas, ſword-bearer to the mayor and corporation of that city.

At Hempſtead, Mrs. Rump.

At Evenjob, Mr. T. Evans. At Brianley, near Leominſter, Mr. R. Parker. At Roſs, aged 62, Mrs. Proſſer. Rev. W. Brown, a diſſenting miniſter.

At Kenchurch, in the County of Hereford, John Scudamore, eſq. M.P. for the city of Hereford. He was 68 years of age, and had been returned for the ſame place in ſeveral ſucceſſive parliaments, having been firſt elected in the year 1766. His death was occaſioned by too great haſte in taking cooling drink, and changing his clothes, when greatly heated after a hunt.

At Croft, aged 82, Rev. R. Smith, M.A. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, prebendary of Hereford, vicar of Croft and Eye; he had been vicar of the former place 52 years.

At Leominſter, Mr. L. Germain. At Eigne, Mr. R. Gillett.

Sir R. Simmonds, of the Meer. Miſs Maxley, daughter of the Rev. L. Maxley, rector of Byford. Aged 43, Mr. T. Holders, of Moorfields, Coddrington.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Chepſtow bridge is at length completely repaired, and paſſable, &c.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. James Bellamy to Miſs A. Wanklin.

Died.] At St. Pierre's, near Chepſtow, T. Lewis, eſq. At Swanſea, Mrs. Lorymer, wife of J. P. Lorymer, eſq. of Monmouth.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford Aſſizes, an indictment was preferred againſt a mother and her ſon, a child about ten years of age.—Stephen Lee, the child, having at different times ſtolen money from his fellow-ſervants, carried it to his mother, Mary Lee, who uſed to receive and keep the ſame; but this being at laſt diſcovered, the child was indicted for ſtealing two guineas, half a crown, and a ſhilling, from one of his fellow-ſervants, which he carried to his mother: they were both found guilty. The Lord Chief Baron ſentenced the boy to ſix months' imprisonment;

but the mother, for ſo unnatural an offence, he ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years.

Married.] T. Oſborne, eſq. of Trinity College, Oxford, to Miſs C. Duberly, daughter of the late J. Duberly, eſq. of Enſham Hall.

At Henley, Mr E. Woodhouſe, of London, to Miſs A. Appleton.

The Rev. James Etty, rector of Whitchurch, to Miſs Middleton.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs Thorpe. Mrs M. Kirby. Mrs P. Fidler. Mr James Liſter. Mr Dodd. Mrs Hayes, wife of Mr W. Hayes, bookſeller.

At Biceſter, Mr W. Shillingford. At Eaſt Garſton, aged 77, Mr W. Palmer. At Brampton, the Rev. C. Hawtrey; many years vicar of that pariſh.

Aged 88, John Barret, 47 years clerk of the pariſh of Speen.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At Northampton aſſizes, which ended on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, three priſoners were capitally convicted and received ſentence of death; but were all reprived.

At Northampton Town ſeſſions, Richard Scrivenger, of Potterſbury, was convicted of foreſtalling and regrating a number of pigeons in that market, on the 6th of April laſt, for which offence he was ſentenced to be impriſoned one week.

On the 21ſt ult. a proceſſion, attended by a band of muſic, proceeded from Brauſton and paſſed through the new Tunnel, and other works of the Grand Junction Canal, which are now finiſhed as far as the turnpike road at Weedon. The tunnel is in length 2045 yards, in height 19 feet 6 inches, and in width 16 feet 6 inches. At Weedon commences an immenſe embankment acroſs a valley, which, when completed, will extend to Bliſworth.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Mr S. Barber, of Willow Hall, near Peterborough, to Miſs Henderſon.

At Middleton Cheney, Rev. Mr Churton to Miſs Calcott.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs E. Jordan. Mrs Henneil.

At Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, Mrs Folliott, relict of James Folliott, eſq late of Cheſter; a lady whoſe benevolence of diſpoſition, and integrity of heart, endeared her to all her friends.

And on Wedneſday ſe'nnight (the day of Mrs Folliott's funeral) at the ſame place died, after a few days' illneſs, the Rev. W. Derbiſhire, A.M. nephew to the above lady, rector of Hardwick, Oxfordſhire, and curate of Croughton; a young clergyman deſervedly regretted by numerous friends in the neighbourhood of Brackley.

At Orlingbury, aged 85, A. Young, eſq. At Peterborough, Mr John Hineman. At Kenilworth, Mr Barnwell.

At Preſton-Capes, V. Knightley, eſq. of Fawſley; he is ſucceeded in his eſtate by his brother, the Rev. J. Knightley, rector of Byfield.

BUCKS.

Married.] Mr Brown, of Burnham, to Miſs Neighbour.

Died.] At Dorton Houſe, the ſeat of Sir John Aubrey, in whoſe family ſhe had lived 40 years, Mrs R. Timm, niece to the great mathematician, the late Dr Saunderſon.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] —— Harvey, eſq. late High Sheriff for that county, to Miſs S. Gibbard, daughter of W. Gibbard, eſq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At the aſſizes, George Harriſon was left for execution, for ſtealing a gelding.

Married.] Mr C. Slow to Miſs Stone, daughter of W. Stone, eſq.

Died.] Aged 72, Rev. J. J. Oakes, M.A. rector of Bluntiſham. Near St. Ives, Mr John Biden.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A gentleman trailing lately for pikes at Broad Creak, near Cambridge, drew out of his pocket with his handkerchief a ſmall red letter-caſe, containing Bank Bills to the amount of 78l. and ten guineas and a half in gold. Some perſons preſent, on the proſpect of a reward of ten guineas, drew the hole, when ſeveral pikes were caught, but no appearance of the pocket book. The gentleman at length took home his pikes, in one of which, of about ſeven pounds weight, on being opened, was found the letter-caſe, not much injured, and its valuable contents no otherwiſe affected, than in being wet.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr C. Baker, B.A. fellow of King's College. Mrs Coe. Mr W. Gunning.

At Eccleſfield, aged 83, Mrs Dixon.

At Wiſbeach, Mr John Abbott.

BERKSHIRE.

At our aſſizes, two men were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At theſe aſſizes, a poor man was acquitted on the ſtale charge of ſpeaking ſeditious words.

Died.] At Pangbourn, aged 85, Rev. J. Monckton, 30 years rector of that pariſh, and 30 years vicar of Sittingbourn and Marſden.

At Newbury, Miſs R. Carter, daughter of J. Carter, eſq. At Holyport, Mrs Sewell.

At Windſor, aged 82, Mrs Jones, relict of W. Jones, eſq. of Ramſbury Manor.

NORFOLK.

The numbers at the cloſe of the late conteſted election were accurately as follows:

	Hobart.	Wyndham.	Gurney.
City Votes	1240	804	946
Total City and Country votes	1624	1159	1076

In page 435 of our laſt, the affray between the Warwick and Northumberland regiments is erroneouſly exaggerated. No life was loſt; one man only was ſtabbed with the bayonet dangerouſly, and four only were conveyed to the military hoſpital. This riot was provoked by

by the Warwickſhire-men, who accuſed the Northumberlanders of having diſloyally fired upon the people, at the Birmingham riots. During the diſpute, it appeared that the Northumberlanders are, in fact, no hot friends to "*Church and King.*"

At our county aſſizes, three priſoners were capitally convicted, but reprieved, and their ſentences commuted to tranſportation for life.

At the aſſizes for the City of Norwich, two priſoners experienced a ſimilar fate.

At the anniverſary ſermon and dinner of the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital, the total ſum collected was 176l. 18s.

The journeymen carpenters of the City of Norwich have preſented a reſpectful petition to the maſters, for an advance of wages.

At a late public meeting, the high ſheriff in the chair, it was reſolved to petition parliament for the removal of the Lent aſſizes from Thetford to Norwich.

In conſequence of public advertiſement, a very reſpectable company aſſembled at the Roſe tavern, in this city, to celebrate the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the Baſtile, and the day was ſpent with the utmoſt harmony, ſpirit, and conviviality.

Married.] May 31ſt, at the Quakers' Meeting, Mr Laurence Candler to Miſs Cath. Peckover.

At Holkham, Lord Viſcount Andover, ſon of the Earl of Suffolk, to Miſs Coke, daughter of T. W. Coke, eſq.

W. Tooke Harwood, eſq. of Thompſon, major of dragoons, to Miſs Holcroft, daughter of Mr. T. Holcroft, of London, the celebrated writer.

Rev. Mr Doughty, of Hoxne, to Miſs Rivett.

Mr R. Criſp, attorney, of Downham, to Miſs Luff.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 86, Mr W. Gimingham. Aged 80, Mr W. Cubit. Aged 50, Mrs Armſtrong. Aged 77, Mrs Weſt. Aged 76, Mr D. Dunnel. T. Lowe, formerly of ſome note as a man of letters; who, after paſſing ſome years in obſcurity, cloſed his life in poverty.

Aged 75, James Norris, eſq. a gentleman diſtinguiſhed for the poſſeſſion of much taſte and ſcience; he reſided upwards of 50 years in Norwich; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſome public ſituations by his integrity and ardent zeal for the intereſts of the community. He has bequeathed 50l. to the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital, and 50l. to the charity ſchools.

At Lynn, Mr Vernon. Mr W. G. Swanton. At Lakenham, aged 83, Mr John Blake, Quaker. At Brinton, aged 37, Mrs Brereton. At North Walſham, aged 84, Mr Bloomfield. At Carton, aged 80, Mrs M. Sparke. At Matriſhall, aged 55, Rev T. Botham, A.M. Aged 71, Mrs Hewett. At Cromer, aged 64, Mr S. Terry; in which place he had practiſed more than 30 years, with conſiderable reputation, as a ſurgeon.

Rev. M. Moſeley, rector of Toſtock. Mr G. Eaton, formerly of Diſs. At Weoting, aged 89, Mr John Hibble. At Attleborough, aged 70, Mr John Foulſham. Miſs Aſhmull. At North Elmham, aged 65, Mrs F. Daynes. At King's Lynn, Mr C. Dawes. At Saxthorpe, aged 48, Rev L. Addiſon, vicar of Booton.

At Walſoken, Mr W. Knapp. At Hoveton St. John, aged 50, Mrs Utting. At Thetford, Mrs Anderſon. At Weaſenham, aged 36, Mrs Campbell, wife of the Rev C. Campbell. At Wells, Mrs. Elliott.

SUFFOLK.

At the aſſizes at Bury, three priſoners received ſentence of death, two of whom were left for execution.

Married.] T. Reede, eſq. of Beccles, to Mrs Donaldſon, of Kenſington.

Died.] Rev John Gibbs, rector of Occolt, and vicar of Yaxley; his death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe. At Coddenham, aged 40, Mr T. Mayhew. Mrs Clarke, of Stoke-by-Mayland. At Melford, Mrs Stewart, wife of the Rev C. Stewart. At Yoxford, aged 47, Mr. R. Benting, jun. collector of the ſalt duties at Yarmouth.

SUSSEX.

A Mr. Luff and Mr. Amber, two reputable inhabitants of Fernhurſt near Midhurſt, lately loſt their lives through the unpardonable wantonneſs of a neighbour, who imprudently pointing a gun at them, it went off, and the contents proved fatal.

Married.] At Chicheſter, John Allnutt, eſq. of London, to Miſs Garthwaite.

Mr. John Weller, of Chicheſter, to Miſs Hicks.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Hicks; ſhe died ſuddenly as ſhe was going up ſtairs to prepare for a walk. Miſs Pugh.

At Hurſt, Mr James Smith. At Seaford, Major Boorder.

ESSEX.

At our aſſizes, four priſoners were capitally convicted, and one for murder; he has ſince been executed.

On Tueſday the 12th inſtant, an extraordinary general meeting of the Eſſex Agricultural Society was held at the Shire-hall, Chelmsford, to conſider the Subject of a Commutation of Tythes.—The vice preſident, Mr Weſton, introduced the buſineſs by ſome judicious remarks on the evils produced by the exiſting Tythe-laws—the poſſibility of a commutation, conſiſtent with juſtice, and the improbability of any material improvement in agriculture while the preſent ſyſtem continues. Mr Montague Burgoyne then propoſed ſome reſolutions, which were ſupported by the preſident lord Petre, Mr. Filmer Honeywood, the Rev. Meſſrs Bate Dudley, Salter, Corſellis, &c. and unanimouſly adopted. The ſubſtance of theſe reſolutions was, to offer the gold medal of the ſociety to the author of *the beſt Eſſay on the Commutation of Tythes, conſiſtent with the Rights of all parties.*

The eſſays to be deliqered to the ſecretary, before February, 1797; and a committee to be appointed, for the purpoſe of correſponding with ſocieties, or individuals, to promote the object of the meeting.

Married.] Mr S. Piper, of Haverhill-hall, to Miſs Piper.

At Colcheſter, Major Moriarty, of the marines, to Miſs Godfrey, daughter of the late Major G.

Died.] Aged 86, Mr H. Lodge, one of the aldermen of Colcheſter.

At Caſtle Hedingham, Mr M. Watts.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Wood. Miſs Scrattons, daughter of the late D. S. eſq.

At Halſted, 44, Mrs R. Vaizey.

At Colcheſter, Mr W. Bumſted. Aged 85, T. Bridge, eſq. of Dunmow.

KENT.

The Whig Club have very handſomely voted 500l. to Mr. Honeywood, towards defraying the expences of his late conteſted election.

A horſe hoſpital is inſtituting at Canterbury. Every ſubſcriber of two guineas per annum is entitled to have one horſe conſtantly taken care of, free of every expence, except of food.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, John Clarke, for the murder of Elizabeth Mann, and three others, for various offences, were capitally convicted, and received judgment of death.

The grand jury of Kent have reſolved, in conſequence of the reduction in the price of oats and horſe provender, to encourage ſuch innkeepers as ſhall reduce their rate of poſtage to one ſhilling per mile.

Married.] At Tenterden, Mr W. Mace, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Curties.

John Currie, eſq. of Bromley, to Miſs Parnther, of London.

At Deal, Lieutenant R. England, of the navy, to Miſs E. Oakley.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr P. Penn, one of the town-ſerjeants and clerk of the markets. Aged 86, Mr John Claris. Mr T. Brown. 93, Mrs Jager. Mrs Snoulton.

At Bromley, Mrs Burrow, wife of E. B. eſq. M.P. for Cockermouth.

At Hall's Place, Rev W. Sawbridge, vicar of Stalesfield. His pen, his purſe, and his time, having been for ſome months devoted to Mr Honeywood, the candidate at the late election; from the moment the High Sheriff made his return unfavourable to Mr H. his friend, Mr. S. never held up his head; he laid it ſo deeply to heart, that he ſcarcely ever ſpoke afterwards, and literally ſunk under it. His ſervants, and the poor of his neigebourhood, to whom he was a father and benefactor, have occaſion to lament their great loſs.

At Town Sutton, Mrs Criſpie.

At Maidſtone, 76, Mrs Cutbuſh.

At Deal, 78, Mr T. White.

At Hawkhurſt, Mrs M. Lewis, daughter of the late T. L. eſq. of Wimbledon.

At Sandwich, Mrs Hooper.

At Biſhipbourn, Mrs Ladd.

At Wiſley Green, near Cranbrook, 80, Mr John Wood.

At Shorn-Iſield, Mr A. Noaks.

At Milton, near Graveſend, aged 73, T. Dalton, eſq.

At Aſh, aged 33, Mr T. Raynor.

At Franks, near Farningham, J. Taſker, eſq.

At Naſh, near Margate, Mr Eaſon.

At Chatham, in an advanced age, Mr Adamſon

SURREY.

In the pariſh of Thorpe, between Chertſey and Egham, there now reſides a Mr Wapſhot, a farmer, whoſe anceſtors have lived on the ſame ſpot from the time of king Alfred, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapſhot, the anceſtor of the preſent family.

Died.] At Camberwell, Miſs J. Curteis, youngeſt daughter of J. C. eſq. of Rye, in Suſſex.

At Godſtone, on her journey to Brighton, Mrs Balcomb, wife of Capt. B. of the Dragoon Guards.

At Ditton, T. Cuſtans, eſq.

At Chart-park, near Dorking, T. P. Cornewall, eſq. the oldeſt ſupernumerary Captain in the Royal Navy.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, four priſoners were capitally convicted. Among whom was Vallarii Coffre, one of the French priſoners in Portcheſter-caſtle, for the murder of one of his fellow priſoners, on which conviction he was afterwards executed.

At the ſame aſſizes, an action was brought by Sir H. Parker againſt Major Baillie, for *crim. con.* with the lady of the former. The defendant allowed judgment to go by default —Damages 3000l.

Married.] At Fyfield, B. Woods, eſq. to Miſs L. White, daughter of the late Rev. H. W.

Died.] At Chilland, near Wincheſter, Mrs Hill.

At Portſmouth, Mrs Long.

WILTSHIRE.

One priſoner was capitally convicted at Saliſbury aſſizes. There were ſeveral indictments againſt perſons for regrating; but as it was the firſt offence, and they all pleaded guilty, Mr Baron Thompſon levied only a ſmall fine on each.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Rev. Mr. Adams to Mrs. Avery.

Rev Mr Stonhouſe Vigor, ſon of the late Sir J. Stonhouſe, bart. to Miſs Huntingford, niece to the Warden of Wincheſter-college.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Lambert, ſen. At Pewſey, Miſs Glaſs. At Fiſherton-Mill, Mrs Williams.

John Turner, eſq. clerk of the peace for the county of Wilts, and town-clerk of Saliſbury. Mrs Rogers, of Aſhley, near Box. Miſs H. Jeffries, of the ſame place.

Found dead in his bed, at Steeple-Aſhton, Wilts, George Kemp, who kept a ſmall farm. He was a very penurious man, and would ſcarcely allow himſelf the common neceſſaries of

of life;—on examining his body, two guineas were found in each hand, and two at each ſide of his mouth—indeed, it is generally thought that he was choked by this precious metal.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At our aſſizes, ſix priſoners were condemned to death, of whom two, who were for ſheep-ſtealing, were left for execution.

At our quarter ſeſſions, ſix young men were ſentenced to one month's impriſonment, for aſſaulting two young women, on the evening of the fifth of July.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Rev C. Coxwell, jun. M.A. to Miſs A. Rogers.

R. Baker, eſq. of Solihull, to Miſs S. Taylor, of Northleach.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs Holder. Mr Griffiths. Mrs Popkin.

At Wootton Underedge, aged 51, J. Auſtin, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace; the name of this gentleman is well known as one of the firm of the moſt capital manufacturing-houſe of that county. As a magiſtrate, the poor in particular will feel the loſs of a benevolent guardian and friend.

At Durſley, Mr C. Whithorne, attorney. At Chipping Sodbury, Mr E. Ludlow, ſurgeon. At Bilton, Mr James Williams. At Beverſtone, aged 75, Rev T. Hornidge, vicar of Coaley, and rector of Norton.

At Newland, aged 90, Mr M. Davis. At Newnham, Mr C. Jones. At Didbrook, Mrs Baylis. At Lanthony, Mrs Perrie. At Old Sodbury, Mr T. White. At Alderley, aged 75, Mrs Jones, ſiſter to P. Bathurſt, eſq. of Lidney Park. At Harry-ſtoke, Mr E. Bawn.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A labourer in huſbandry was lately found guilty of a miſdemeanor, before the magiſtrates at the Seſſions-room at Lawford's-gate, Briſtol, in having negligently threſhed a mow of barley, and leaving 15 buſhels of grain in the ſtraw, for which he was committed to Lawford's-gate gaol for one month.

On Monday, July 11th, the Duke of York arrived at York-houſe, in Bath.

On the 30th ult. was held at Shipham the anniverſary of one of the Miſs Mores' Female Club. The members, 300 in number, walked to church, attended by 400 children belonging to a Sunday ſchool, inſtituted by the ſame benevolent ladies.—After hearing a ſermon by the Rev Mr Boak, the children received cakes, and the women members were entertained with tea, at the expence of the patroneſſes.—It may ſerve as a ſtriking example of the ability of active benevolence, that thoſe ladies have introduced into the neighbouring pariſhes as many ſchools as furniſh education to 1400 poor children.

It has been lately obſerved, in *Meyler's Bath Herald*, that a martin's neſt has never been ſeen, nor do ſwallows ever inhabit, the lower parts of the city of Bath. The cauſe of this ſingularity deſerves enquiry.

Lately, in digging the foundation of the aqueduct bridge, over the river Biſs, near Bradford, the entire head and horns of a ſtag, or rein deer, of a very large ſize; and the bones of oxen, together with the decayed body and branches of an oak-tree, were found, 17 feet below the ſurface of the ground, and 6 feet below the bed of the river.

Married.] At Bath, G. B. Tyndale, eſq. to Miſs Rundell, daughter of T. R. eſq. of Bath. John Meares, eſq of Frome, to Miſs M. A. Guillebaud, of London. T. Meyrick, eſq. to Miſs Willis. L. Ames, eſq. of Cliſton, to Miſs Wraxhall. Captain Jekyll, 43d regiment, to Miſs C. Campbell, daughter of R. C. eſq. ſheriff of Argyleſhire.

At Briſtol, Rev T. Thomas, M.A. to Miſs Wolferſten, daughter of E. W. eſq. late of Berry Houſe, Devon. Joſeph Hoſker, eſq. captain in the royal Cornwall militia, to Miſs Harvey, daughter of J. H. eſq. mayor of that city. T. Roberts, eſq. of Hean Caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, to Miſs Randolph.

T. Hoole, eſq. of Sheffield, to Miſs B. Wreaks. R. Anſtey, eſq. of Cannon's Leigh Houſe, to Miſs Cane, daughter of the late Col. H. C. of Ireland. T. Gretton, eſq. of Dartmouth, to Miſs Kay, daughter of the late Rev Dr. K.

At Churchſtanton, Capt. Whitter, of the royal navy, to Miſs Walrond.

Died.] At Bath, W. B. Sumner, eſq. of Hatchlands, Surrey; many years a diſtinguiſhed member of the council of Bengal. Aged 80, Mr Flower. Miſs H. A. Ryves. Mr John Morley. 29, Mrs Waites. Mrs Smith. Mr. Liddiard. Mr Maſters.

At Briſtol, Mrs Streether. Mr Bamfylde. Mr J. M. George. Mrs James. Mrs Williams. Mr W. Fiſher; many years a partner in the houſe of Bartley and Co. Mr R. Errington. Mrs Wiltſhire. Mr B. Williams, ſon of R. W. eſq. Mr Jones. Mr Pointing.

At Briſtol Hotwells, Mrs Dealer, of Southampton. Mrs Sutton, wife of Dr. S. phyſician to the forces.

James Grey, eſq. of London, one of the proprietors and conductors of that highly reſpected paper, the Morning Chronicle; his endowments of mind and heart will make his memory dear to every friend who ſurvives him.

Mrs Talbot, wife of W. T. eſq. of Wicklow. Mr King. At Cliſton, Mr W. Lucy. At Wells, Mr H. Aſh. Mr E Parſitt, many years regiſter to the biſhop of that dioceſe.

At Wick, near Bath, aged 23, Mr. T. Harris; his death was occaſioned by a fracture in his head, got by a fall from his horſe. About two years ſince, his father was killed by a ſimilar accident.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, Wm Butler, eſq. of Corniſh, Flintſhire, late lieutenant-colonel of the 38th regiment of foot. He ſerved in America during the laſt war, and was in the battle of Bunker's Hill.

At Green, near Dulverton, A. B. Peppin, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, for the counties of Devon and Somerſet.

At Fairwater, A. Cumberbach, eſq. At Frome, Mr John Ford. Mr Jer. Joyce.

At

At Rodney-ſtroke, Mr Joſ. Mumford. At Banwell, Miſs Maſton. Mr H. Abbot, of Charleton Horethorn. At Martock, Mrs Standerwick. At Cam, aged 19, Mr Joſ. Perry. At Bedminſter, aged 87, Mrs M. Melluiſh. At Upper Eaſton, Mrs Belcher. At Long-Aſhton, Mr R. Verry. Near Crewkerne, Mr T. Bryant.

DORSETSHIRE.

At Dorcheſter aſſizes, one priſoner was capitally convicted.

At Shaftſbury ſeſſions, James Wotton, of Weymouth, convicted of buying and ſelling eggs in the ſame market, was ſentenced to one month's impriſonment, and to pay a fine of 10l.

Died.] At Moor Critchell, Mr Sweetapple; his death was occaſioned by drinking a pint of cyder, when in a violent perſpiration. At Wooton Fitzpaine, Mr S. Stoodley. At Lyme-Regis, Mr R. P. Cotton, of Eveſham. At Upway, near Weymouth, Mrs Faulkner, wife of the Rev. Mr F. At Blandford, Mr Handy. Mrs Ellis.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the gentlemen and yeomen of the county of Devon, T. Bradbridge in the chair; it was reſolved, that tythes in kind, are a great growing diſcouragement to agriculture and improvement, and, that the meeting would ſupport no future candidate for a ſeat in parliament, who would not unequivocally promiſe his endeavours to procure an equitable equivalent, by a corn rent, to be fixed according to the net produce of an eſtate.

A gentleman of reſpectability in this county, has very laudably informed againſt thirteen drivers of carts and waggons, for riding in the ſame while driving them, and each of the drivers was fined 40 ſhillings.

One priſoner (Madan) for coining, received ſentence of death, at Devon aſſizes.

Married.] At Cullumpton, Rev. Mr Mends to Miſs Fowler.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 78, Rev. P. Barton, ſub-dean and canon reſidentiary of the Cathedral there, and rector of Buriton; he was an ornament to the clerical function, and to human nature, for he lived in the exemplary exerciſe of every moral and ſocial duty. Mr Arthur Speare, at the advanced age of 80 years; the former part of his life was ſpent in buſineſs, the latter in retreat. Among numerous benefactions to his relations and friends, he has bequeathed forty pounds to the Devon and Exeter hoſpitals, and twenty pounds to the Charity-Schools. Mrs. Stevens. Mr. T. Sweetland.

T. Templer, eſq. of Old Abbey-houſe, near Exeter; his death was occaſioned by being thrown from his horſe. At Axminſter, Mr J. Morgan. At Barnſtaple, Mr W. W. Deane. At Crediton, Miſs A. Bond, daughter of the Rev. J. B. At Topſham, Mrs M. Ley, relict of the late Rev. T. L. At Cemmes, Miſs Davies. Dr R. D. Wilſon, of Machynlleth.

CORNWALL.

Married.] A. Packey, eſq. of Liſkeard, to Miſs T. Howell.

Died.] S. Thomas, eſq. of Tregolls.

Lately, at Falmouth, in the 67th year of her age, after having ſuſtained, with much Chriſtian patience and fortitude, a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs Mary Fox, relict of George Crocker Fox, Merchant. Her Memory will long ſurvive in the minds of thoſe numerous connections and friends who enjoyed the pleaſures of her ſociety, and conſtantly experienced the effects of a diſpoſition, kind, hoſpitable, and affectionate; of a heart, generous, ſincere, and truly benevolent. Her loſs is extremely lamented by the poor, to whom ſhe was a cheerful diſpenſer, from the affluence which heaven had beſtowed upon her. Much more might be ſaid, with the greateſt truth, concerning this good and amiable character; but enough is here recorded, to ſhow her diſtinguiſhed worth, and to hold forth her example, for the imitation of ſurvivors. *Real goodneſs*, and ſuch was her's, needs no laboured praiſe, nor fulſome panegyric.

SOUTH WALES.

The inhabitants of Caermarthen have entered into public reſolutions, not to take, in future, any copper coin, but that of the Tower of London, and the halfpenny tokens of John Morgan, eſq. who engages to give cash for the ſame whenever demanded.

Married.] R. Phillipps, eſq. of Swanſea, to Miſs E. Phillipps. At Caermarthen, the Rev. John Lloyd, of Brumont, to Miſs Johnes.

Died.] At Swanſea, Mrs Lorymer, wife of J. P. L. eſq. of Monmouth. Miſs Tedball. Mr T. R. Chriſtie, attorney. At Claſemont, near Swanſea, Mrs R. Morris. Miſs Morris. Rev. Mr Griffith, rector of Bow-church, London, and domeſtic chaplain to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

At Pembroke, Mrs Bowling, wife of G. B. eſq. At Newport, Mr Davis, jun. of Briſtol. Aged 60, Mr. J. Vaughan, of Merlin Griffith, many years agent to the works there. Mrs Allen, of Gellyſwick.

Aged 54, Rev. James Lyde. At Drayton, near Witheridge, Mr R. Spencer; he was thrown from his horſe, and fractured his ſcull.

NORTH WALES.

Married.] At Kenfig, T. B. Lethbridge, eſq. to Miſs J. C. Heſketh, daughter of the late Sir T. H. of Lancaſhire, Bart.

Died.] At Wrexham, Mrs Jones. At Llanfannan, aged 76, Mrs Burchinſhaw.

A Mete-

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, for MAY, 1796, at *Southgate, Middlesex.*

D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.
1	6	29.12	37	502	W	clear
	1	29.28	65		do.	cloudy
	4	29.17	58		S	very cloudy
	12	29.28	48		SEE	clear
2	6	29.28	d.		do.	cloudy
	12	29.31	53		do.	clear & windy
	1	29.05	47		E	cloudy & windy
3	6	29.67	44	4	EEN	do.
	12	29.7	45		do.	cloudy & rainy
	12	29.81	41		do.	cloudy
4	6	29.81	39		do.	partially cloudy
	12	29.91	46		do.	do. with a freſh breeze
	12	29.86	55		do.	clear
5	8	29.91	4		NE	do.
	12	do.	do		do	do.
	12	do.	37		do.	do.
6	8	do.	36		do	cloudy
	12	do.	45		W	rainy
	12	do.	44		do.	do. with thunder
7	9	do.	39	13	NW	partially clear
PM.	3	do.	52		SW	cloudy
	11	29.81	46		W	hard rain
8	8	29.6	50	50	do.	rainy
PM.	12	do.			do.	cloudy
9	6	29.6	50	20	SW	partially clear
	12	do.	60		W	do. windy
	12	do.	50		SWW	cloudy & calm
10	6	do.	50		do.	partially cloudy
	12	do.	50		do.	cloudy and heavy rain
	12	do.	50		do.	rainy
11	6	29.56	60	22	do.	ſhowery & windy
	12	29.63	52		do.	do.
	12	29.7	48		do.	do.
12	6	do.	56	15	do.	do.
PM.	3	do.	56		do.	do.
	12	29.62	55		do.	do.
13	6	29.05	50	11	do.	do.
PM.	6	do.	58		do.	very clear
	12	29.75	45		do.	thunder & wind
14	6	29.77	43	11	NW	partially clear
PM.	6	29.87	49		do.	do.
	12	do.	38		do.	do.
15	6	29.7	35		do.	do.
PM.	4	do.	45		do.	ſhowery
	12	29.81	40		do.	rainy
16	6	29.87	40	162	NWW	partially clear
	12	29.80	46		NE	do.
	12	30.12	38		E	very clear
17	6	30.18	do		do.	do.
	12	do.	53		SEE	do.
	6	do.	do		do.	do.
	12	do.	42		E	do.
18	6	30.12	46		do.	do.
	12	do.	59		S	do.
	12	do.	48		EES	do.
19	6	30.	50		do.	do.
	12	do.	58	45	do.	do.
	12	29.09	67		E	do.
20	6	do.	67		do.	clear
	12	do.	58		do.	partially clear
	12	do.	48		do.	do.
21	6	29.85	47	46	NE	rainy
	12	do.			S	cloudy
	12	29.79	58		NW	rainy
22	6	29.81	47		do.	very cloudy
PM.	12	30.01	do		NE	partially clear
23	6	30.15	do		do.	do.
PM.	12	do.	48		do	thick miſt
24	6	do.	do		do.	fr. breeze—cloudy
PM.	9	30.05	do		do.	calm—very clear
	12	do.	45		do.	do.
25	6	29.87	43		do.	thick miſt—breeze
	12	29.79	53		do.	very clear
	12	30.	48		do.	do.
26	6	29.88	do		N	do.
	12	29.93	62		do.	clear
	12	29.87	48		NW	do.
27	6	29.82	51		W	cloudy
PM.	5	29.87	60		NW	partially clear
	12	do.	48		do.	clear
28	5	29.89			do.	partially clear
PM.	6	29.79	53		SW	cloudy
	12	29.65	48		SSW	rain
29	7	29.62	do	8	SW	partially clear
	12	do.	55		W	high wind—ſhowery
	12	29.05	48		SW	cloudy & windy.
30	7	29.22	do	16	SSW	
	12	29.05	54		do.	
	12	29.	44		do.	
31	7	29.25	47	32	W	
PM.	2	29.37	53		do.	
	12	29.74	52		do.	

OBSERVATIONS.

N. B. By *perfectly clear* is meant, a ſky all blue and clear in the horizon—By *clear*, a ſky blue but hazy in the horizon—By *partially clear*, a ſky in which there is more blue than clouds—By *cloudy*, a ſky covered with light clouds—By *very cloudy*, a ſky in which the clouds are dark—*B.* ſtands for Barometer, at the head of the column; *T.* Thermometer; *P.* Pluviometer; and the figures denote the number of ounce meaſures that have fallen on the ſquare in the laſt 24 hours—*W.* &c. means the quarter the wind blows from—The firſt expreſſion of the Thermometer given each day is the loweſt degree of heat in the preceding night, unleſs the contrary is noticed.

AGRICULTURE.

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Monthly Report for July.

THE frequent ſhowers which have fallen in the laſt three or four weeks, have proved very unfavourable to the HAY HARVEST. The crops were, in general, abundant, but on account of the untowardneſs of the weather, the hay has been got in at a very unuſual expence, and in ſome places, for want of a ſufficient number of hands, a conſiderable quantity has been ſpoiled. Hay has, in conſequence, advanced one-fifth in the London markets, ſince this time laſt month.

The change of the weather has, alſo, had conſiderable effect on the growing WHEATS. In Scotland, and in the northern diſtricts, the early crops of this grain are already much infected with the yellow ruſt, and the continuance of cold, ſtormy, moiſt weather augurs ill to the late hope of a productive harveſt. In the midland diſtricts, much wheat has run to ſtraw, and in many places it has been laid by the late ſevere ſtorms. In the eaſtern and weſtern diſtricts, the proſpect is more favourable; and although ſome corns are touched with the yellow blight, producing ſmut, yet, in the weſt, more particularly, a plentiful harveſt may be confidently expected. In the laſt week of June and July, the average prices of wheat, throughout England and Wales, have been reſpectively 80s. 6d. and 81s. 4d. the quarter.

In the ſouth and weſt the BARLEYS alſo wear a very promiſing appearance, and may be expected to be nearly as abundant as they were laſt year: a fortunate circumſtance for thoſe diſtricts, on account of the general and total blight and failure of the APPLE-TREES.—As little little or no rain fell on the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland, during the months of May and June, the ſpring-ſown corns had ſuffered much before they were refreſhed by the ſhowers of July, and, in conſequence, there muſt in thoſe places be light crops of OATS, BARLEY, and BEANS. The PEAS promiſe better. In diſtricts farther weſt, where moiſt weather was leſs wanted, the ſpring-corns, in general, cannot fail to be far more luxuriant.

The TURNIP-CROPS, and other kinds of WINTER-KEEP, have been eſſentially ſerved by the late rains. The FALLOWING alſo goes on to advantage, the ſhowers bringing the annual weeds into vegetation, and the ſoil not being ſo wet as to prevent the uſe of the plough.

Though the price of BUTCHERS' MEAT has been on the decline, yet STOCK of all kinds have kept up their enormous prices, in almoſt every part of the kingdom. SHEEP, and WEANED-LAMBS, and STORE-STOCK, have, indeed, been ſold at ſome late fairs for prices hitherto without example. In the midland counties, this advance is aſcribed to the plentiful ſtock of hay and other ſubſiſtance on hand; in the ſouthern and weſtern diſtricts, it is aſcribed to an actual ſcarcity of live ſtock—an alarming fact, which is ſaid to be clearly demonſtrated at all the fairs and markets.

There has been little ſpeculation at the late great WOOL fairs, and the buyers have been, in general, very tardy. The prices have varied, between 15s. and 16s to 25s. and 26s. per ſtone. The uncertain aſpect of our political connection with Spain, has been one cauſe of this want of ſpirit in our wool-markets.

The HOP plantations continue to thrive, and to afford the proſpect of a good crop. The market has been dull, and prices have declined from 10s. to 15s. per hundred weight ſince our laſt.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE length of ſeveral temporary articles have unavoidably compelled us to defer, till our next Number, *the favor of "A Poor Northumbrian"—The Concluſion of the Paper on the Similes of Homer, &c.—The Diſſertation on Outlawry—And ſome intereſting articles relative to Ireland and Scotland.*

Several other accepted and valuable communications on ſpeculative ſubjects, will appear as early as poſſible. Our Preface will beſt explain the preference we neceſſarily give to all Communications of a practical nature, or which appertain to matters of fact.—We ſhall be glad to receive a ſpecimen from M. of Chicheſter.—We thank our Correſpondent at Worceſter, and promiſe an early attention to his favour.

We intreat that our friends in Ireland *and* Scotland *will, in future, ſupply themſelves through the medium of their reſpective Bookſellers, in the uſual way of obtaining the other Monthly Publications.*

THIRD EDITION.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. VII.—For AUGUST, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your correſpondents, who ſubſcribes himſelf M. H. has, in the Fifth Number of your Magazine, made ſome obſervations on a letter of mine, inſerted in your Firſt Number, relative to Helvetius's Treatiſe on Man, his Intellectual Faculties, and his Education: you will, therefore, I preſume, allow me to make ſome remarks on your Correſpondent's Letter, by way of reply.

M.H. ſays, that "to talk of a human "being, commonly well organized, with "an abſolute incapacity for learning, or, "what is ſynonymous, for receiving "knowledge, is ſurely equally abſurd "and unphiloſophical." I never had the moſt diſtant conception that any human being, commonly well organized, had any abſolute incapacity for learning, or receiving knowledge. Your Correſpondent's remark ſeems founded on a quotation I gave from Huartes, a Spaniſh writer on Education, of whoſe work there is more than one tranſlation in the Engliſh language. I gave the quotation from Huartes, as the obſervations of a writer of ſome celebrity, whoſe ſyſtem was in diametric oppoſition to that of Helvetius; but I am very far from concurring in all the ſentiments of Huartes. I think the ſyſtems of Huartes and of Helvetius both erroneous.

Nothing that is advanced by M. H. has in the leaſt convinced me of the truth of the ſyſtem of Helvetius. Many of his obſervations may be readily admitted, though that ſyſtem ſhould be totally falſe. Thoſe who can be taught the firſt rules of arithmetic, may be led to make a greater progreſs; the ſenſes may be rendered more acute by uſe, and bodily and mental powers are much ſtrengthened by exerciſe and habit; accidental circumſtances ſometimes lead men to a vigorous proſecution of ſome particular object, and they thereby acquire a degree of celebrity which they would not otherwiſe obtain; and education has a very powerful effect in the formation of the human character, and operates ſtrongly with reſpect both to morals and to literary acquiſitions. But when all this is admitted, it amounts to no proof, that the intellectual powers of all human creatures are originally equal, and that the apparent difference of their powers is the reſult only of difference of education, accidental circumſtances, and difference of ſituation. It appears to me, that neither Helvetius, nor your Correſpondent, has produced a ſingle argument, in ſupport of this hypotheſis, that is concluſive.

Referring to a paſſage of Huartes, your correſpondent remarks, that ſome particular train of circumſtances might have led certain ſtudents, "in the courſe "of their education, to apply to the "ſtudy of one ſcience in preference to "another." This may be admitted, without difficulty, but it will not thence follow, that all men are equally qualified to purſue the ſame ſcience with the ſame ſucceſs, if their dilligence, and their external advantages, are perfectly ſimilar. Students may frequently be found, who diſcover a conſiderable thirſt for knowledge, and who employ much application, and who yet never make the ſame progreſs with others, who do not diſcover the ſame ardour for the acquiſition of knowledge, nor the ſame application. This caſe ſo often occurs, that I ſhould ſuppoſe it hardly poſſible for any ſchoolmaſter, or the head of any ſeminary of learning, to be a diſciple of Helvetius. Dr. Johnſon ſays, "It has been ob-"ſerved, that the moſt ſtudious are not "always the moſt learned. There is, "indeed no great difficulty in diſcover-

"ing, that this difference of proficiency "may ariſe from the difference of in-"telectual powers, of the choice of "books, or the convenience of informa-"tion." In many caſes, it is apparent, that this difference has not ariſen from any deficiency reſpecting the uſe of good authors, or the conveniency of information, and appeared only to ariſe from the difference of intellectual powers. Rouſſeau, ſpeaking of himſelf, ſays, "I "am not made like any one I have ſeen. "I dare believe I am not made like any "one exiſting. If I am not better, at "leaſt, I am quite different. Whether "Nature has done well or ill, in break-"ing the mould ſhe caſt me in, can "be determined only after having read "me." Without adopting the ideas of Rouſſeau, a man muſt have a great deal of faith, who can believe, that ſuch very ſingular men as Voltaire, Rouſſeau, and Dr. Johnſon, had nothing in them originally different from the generality of men; and that whatever difference afterwards appeared, was merely the reſult of education, ſituation, or accidental circumſtances.

The powers of memory in different men are certainly very different; and what reaſon can be aſſigned why other intellectual powers ſhould not alſo be different? Helvetius, indeed, ſays, that "the memory is nothing more than the "effect of the faculty of ſenſation." But this is an aſſertion, of the truth of which no real evidence has ever been produced. The powers of the human memory have never yet been ſatisfactorily explained by the faculty of ſenſation.

M. H. ſays, "That virtue, as well as "talents, are the product of education, "is a propoſition for the truth of which "we may appeal to univerſal experi-"ence." Univerſal experience would certainly prove nothing like it. That education produces very conſiderable effects; that a good education may greatly tend to improve a man's talents, and to lead him to a virtuous courſe of action; that particular ſituations and circumſtances often operate ſtrongly in the formation of human characters; all this may be readily admitted, but it amounts to no proof that man's talents and virtues are merely the effect of education.

The ſtatements of Helvetius appear ſometimes to be inconſiſtent; and it is difficult to reconcile ſome of his obſervations to his general ſyſtem. He ſays, I ſhall prove, by the aid of facts, that "it is to the moſt trifling incidents the "moſt illuſtrious citizens have ſome-"times owed their talents. From whence "I conclude, that chance acts in a like "manner on all mankind; and if its "effects on ORDINARY MINDS are leſs "remarked, it is merely becauſe MINDS "OF THIS SORT are themſelves leſs "remarkable." If ſome minds are ordinary, and others not ordinary, and if there are minds originally of different ſorts, the ſyſtem of Helvetius is not true. Helvetius alſo ſays, that, "in children, "the difference of underſtanding and "character is not always very obvious." But if it be ever very obvious, can the ſyſtem of Helvetius be well grounded?

Speaking of different claſſes of men, your correſpondent aſks, "Who will "look for honeſty among lawyers?" I ſhould not take it for granted, without ſome proof, that even our reverend judges were all men of incorruptible integrity; but ſurely all lawyers are not all equally knaves. Sir George Jefferies and Sir Matthew Hale were both educated lawyers, and both practiſed in the courts of England; and yet they were certainly very different characters.

M. H. ſays, "The inſtitution of the "Jeſuits proves, on the ſureſt of all "foundations, that of experience, the "force of diſcipline. A Jeſuit, in "every part of the world, amidſt all "the phyſical variations of tempera-"ment and climate, was the ſame cha-"racter, having his views directed "towards the ſame end." It is natural to ſuppoſe, that there might be a general reſemblance in members of the ſame community, educated in the ſame manner, and trained up with the ſame views; but there can be no reaſonable doubt, and the hiſtory of the Jeſuits will prove, that thoſe who were intimately acquainted with that fraternity, diſcovered very conſiderable variations in the characters of individuals, with reſpect both to morals and intellectual acquiſitions. The ſociety of Jeſuits, therefore, can afford no proof of the truth of the ſyſtem of Helvetius.

M. H. talks of "the true method of "GENERATING TALENTS." I do not know that there is any method of GENERATING TALENTS; though it is certain, that powerful motives, and intereſting ſituations, will lead men to a vigorous exertion of their talents, and occaſion actions to be performed, and works to be produced, that would not otherwiſe have had an exiſtence. All this,

this, however, amounts to no proof that the original powers of all men are equal. But your Correſpondent ſays, that "the "notion of natural powers, aptitude, "and diſpoſitions, has been productive "of infinite miſchief: it has a tendency "to produce habits of indolence, de-"ſpondency, and vicious indulgence:" and it is certain, that for men haſtily to ſuppoſe that they are incapable of literary or ſcientific attainments, or that ſuch attainments are confined to a few men of ſingular and uncommon genius, would be a very pernicious ſentiment; but ſuch ideas are not very common; nor is it neceſſary, in order to avoid them, that a man ſhould become a diſciple of Helvetius.

I ſuſpect, that the man who ſhould aſſert, that all men are equally tall or equally ſhort, equally fat or equally lean, would approach as nearly to the truth, as the man who aſſerts, that the intellectual powers of all men are naturally equal, and that there is no difference but what reſults from education, or from accidental circumſtances.

I conſider the ſyſtem of Helvetius as a fanciful hypotheſis, not ſupported by any proper or ſufficient arguments, and repugnant to the general ſentiments and experience of mankind: but I am not certain that Helvetius's book may not be ſomewhat the more entertaining, and have the more admirers, on account of parts of its being paradoxical, agreeably to an obſervation of his tranſlator, Dr. Hooper: "A man who is maſter of a "fine ſtyle, and is well verſed in ſo-"phiſtry, will always ſhine by taking "the paradoxical ſide of a queſtion. He "that ſhould attempt to prove, that we "ſee the light of the ſun at mid-day, "how juſtly ſoever his arguments were "ranged, and how beautiful ſoever his "language, would have but few readers: "whereas, he that ſhould aſſert, that "we ſee the ſun's light at midnight, "and ſupport his aſſertion in pleaſing "language, by ſomething like argument, "would have many admirers. For the "human mind, though not convinced, "is always pleaſed to find the appear-"ance of argument, where it has no "right to expect any argument at all."

Though I do not conſider the general ſyſtem of Helvetius to be founded upon truth, I think that he has made many obſervations which might be attended to with advantage, in the eſtabliſhment of a new ſeminary of education; and I am decidedly of opinion, that many great and important improvements may yet be made in education. J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOON after the marriage of the dauphin and dauphineſs of France (the late unfortunate Louis XVI. and Antoinette) when all the converſation ran upon the ſplendid fire-works exhibited at their nuptials, a friend of mine, happening to be at Paris, was much amuſed with a circumſtance to which he was witneſs, in a room full of company. A boy about ſeven years old, poſſeſſed of rather more than an ordinary degree of that forward vivacity which is ſo characteriſtic of the youthful part of the French nation, was haranguing, in the midſt of the circle, with great volubility and emphaſis, on the ſubject of fire-works, and giving a deſcription of what he conceived would make a perfect ſpectacle of that kind. But while he was painting, with all his eloquence, the immenſe volumes of flame, and prodigious exploſions, that filled his imagination, a by-ſtander ventured to obſerve, that all the people employed about them would be in danger of being blown to pieces. "*Oh* (ſays the boy, with a *nonchalance* worthy of the *privileged orders*)—*Oh, il n'y ſont faits pour cela.*"—"It is what they are made for."

This expreſſion has often come into my mind, on reflecting upon the deſtiny of the great bulk of mankind, in all paſt, and in the preſent periods; and I have wiſhed, if poſſible, to ſatisfy myſelf what, in reality, the human race was made for; and I confeſs, willing as I am to entertain better hopes, I cannot diſcover from any principles of philoſophiſing, ſo ſure a ground for reaſoning concerning the future condition of mankind, as the uniform experience of ſome thouſands of paſt years. If I breed up a horſe for the courſe, or a dog for the chace, or a game-cock for the pit, it is becauſe a long courſe of experiments has convinced me that ſuch is the *nature* of thoſe animals, and that I am pretty ſure of finding in the progeny thoſe qualities and diſpoſitions which I remarked in the parents. May not then a king of Pruſſia, with equal reaſon, train a number of two-legged unfeathered creatures, called *men*, to pillage, enſlave, and murder other men, at the word of command,

think, the probability is, that they did; for it is evident, that they meant to ſerve themſelves; and it ſurely required in them no great depth of penetration to diſcover that their own and their country's intereſt were ultimately and inſeparably united. It appears to me, ſir, that they have moſt miſerably miſtaken both; and that it will require a much longer ſeries of years than the youngeſt amongſt them can ever live to ſee, to remedy the evils which this error has produced. Any attempt to calculate the advantages loſt, or the ſum of miſery endured, were alike unavailing: the firſt muſt ever remain unknown; and for the laſt, no reſtitution, alas! can be made: yet the ſpeculatiſt will be tempted to eſtimate the exertions of thoſe who never exiſted; while the tear of ſympathy will drop to the memory of thoſe who exiſted only to weep, and who courted that grave, where they now reſt in peace, with a kind of gloomy conſolation, in the idea that they would leave no inheritors of their wretchedneſs behind them! The late alarm of a ſcarcity ſeems to have opened the eyes of a part, and opinion is all that is neceſſary in this caſe. Deteſtable, above all others, were the day that ſaw the number of acres, be it ten, or ten thouſand, which one man ſhould occupy, limited by law. The example of his grace the Duke of Northumberland, the greateſt landholder of this, or, I believe, of any other, country, is, I think, highly worthy of imitation. Inſtead of taking the advantage of the late high markets, as moſt others have done, to let the farms, the leaſes of which expired laſt term, at greatly advanced rents, he has continued all his farms ſo circumſtanced, to their preſent occupants for another year, at the old rents; and I am informed, from authority, that it is his Grace's intention to let no land in future to thoſe who do not reſide upon it, nor any farm of a larger ſize than of the yearly value of 150l. and, alſo, to let to any poor man, wiſhing for it, and reſiding in any village upon his eſtates, a certain number of acres at a moderate rent for the purpoſe of keeping a cow, and raiſing potatoes, or other neceſſaries, for the uſe of his family.

But, ſir, though I conſider the monopoly of farms as the *cauſe*, I do not look upon it as the *only* cauſe, but, at the ſame time, as an *effect*, and a *proof* of depopulation. There exiſts yet another cauſe, to which, as the fountain head, this I have now been treating of, if properly inveſtigated, may be traced: a cauſe ſtill more baleful in its influence, and more deſtructive in its courſe, in which as it appears to act within the circle of my obſervation, it is probable, ſhould theſe be accepted, you may receive ſome remarks, from

A POOR NORTHUMBRIAN.

June 2, 1796.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TALENTS OF WOMEN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM by no means an enemy to female literature; on the contrary, I lament, with your Coreſpondent, who ſigns herſelf "A Woman," the deplorable neglect of female education in this country, and am firmly convinced, that much of the modern depravity and licentiouſneſs is to be traced to this ſource.

While I concede thus far to your Coreſpondent, I cannot but lament that ſhe has eſtabliſhed her Defence of Female Talents on a flimſy foundation. I lament that an apparent want of judgment in one who undertakes the argument, ſhould raiſe a ſuſpicion injurious to the ſide of the queſtion ſhe has taken, and that

"Her arguments directly tend,
"Againſt the cauſe ſhe would defend."

She has preſented us with an extract from what ſhe is pleaſed to term "enlightened philoſophy;" but which is the moſt complete ſpecimen I have ever ſeen of turgid inanity. I ſhall not re-tranſcribe the quotation, becauſe your readers may eaſily refer to it in your laſt Magazine; and I will ſubmit it to any perſon of ſenſe and taſte, whether they have ever obſerved a greater poverty of idea united with more verbiage in ſo ſmall a compaſs? If we ſtrip this "enlightened" quotation of the jargon in which it is enveloped, of *perceptive* beings, *operation* of circumſtances, ſenſible *impreſſions*, &c. &c. the only idea which it preſents us is this—"That man is originally created with no other power or faculty than that of receiving *impreſſions* by means of his ſenſes; that theſe *impreſſions* may be accumulated; that in proportion to the greater number of theſe impreſſions he receives he is a man of wiſdom or genius; and that the reception, combination, &c. of theſe impreſſions, do not depend upon any powers or capacities in the mind, but merely upon a ſituation more or leſs favourable to receiving numerous impreſſions from external objects." This

"enlightened

"enlightened philoſophy," therefore, may very properly be entitled, a "cup of conſolation for blockheads;" and the plain inference is, that "that there is no difference whatever between man and man in intellectual powers; but that the faculties of Newton, and thoſe of the poor ideot, who at this moment goes whiſtling along the ſtreet under my window, are perfectly equal; and the intellectual progreſs of the one, and the ſtupidity of the other, has altogether depended upon the *operation* of external *circumſtances*."—An opinion ſo prepoſterous, it would be childiſh to convert; and the only refutation it requires, is to put the propoſition itſelf into plain and intelligible language.

But if the truth of this *new* and curious *demonſtration** were admitted without diſpute, it would prove a great deal too much for your fair Correſpondent—It would prove that the Catherines, the Dacierſ, the Macaulays, &c. &c. poſſeſſed no degree of original talent or genius beyond the moſt trifling and inſipid woman in the faſhionable circles, or even beyond the poor ideot who is incarcerated in a work-houſe, or in any charitable receptacle for thoſe who labour under a defect of the mental faculties. It would perhaps, prove farther, that an ox, an aſs, or even an oyſter, which are certainly *perceptive beings*, if they had only been placed in a ſituation favourable to the *operation* of *circumſtances*, might have compoſed poetry like Sappho, or commented upon Newton, with equal ſagacity with Madame de Chatelet. If, on the other hand, we admit that in the caſe of the oyſter, the aſs, the ox, the ideot, and the man, there are degrees of intellectual excellence, why may not a ſimilar gradation be ſuppoſed to exiſt among individuals of the ſame ſpecies? and if among individuals, why not among a general deſcription of that ſpecies?

The female frame is admitted by your Correſpondent, to be inferior, in *force* to that of the male ſex; and why may not a correſpondent difference exiſt in intellect? The deſtination of the female ſex appears, by the diſpenſation of nature, to be entirely different from that of man.

"For contemplation he and valour formed."

The indiſpoſition attendant on a ſtate of pregnancy, the tender cares and unremitting attention required in nurſing their offſpring, muſt neceſſarily detract much from the opportunities of women for cultivating their underſtandings.—Either, then, women are formed for *celibacy*, or they are not deſigned to exerciſe the ſame functions and offices as men.

The facts adduced by your Correſpondent, A. B. are I think, ſtubborn—There certainly has not yet appeared a female Homer, Virgil, Newton, or Shakeſpeare; but ſtill the general argument has more weight with me. In every climate, every country, every age, the female ſex has been conſidered and treated as inferior to our's; and when a fact is found to be confirmed, not merely by general, but univerſal experience, I cannot but be of opinion, that ſuch is the diſpenſation of nature of Providence.

I am, ſir, your's, &c.
C. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Influence of Climate.

MR. HUME denies that *phyſical* cauſes, by which he means "thoſe qualities "of the air and climate which are ſup-"poſed to work inſenſibly on the tem-"per, by altering the tone and habit of "the body, and giving a particular "complexion, which, though reflection "and reaſon may ſometimes overcome "it, will yet prevail among the gene-"rality of mankind, and have an in-"fluence on their manners †:"—he denies that ſuch cauſes influence the genius and nature of Man. I do not mean to diſpute with him, that *moral* cauſes, ſuch as the nature of government, the revolutions which may occur in public affairs, plenty, or penury, that theſe cauſes have not a moſt perceptible and important effect on the national character of a people; but I am inclined to believe, notwithſtanding the plauſibility of Mr. Hume's arguments, that man owes much of his temper "to the genius of "food, air, and climate;" and that perhaps theſe moral cauſes, are, in reality, but effects, which flow from the phyſical ones.

It is agreed on all hands—by Mr. Hume himſelf *, that climate has an influence over every other animal, *except*

Man.

* It is called demonſtration by your fair Correſpondent; but unleſs we are to have a *new* language, as well as a new philoſophy, I ſhould rather call it *aſſertion*, according to the old vocabulary.

* Eſſay on National Character. † Ibid.

Man.' Now there is a ſtate of ſociety, if ſociety it may be called, where man can boaſt but little ſuperiority above the beaſts which roam around him; it is in this ſtate that climate, if it operates at all, operates in full force. In a period of civility and refinement, the reſtleſs energies of mind counteract, in a very conſiderable degree, the influence of ſuch ſubordinate agents: a thouſand artificial wants rouſe the native indolence, awaken the dormant ingenuity of Man, and conquer that obſtinate reluctance to exertion which tyrannizes over the barbarian in every ſultry climate of the globe, and which may fairly be conſidered as a diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic between the ſavage and the citizen.

The error into which it appears to me that Mr. Hume has fallen, is this: that all his illuſtrations, comprehenſive and ingenious as they are, are drawn from civilized ſociety. If we would know the influence of climate, we muſt not fix our obſervation on the different genius which diſtinguiſhed the dull phlegmatic Theban from the acute and lively citizen of Athens, and then deny this influence, becauſe with ſuch oppoſite diſpoſition and character, they lived within a day's journey of each other; nor muſt we deny it, becauſe the courage, and love of liberty, which formed the character of an ancient Roman, may be contraſted with the timid and ſlaviſh diſpoſition which degrades the modern; we muſt not deny it, becauſe a mixture of manners and temperament is ſometimes obſervable in nations, ſuch as England, of but ſmall extent of territory, and, conſequently, of but little comparative difference in climate; or becauſe an uniformity of character, a ſort of monotonous diſpoſition, occaſionally runs through the vaſt dominions of a ſpreading empire, ſuch as China, ſubject to conſiderable atmoſpheric variation. Obſervations on ſuch countries as theſe only prove that other cauſes, beſides that of climate, help to form the character, and not that climate has no ſhare in the formation. Let us croſs the Atlantic, and view the original uncivilized inhabitants of the Weſtern World. The ſharp invigorating air of the Northern regions had rendered the natives of them hardy, ingenious, and free: and it was only under the torrid zone, or in countries nearly approaching to it, that they had loſt their liberty, were indolent, and ſtupid. In the Weſt India iſlands, Hiſpaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, &c. the dignity of the Caziques was hereditary, and the power of them almoſt unlimited: the inhabitants of the cold climates in South America, and thoſe eaſtward of the Miſſiſippi, in North America, equally diſdained the domination of a tyrant. So ſenſible was Dr. Robertſon of the influence which climate exerts on the conſtitution and temper of untutored man, that he has actually made a diviſion between the nature of the Americans in the torrid, and thoſe in the temperate zones; in the latter, he has comprehended thoſe who inhabit from the river St. Lawrence to the gulph of Mexico, together with the Chilians and natives of Patagonia, at the extremity of the ſouthern continent; in the former are included the dull iſlanders, and the inhabitants of thoſe provinces which extend from the Iſthmus of Darien, along the coaſt of the Andes, to the ſouthern confines of Braſil. The natives of the temperate zones, he ſays, are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their valour; they are more robuſt, more active, more courageous, and in them the human ſpecies appears to be manifeſtly more perfect. That there are exceptions, is indiſputable, but it is probable they originate from ſome local cauſes. Such an exception is particularly obſervable among the inhabitants of ſome of the Caribbean iſles; the vigorous and effectual reſiſtance of a thouſand Caribs in the iſland of St. Vincent, to the infamous projects of the Board of Treaſury, in a very late period of Engliſh hiſtory *, who wanted to wreſt from their hands the fertile diſtricts of which they were poſſeſſed, and to diſtribute them among the Engliſh ſettlers, proved, that, however reduced in numbers, the courage of the natives was daring and unconquerable. "By a reſolute exertion of valour," ſays Mr. Belſham †, "tempered, as it appears with no ſmall degree of diſcretion, did this handful of people ultimately eſtabliſh their privileges and virtual independency, againſt THE ATTACK OF A MIGHTY POWER, WHICH MENACED THEIR TOTAL RUIN AND EXTERMINATION; and the *treaty* between the Caribs of St. Vincent's and the King of Great Britain, is a monument of hiſtorical curioſity, ſingularly valuable, as a ſtriking confirmation of the utility and importance of the magnanimous maxim, "In no circum-

* Within the reign of his preſent Majeſty.

† Memoirs of the reign of George III, Vol. I. p. 356, &c.

ſtances

ſtances to deſpair of the commonwealth."

Dr. Robertſon conjectures, from the diſtinction in character between the Caribs and the inhabitants of the larger iſlands, and from an obſcure tradition among themſelves, that the former are quite a ſeparate race; that they were deſcended from ſome continental conquerors (probably from Florida, as there is an affinity between the language and hardy manners of thoſe two countries); that the original iſlanders were exterminated, and that their lands and women were taken poſſeſſion of by the victorious invaders *.

Indeed, it can hardly be diſputed, that the warmer regions have naturally a tendency to enfeeble the frame of body †, and with an enfeebled frame of body, the ſpirit is languid, and every effort of the mind proportionably weak. This conſideration led me to ſuſpect that the moral cauſes, ſuch as government, religion, &c. which Mr. Hume conſiders as alone influencing the national character, were themſelves but effects flowing from the phyſical ones of air and climate. Where theſe are of a nature to induce on the ſavage ſuch exceſſive laſſitude, ſuch beaſtly indolence, that he will lie day after day ſtretched under the ſhade of his lofty trees, like a log of wood, is it to be expected that he will trouble himſelf to curtail the authority of his cazique, or oppoſe the ambition of any one more alive and active than himſelf? If he is ſo unconquerably ſtupid, ſo groſsly careleſs, about futurity, that in the morning he will ſell the hammoc which he has juſt ſlept in, forgetting he ſhall want it again at night, is it to be wondered at that he ſhould not anticipate the conſequences of an encroaching uſurpation; or that the ſorceries and incantations of his prieſt (for even among ſavages there are prieſts and governors to ſupport each other) ſhould be regarded with moſt religious and unſearching credulity? This ſtate of mind, then, may ſurely be conſidered as phyſically ariſing from the ſtate and temperature of the climate, and may rather be eſteemed the cauſe of a moral effect, than the effect of any moral cauſe.

But it is unneceſſary to wander over the vaſt regions of America, for inſtances illuſtrative of the influence of climate on the nature and character of man in an uncivilized ſtate. A moſt curious and intereſting account has lately been publiſhed by Sir Richard Clayton *, of a ſet of beings who inhabit a ſpot of ground (compriſing about thirty miles in length, and about eight in breadth) of the Pays de Vallais, in the ſouth-weſt of Switzerland. The Cretins, by which name they are denominated, ſeem to be an intermediate ſort of animals between the Ouran Outang and the Man; their ſtature is about four feet and a half in height, and every mark of mental imbecility which a vacant eye and the dulleſt phyſiognomy can betray, is printed on their countenance. Some, indeed, have a voice, but the deaf and dumb are extremely numerous; they die very young, and during their exiſtence, one appetite only ranges among them with uncommon fury, that for the propagation of their ſpecies; there have been ſeveral generations of them, "and what proves to a degree almoſt of mathematical certitude," ſays Sir Richard Clayton, in the Memoir before alluded to, "that there is ſome phyſical reaſon for the dreadful ſingularity, is the ſingle circumſtance that a family coming from a diſtance to reſide within the diſtrict, has, in a few years, occaſion to lament, on its increaſe, that idiocy it was before a ſtranger to." The Cretins alſo, on removing from the Pays de Vallais, in a few generations, loſe the melancholy diſtinction of their race. Government is now taking every precaution to prevent the diffuſion of Cretinage, which ſecluſion from ſociety, and the prohibition of ſexual intercourſe can effect; and an hoſpital is appropriated to the care and maintenance of them at Sion. For a more particular account of theſe people, I refer my readers to ſir Richard Clayton's Paper on the ſubject, and ſhall content myſelf with obſerving, in the words of the ingenious baronet, reſpecting their climate, that "they reſide in a ſort of vaſt baſin, full of exceſſive exhalations from the Rhone, and the marſhes on its ſides; and the reflections of the ſun from the ſurrounding

* See note LXIX. to Vol. II. of Robertſon's America.

† Climate has a conſiderable effect on the duration of life. In ſultry regions, people rapidly arrive at maturity, and with equal rapidity decay. Buffon obſerves, that in elevated countries are more old people than in low ones; the mountains of Scotland, Wales, Auvergne, Switzerland, abound with inſtances of ſuch extreme longevity, as are rarely furniſhed by the inhabitants of Holland, Flanders, Germany, or Poland.

* In the Memoirs of the Mancheſter Tranſactions, Vol. III.

mountains, which are almoſt vertical, form an atmoſphere very ſingular for its humidity and its heat."

Whatever collateral cauſes may contribute to produce Cretinage, climate muſt ſurely be conſidered as a principal one. To aſcertain what, or whether any ſuch collateral cauſes really exiſted, requires much more information on the origin, nature, hiſtory, and perhaps anatomy of theſe people, than has yet been communicated to the public. If climate alone produces this melancholy degradation of the human ſpecies, I acknowledge it to have much more penetrating and powerful effects than I had formed an idea of; and the circumſtance mentioned by ſir Richard, that in two or three generations, Cretinage may either be removed by emigration from the Pays de Vallais, or produced in the ſame period of time, by emigration to it, ſeems to indicate, that ſuch is really the caſe. Experiments highly intereſting and important might ſurely be made on this ſubject; and it is not a little extraordinary, that the Cretins ſhould have ſo long exiſted, and been ſo little known.

The arguments of Mr. Hume againſt the influence of phyſical cauſes, I have already ſaid, appear to me rather plauſible than valid; they only prove, that ſuch phyſical cauſes may be counteracted by others, which, in civilized ſociety, are more powerful than themſelves. If Cretinage be irreſiſtable to the inhabitants, whether native or foreign, of the Lower Vallais, that climate ſtamps a character on man, will hardly be again diſputed.

July 20, 1796. T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE juſt peruſed a Letter in your Magazine for July, ſigned G. D. on Topographical Hiſtory. It contains ſome good remarks, ſuch as I ſhould naturally expect from G. D. whoſe ſignature I have obſerved on many other occaſions; but, I cannot altogether embrace his opinions on the "Cauſe of the Prejudices againſt Topographical Hiſtory." He ſpeaks of the "uninviting aſpect that it too often aſſumes, and the aukward arrangement in which it is diſpoſed;" that "we are detained by minute deſcriptions of things, which, in themſelves, are of no conſequence, or which can only amuſe a particular claſs of readers; by dry narratives, frequently erroneous, conveyed with taſteleſs formality, from one compiler to another; with inſipidities of private families, and tedious details of local antiquities, muſty inſcriptions, and mouldy reliques," &c. &c.

What I have tranſcribed, is ſufficient for my purpoſe, and muſt ſatisfy every genuine *amateur* of Topographical Hiſtory, that G. D. has wholly miſtaken the nature of that branch of ſcience, and, as the readers of this Letter will perceive, has confounded the imagination of the painter, with the ancient lore of the antiquary; a fatal error! an error, which would ſtrike at the root of thoſe vaſt labours and profound reſearches, in which our Topographers have been ſo long and ſo uſefully employed. What would become of inſcriptions, ſo defaced as to be unintelligible, and of letters upon monuments, ſo ſcattered as not to amount to words, if we were to turn our eyes to the picturesque ſcenery of a village? Where would be the ingenuity of conjecture, and the manufacture of probabilities? Where that promptitude of gueſs-work, which makes ſomething out of nothing? Whore would curioſity explore for gratification? and where would indagation rove in queſt of food?

Before I ſaw G. D.'s letter, I had thoughts of offering my ſervices to your Magazine, as an inveſtigator of topographical curioſities; but I am diſheartened to ſee the contempt that is poured on my induſtrious reſearches into the hiſtory of death and decay, in men and things. I tremble to think, that my vaſt collection of epitaphs, initials on head-ſtones, portraits of remarkable yew-trees, bon mots of eminent ſextons, and repartees of facetious grave-diggers, muſt be denied a place among the works of the learned, if G. D.'s doctrines prevail; and that the name of *Patrick Pry* muſt deſcend to poſterity without the preface of *Dr.*, or the poſtſcript of F. R. S. A.S.S. But I hope better things---I hope that I ſhall be able, though not perhaps in one letter, to convince you, that Topographical Hiſtory, *as it always has been written*, is a noble ſtudy, and of vaſt utility to mankind in general.

G. D. talks of its *aukward arrangement*. The arrangement, as far as I have obſerved of Topographical Antiquities, is *alphabetical*. Now, where is the aukwardneſs of that? G. D. may as well ſay, that the alphabet itſelf is aukward, becauſe, according to its preſent arrangement, it cannot make a word; or, he may inſiſt upon it, that pariſhes were not built alphabetically, or, that men

do

do not die in alphabetical order. But, ſir, that an alphabet is neceſſary, in order to find them out after they are dead, you may be convinced of, if you will only look into that grand *depot* of *bereſy* and *ſchiſm*, Bunhill-fields burial-ground. There the walls have *degrees* marked upon them, like a map; and if you wiſh to ſet ſail for your anceſtor, you muſt find out his parallel of latitude in a cemeterical grammar, kept on purpoſe. So much for arrangement.

His more important objection ſeems to be "inſipidities of private families, and tedious details of local antiquities." Now, ſir, let me only aſk you, how, and in what manner, we can make a *folio* volume, without the hiſtories of private families, and details of local antiquities? And unleſs we make a folio volume, how can we pretend to rank with illuſtrious topographers? He calls them *inſipidities*. Alas! ſir, what is inſipid to one man, is marvellouſly ſavory to another. *De guſtibus non diſputandum*. Why does the poet ſing ſo pathetically,

Full many a flow'r is born to bluſh unſeen, &c.

and yet, when we Topographers endeavour to raiſe this flower into notice, we are, forſooth, to be called inſipid and tedious? No, ſir; how can we render the Hiſtory of a Pariſh complete, without tracing it as far back as hiſtory will enable us? and hiſtory, with the aid of conjecture, will do much. If both fail, we frequently have tradition on our ſide, and a more fertile reſource I know not. When we have finiſhed its ancient hiſtory, we come to the modern; and here we give an account of all the large manſions in the pariſh, ſtate where the roads are now, and where they were formerly, and enter into a detail of agricultural curioſities. Is it nothing, ſir, to know, who firſt planted potatoes, and who firſt made a cucumber-bed? and having found this, ſhall we neglect to make honourable mention of ſuch benefactors? Suppoſe we diſcover, that the firſt perſon who drank tea in this pariſh, was John Tomlinſon, farmer; William Sparks, ſon to the pariſh clerk; Humphrey Sparks, a pariſh clerk himſelf; and Dorothy Rogers, widow; and that tradition informs us, that this memorable event took place *anno domini* 1703:

Now, ſir, conſider what G. D. would call being *tedious* in this caſe. Why, ſir, what he calls tedious, is nothing more than the anxious and indefatigable attention which we pay to the real ſtate of a fact. I ſhall give you this very circumſtance as a fact, which I find in my manuſcript hiſtory of the pariſh of Bromley, near Bow, co. Middleſex, which I am about to publiſh in two volumes folio. It occurs p. 2493, vol. ii.

"Of a fact thus deciſively related, it would become me to ſpeak with reſpect, had I not too frequently found, that the vanity of a villager is prolific in circumſtances of celebrity, and that the avidity of relation is ſeldom curious after the origion of tradition. That John Tomlinſon might drink tea, as an abſtract fact, may be allowed; but the concomitant circumſtances are either involved in obſcurity, or may be eclipſed by ſuſpicion. If he was a farmer, as here ſtated, how many acres of ground did he cultivate? what rent did he pay? and what produce did they afford? In the reign of queen Ann, we know that the villages in the vicinity of London were obſcure, and that the Eaſt India company was young. That tea was expenſive, will not be doubted: for it was conſidered, for many years, as a ſuitable preſent for men of opulence, who muſt be complimented by exceſs, and for men of power, who muſt be courted by what is ſcarce. It affords an argument, that ſuch a man as John Tomlinſon exiſted. Of his exiſtence, I have diſſipated all ſuſpicion, by proving (Vol. ii. p. 1978) at conſiderable length, that I. T. on a head-ſtone, near the north-weſt corner of the church, belongs to him; that Jane Burroughs, ſpinſter, was his firſt wife, by whom he had ſix ſons, and two daughters; [here follows a biographical notice of theſe, particularly of Richard, the ſecond ſon, who roſe from a barber's boy, to be twice churchwarden, and once was candidate for the office of common councilman of the ward of Portſoken.] Theſe difficulties, therefore, being obviated, we muſt ſtill doubt the general fact.

"It would, however, ill become an hiſtorian to leave his readers in the dark, as to a matter of ſo conſiderable importance. Fidelity ought unqueſtionably to be the firſt object, but information is of as high importance. My reſearches on this ſubject have been unremitting, and I hope not unſucceſsful. At moſt, indeed, what I have obtained, amounts but to conjecture; but it is ſuch conjecture, as future hiſtorians may improve into certainty. It appears to me, therefore, that the difficulty may be ſolved in two ways. Firſt, I ſuſpect, from looking

more and more attentively into the book, where this fact is recorded, which is a ſmall paper book, ſuch as are now commonly ſold for two-pence (by the bye, a great ſum of money in thoſe days), and covered with blue paper (for I do not think marbled paper was then made)---I ſay, upon looking into this book, I ſuſpect there is an error in the date, and that for 1703, we ſhould read 1763, the top of the figure 6 being eraſed, perhaps on purpoſe, or more probably never put on, for at that time writing was but in its infancy with farmers, or even pariſh clerks. This, my readers will be convinced, ſolves the whole difficulty, renders tea cheap, and tradition reſpectable. But, ſecondly, a very eminent antiquary, who has written the Hiſtory of Shacklewell, in three vols. fol. has hinted to me, that he thinks the date of the manuſcript correct, and yet finds no difficulty ariſing either from the circumſtances of the farmer, the Eaſt India company, or the China trade. "You obſerve," ſays he, in a letter, dated July 16, "that it is ſimply mentioned, that they drank *tea*. Now, it is not ſaid, nor does it appear, that this was the *thea* of botaniſts, which, by the bye (and I think you ought to take notice of it), belongs to the order of *trigynia*, and not *monogynia*, where Linnæus, by a great miſtake, places it. The *bohea* as it is called, has flowers with ſix petals, and the *green* with nine. No mention is made here of the petals, which, I take it, proceeded from the writer having ſeen only the dried leaf, a very common caſe with tea drinkers in England. My opinion, therefore, is, that the tea which they drank (for I am convinced of the drinking) was not the Chineſe plant now ſo common, and ſo uſeful in the diſcuſſion of the news of the day, and in adjuſting family diſputes, articles of marriage, crim. con. and other common occurrences; but the *Meliſſa Hortenſis*, the Baulm, Baum, or Balm, which was at that time well known for its virtues, when uſed in infuſion, and might be procured for nothing, by perſons of the deſcription you mention. Phyſicians, in particular, ſay, that 'a decoction of the leaves corroborates lax gums,' a diſorder to which the labouring people of this country were very ſubject, when they were able to earn a livelihood, and we may ſuppoſe that this was the caſe in 1703, becauſe taxes were not quite ſo numerous as they are now, and the national debt was a trifle leſs. If I have been the humble inſtrument of throwing any light upon this ſubject, it will afford me the moſt heartfelt conſolation, being, dear ſir, with great reſpect, &c. &c."

So much, Mr. Editor, for a ſpecimen of what G. D. chooſes to call being *tedious*. He is, I think, a writer of too much candour, not to retract where he is internally convinced; and, if what I have advanced, be not enough to induce him to change his opinion, I know very few pariſh hiſtories to which I can refer him with more hopes of ſucceſs.

I am, ſir,
Your very humble ſervant,
July 28, 1796. PATRICK PRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR ingenious Correſpondent, the ENQUIRER, in his elegant diſcuſſion of the Queſtion, "Whether Verſe be eſſential to Poetry?" appears conſcious, that the debate may to ſome appear a merely verbal one, and endeavours to ſhow, that its object is of a higher kind, namely, to rectify our ideas concerning the honour due to thoſe, who are, in common language, excluſively termed poets, and to diſtinguiſh true poetry, from the practice of a mechanical art. I own, however, after all the conſideration I can beſtow upon the matter, than I can regard it in no other light than that of a verbal enquiry; and it would ſeem, that the writer himſelf, in his concluſion, has the ſame idea of it; ſince all he deduces from his inveſtigation, is the impropriety of making the terms *poetry* and *proſe* oppoſites to each other; inſtead of which, he would have *verſe* and *proſe*, and *poetry* and *philoſophy*, uſed as the reſpective contraries. But, though it be impoſſible not to agree with the writer in moſt of his obſervations, concerning the incompetent definitions that have been given of poetry, and the diſtinction between the *matter* and *ſtyle* of a compoſition, and its *rhythm*, or *meaſure*, yet the meaning impreſſed upon a word by long uſe, has always ſome foundation; and an attempt to ſet it aſide, for want of perfect accuracy, is apt to produce more ambiguity than it prevents.

In the preſent inſtance, we obviouſly require a word, to diſtinguiſh between the writer, whoſe language is modelled upon that of common ſpeech, and though, perhaps, more ſtudied in terms and ordonnance, flows, like that, looſe and unſhackled

ſhackled—and the writer, who meaſures out his language into certain regular and returning portions, which have been found agreeable to the ear, and are capable, like muſic, of aiding the imitation of human emotions. The firſt, as far as this diſtinction goes, aims at little more than the natural uſe of language, that of conveying ideas.---The ſecond adds to this purpoſe, that of giving pleaſure by its ſound. Now, it almoſt neceſſarily follows, that the latter of theſe, ſetting out with an execution of art for the end of pleaſing, will alſo, in a great degree, accommodate his matter and ſtyle to the ſame intention; and, as far as his talents reach, all thoſe beauties which ariſe from the exerciſe of fancy, and a certain elevation of ſentiment and expreſſion, may be expected from him: whereas the proſe-writer may rather be preſumed to have the information or inſtruction of his reader chiefly in view, at leaſt, till he has declared a farther intention, by making uſe of ſome *other* artifice of language and compoſition.---Here is, then, apparently, as ſolid a foundation for a generical diſtinction in terms, as commonly obtains (for, in fact, there are few genera which, ſtrictly conſidered, do not run into each other); and by the contrary deſignations of *poetry* and *proſe*, including under the firſt, all compoſitions in *verſe*, a general idea of difference is marked, ſufficiently exact for common uſe. If we wiſh farther to diſcriminate, we can do it, by the common uſe of language, with ſufficient preciſion. Thus, by the term, *mere verſifier* (or, as Pope ſtyles it, the *man of rhymes*) every one underſtands the unfortunate pretender to poetry, whoſe powers are limited to the knack of counting out a certain number of feet to each line, and, perhaps, tacking a rhyme to the end. On the other hand, the term *genuine poet*, while it implies the faculty of producing meaſured harmony, alſo implies much more---the force and loftineſs of conception---the ſplendour and variety of illuſtration, that are ſo eſſential to the nobleneſs and effect of poetic compoſition. In like manner, the different qualities of proſe are readily diſcriminated by proper adjuncts. Rhetorical proſe, poetic proſe, plain proſe, and proſe run mad, are all well underſtood by perſons converſant with literature, nor does any confuſion ariſe; but, on the contrary, it is avoided, by keeping to the leading arrangement of all writing, under the two claſſes of Poetry and Proſe.

Were the difficulties ſtarted by the Enquirer, admitted in their full extent, it would be impoſſible to uſe the words *poet* and *poetry* at all; for if they refer only to ſtyle and ſubject, it is certain that every conceivable ſhade of difference, in theſe points, exiſts between the compiler of a Newſpaper advertiſement, and the inventor of the ſublimeſt piece of fiction, decorated with all the brilliance of metaphorical language. As to the oppoſition he ſuggeſts between *poet* and *philoſopher*, it will apply but in very few inſtances. Under which ſhall the hiſtorian be claſſed, who may be as dry as Rapin or Tindal, without a grain of Philoſophy; or as eloquent as Tacitus and Hume, with a full portion of it? If Pope were not a poet by his verſe, he would often be a philoſopher by his ſenſe; though I acknowledge his philoſophical character is in general ſubordinate to his poetical one.

I profeſs myſelf to be one of thoſe who would make the diſtinction between poetry and proſe as clear and diſtinct as poſſible; and therefore, I do not feel inclined to decorate with the name of *poet*, one, who through indolence, or incapacity, excuſes himſelf from employing what is undoubtedly a very pleaſing and impreſſive part of poetical compoſition, and has been a favourite of all nations, ſavage and civilized—the art of verſification. No reaſon can be aſſigned for the omiſſion of ſo graceful a decoration, where it is manifeſtly ſuited to the nature and purpoſe of the piece, except a reaſon which ought to have no weight with the reader—the eaſe of the writer. I look upon, therefore, as ſpurious and defective, all ſuch attempts to ally the high poetical ſtyle with proſe, as we have ſeen from Macpherſon, and the modern Germans and their imitators. The half-meaſured periods and artificial ordonnance which they ſubſtitute to real verſe give only, to my perceptions, laboured and monotonous ſtiffneſs; while a conſciouſneſs of wanting the characteriſtic of poetry, tempts the writers to compenſate the deficiency by extravagance and bombaſt;—a fault alſo common among the writers of that ſpecies of verſe, which is ſcarcely able to maintain a diſtinction from proſe—Engliſh blank-verſe. As to poetical tranſlations in proſe, ſuch as thoſe of the Hebrew ſcriptures, as long as it is acknowledged, that the originals were written in meaſure, it is of little conſequence under what head, theſe "wrong ſides of tapeſtry" are placed. Their merit and value are of ſo peculiar a kind, that

that they cannot ſerve as general examples. The French have tranſlations of all the claſſical poets in proſe: but I preſume no judicious Frenchman would think that he could judge of their excellence, as *poems*, from ſuch diſplays of their ſubject and ſentiments.

Aug. 8, 1796. PHILO-RHYTHMUS.

THE ENQUIRER. No. VII.

QUESTION—*Is the Funding Syſtem conſiſtent with Juſtice and ſound Policy?*

POSTERITY WILL BE AT A LOSS TO CONCEIVE WHAT KIND OF SPIRIT COULD POSSESS THEIR ANCESTORS, WHO INTRODUCED THE UNEXAMPLED POLITICS OF A NATION MAINTAINING A WAR, BY ANNUALLY PAWNING ITSELF.

Dean Swift.

IN defiance of the demonſtrative logic of ſelfiſhneſs—"poſterity can do nothing for me; why ſhould I do any thing for poſterity?"—Philanthropy will comprehend within his ſyſtem of morals, not only the whole exiſting race of men, but even generations yet unborn. Every good man muſt wiſh, before he leaves the world, to do ſomething, for which future ages may bleſs his memory. Every honeſt man will eſteem himſelf ſtrictly bound, as far as concerns his own conduct, not to leave the world in a worſe condition than he found it.

What is ſound morality for an individual, is alſo ſound morality for a State. The meaſures of government, at any ſuppoſed geriod, will neceſſarily affect the condition of ſociety in the ſubſequent age; and, if the ideas of national duty be not altogether viſionary, it muſt be the duty of every civil community to conſtitute its laws, and conduct its proceedings, with an honeſt attention to the rights and intereſts of poſterity. In wiſely providing for the ſafety and proſperity of the preſent race, to lay a ſolid foundation for the happineſs of the next, is to reach the higheſt point of political merit. Not to obſtruct the future progreſs of ſociety by injudicious reſtrictions, and not to load future generations with unneceſſary incumbrances, are rules of juſtice, which cannot be violated without incurring national criminality.

To enquire, whether the introduction of THE FUNDING SYSTEM, by which the proper burdens of the preſent race are thrown upon poſterity, be conſiſtent with juſtice? is, in other words, to enquire, whether this meaſure be adapted to promote the preſent and future welfare of ſociety? That caſes may occur, in which it will be both equitable and prudent to raiſe a fund on future expectation, will be eaſily admitted. It will not be queſtioned, for example, that canals, roads, and other great public works, by which poſterity will certainly be benefitted, may, without injuſtice, be executed, by means of loans, at the joint expence of the preſent and the future time. This plea for encumbering the next age with a ſhare of the debts incurred by the operations of the preſent, cannot, however, be urged in defence of the application of the funding ſyſtem to the ſupport of wars, which are ſeldom neceſſary, and which are ſcarcely ever, to either party, productive of real benefit.

The queſtion might be ſatisfactorily ſolved in the negative, from the abſtract conſideration of the abſurd principle on which the ſyſtem in queſtion is founded: for what can be more abſurd, than the notion, that preſent ſtrength may be wiſely procured by future weakneſs, and preſent wealth by future poverty? The ſtateſman, who acts upon this principle, is a political ſpendthrift, who, by anticipation, exhauſts in the prodigality of a ſingle year, the reſources of a whole life. But the ruinous tendency of the practice of funding will be beſt ſeen from an appeal to facts. In making this appeal, it is wholly unneceſſary to advert to the political imbelicity, which this practice has produced in the Republics of Venice and Genoa, where it took its riſe;—in Spain, where, for upwards of two centuries, in concurrence with other cauſes, it has been undermining the pillars of the ſtate;---in France, where it has actually produced a convulſion which has terrified all Europe;—or in the German empire, and other foreign ſtates, which it has brought almoſt to the laſt ſtage of political *paralyſis*: a brief review of the operation of the Britiſh funds will furniſh us with proofs, abundantly ſufficient, of the injuſtice and impolicy of the funding ſyſtem.

When the plan of borrowing money to facilitate the operations of war, was firſt introduced by the Engliſh government, it was, probably, conſidered merely as a temporary expedient to relieve a preſſing exigency, without any apprehenſion of injury or inconvenience to poſterity. For ſeveral years, no other method

method was thought of, than that of *anticipation*; and parliamentary proviſion for the ſpeedy liquidation of the debts was made by means of annuities of various kinds, or by means of taxes appropriated to particular debts, and calculated to produce both the intereſt and a ſurplus towards the diſcharge of the principal. Had this plan been ſtrictly and effectually purſued, there would have been little ground of complaint. It would, in truth, have been nothing more than a contrivance, to aſſiſt government in the prompt and vigorous exertion of its naval and military ſtrength, and to indulge the public with the liberty of diſcharging the expences of a war by eaſy inſtalments. But, in the reign of Geo. I. the taxes appropriated under the two preceding reigns to the ſeveral debts, were found inadequate; other loans were become neceſſary; and it was thought *ſafer* to transfer the public debt to poſterity, and provide only for the payment of the intereſt, than, at that time, to irritate the public mind by increaſing the taxes for the diſcharge of the principal. This policy gave riſe to the acts paſſed in the years 1715, 1716, 1717, by which the ſeveral taxes appropriated to the diſcharge of the debts of government were conſolidated into four funds: the Aggregate, the South-Sea, the General, and the Sinking-fund; the latter of which was formed from the ſurplus of the three former, and was deſtined to the purpoſe of *ſinking* or reducing the national debt. This was properly the commencement of the *funding-ſyſtem*. In 1720, the government gave freſh proof of its attachment to this new plan, by expending *three millions* in converting moſt of the annuities which remained, into redeemable perpetuities; hereby increaſing the debt, in order to diminiſh the preſent demand for the payment of intereſt.

It is not ſurpriſing, that miniſters have been eager to embrace a ſyſtem of finance, which has enabled them to produce the greateſt poſſible preſent exertion, with the leaſt poſſible preſent preſſure upon the people. With the vaſt weight of care which cruſhes the ſhoulders of a miniſter in a time of war, it would ſurely be unreaſonable to expect, that he ſhould lift up his head to look forward to diſtant conſequences: "ſufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." For the moment he is enabled to multiply his political force twenty-fold; and, contrary to the law of mechanics, he, by means of this inſtrument, gains as much in time as he gains in power; why ſhould he be deterred from employing this compound advantage, by the apprehenſion of cenſure in the next generation, when it may poſſibly be diſcovered, that he has "made more haſte than good ſpeed?" But it is very ſurpriſing, that the public, who, except when duſt is thrown in their eyes, may be expected to look farther, and, perhaps, to ſee clearer, than a miniſter, ſhould not have been earlier aware of the tendency of theſe forced exertions to weaken the national ſtrength, and ſhould have encouraged one adminiſtration after another to conduct the wars of the country upon this ruinous plan, till the debt, which, in 1701, was in round numbers, only 16 millions; at the beginning of the war in 1740, was increaſed to nearly 48 millions; at the peace of Aix-la-chapelle, in 1748, amounted to 79 millions; at the peace in 1763, was riſen to 134 millions; at the termination of the American war, reached, in funded accounts, the vaſt ſum of 211 millions; and, in 1795, was, in funded and unfunded arrears, ſwelled to the enormous magnitude of 322 millions.

During the rapid progreſs of this overwhelming debt, the Britiſh public has had ample experience of the miſchievous operation of the funding-ſyſtem. Its moſt immediate and prominent effect has been, a grievous accumulation of taxes, by which a great part of the public ſtock of induſtry and ingenuity has been gradually alienated from its proper uſe, the production of individual comfort and happineſs. The oppreſſed huſbandman and mechanic have had great reaſon to deplore the prodigality which has ſubjected them to the hard neceſſity of contributing a large portion of their daily labour towards the payment of the intereſt of debts contracted by the nation before they were born. The burdens which have immediately fallen upon the landlord, the merchant, and the manufacturer, have been, in part, transferred to the lower claſſes, in the ſcantineſs of their wages, ſo cruelly diſproportioned to the advanced price of proviſions and other neceſſaries. Hence, the quantity of labour which, in former times, would have procured the labourer a decent and comfortable maintenance, has, of late years, ſcarcely afforded him ſubſiſtence; and almoſt the only want he has been able to ſupply, has been literally that of

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daily bread. By the middle claſſes, too, the load has been ſeverely felt; and many conveniences, and many enjoyments, which formerly repaid their induſtry, and cheered their hours of leiſure, are now beyond their reach. Theſe growing hardſhips it will not be thought unfair to impute, in a great degree, to the national debt, when it is recollected, that the intereſt, which now amounts to about twelve millions annually, is more than equivalent to the whole expence of the preſent government, in time of peace.

The injurious operation of the funding-ſyſtem upon agriculture and commerce, is very apparent. The numerous taxes which it creates, encumber both the landlord and the tenant with burdens, which diſcourage their reſpective exertions for the improvement of eſtates. Proprietors of land are enticed, by the proſpect of making great profits in the funds, to hazard their ſuperfluous money in ſpeculations of this kind, rather than to employ it in agricultural improvements, or render it productive of public benefit in commercial concerns. The ſame flattering inducement operates upon the merchant, and the manufacturer, to divert a conſiderable portion of his capital out of its natural channel into that of the ſtocks. On the contrary, to thoſe monied men, who poſſeſs no ſpirit of adventure, and are more deſirous of ſecuring than increaſing their property, the funds have offered an eaſy method of making a moderate advantage of their wealth, while it is entruſted in the hands of government. Thus, the funding-ſyſtem deprives young adventurers in trade of thoſe aids which they might otherwiſe naturally expect from their wealthy friends; and, at the ſame time, encourage idleneſs, by tempting many perſons, who, without this reſource, would have employed their capital in trade, to content themſelves with the occupation of receiving, at ſtated intervals, their annual income. It muſt be added that the tranſaction of the buſineſs of the ſtocks gives frequent occaſion to fraudulent and iniquitous practices, and is, at beſt, a kind of unproductive labour, which, however beneficial it may prove to certain individuals, is of no real benefit to the public.

Of ſtill greater magnitude are the political evils attendant upon this ſyſtem. The facility with which it enables a miniſter to multiply his reſources for a war, is a great encouragement to ambitious projects, which promiſe gain to the few at the expence of the many. Happy had it been for this country, had her military exertions been only called forth on neceſſary occaſions, and been confined within the moderate limits of her natural ſtrength; we ſhould then have eſcaped ſome humiliating diſappointments, and much waſte of blood and treaſure. The vaſt enterpriſes which the ſyſtem has enabled us to undertake, have too much diverted our national ſpirit out of the commercial into the military channel, and have ſacrificed, on the altar of national pride, innumerable honeſt peaſants and mechanics, who might otherwiſe, with infinite comfort to themſelves, and advantage to the public, have remained at the loom or the plow. While the ſinews of the national ſtrength have been thus ſtrained, even to the hazard of burſting, its political ſpirit has been enfeebled by plentiful draughts from the poiſonous cup of corruption. The funding-ſyſtem has not only created a numerous train of immediate dependants on miniſterial influence and favour, but has eſtabliſhed a connection of pecuniary intereſt between government and its creditors, by no means favourable to the exerciſe of public virtue. "Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, who ſet up for himſelf, after the death of his maſter, perſuaded his principal officers to lend him great ſums, after which they were forced to follow him for their own ſecurity." *

To the preſent burdens and miſchiefs, ariſing from the funding-ſyſtem, muſt be added, the gloomy proſpect which it opens in future times. Whilſt the plan of "a nation maintaining its war by annually pawning itſelf," was yet in its infancy, before the *perpetual funds* were eſtabliſhed, Dean Swift called it a deteſtable project, and ſaid of the projector, who is ſuppoſed to have been Biſhop Burnet, "he lived to ſee ſome of its fatal conſequences, whereof his children will not ſee the end." Even at that period, prior to the peace of Utretch, "the people looked back with horror on the heavy loads of debt they had contracted, univerſally condemning thoſe pernicious counſels which had occaſioned them†." Mr. Hume ſaid‡, about fifty years ago, while the debt was not yet eighty millions, "Either the nation muſt deſtroy public credit, or public credit will deſtroy

* Examiner, No. XIII.

† Swift's Conduct of the Allies. ‡Eſſay IX.

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the nation." If there was, thus early, room for ſuch apprehenſions, what muſt we think after the experience of another half-century, during which the debt has increaſed to upwards of 300 millions; a ſum which requires more than half the annual rental of the kingdom to diſcharge its intereſt? The predicted ruin is, happily, not yet arrived; but, when the cloud rapidly blackens, what can be expected, but that the ſtorm ſhould ſpeedily burſt over our heads? Dr. Price was miſtaken, when he fixed the limit of public credit at 200 millions. Reſources, far beyond all previous calculation, have ariſen from the wonderful ingenuity of our manufacturers, from the enterprifing ſpirit of our merchants, and from the extraordinary commercial exigencies of foreign ſtates: but it requires little ſkill in political arithmetic to ſee, that, if the preſent ſyſtem of finance be continued, the dreaded cataſtrophe cannot be long poſtponed. It is neither neceſſary to adopt Mr. Paine's caculation of an arithmetical progreſſion in the expences of our wars, nor to enter into the more minute and accurate computations of Mr. Morgan, to diſcover that a nation which has encumbered itſelf, in leſs than half a century, with more than 200 millions of debt, cannot adhere to the ſame plan through another half-century without imminent hazard. The pedlar, who, day after day, added another and another pound to his aſs's load, at laſt broke his back.

"But the ſinking fund," ſays Mr. Chalmers, "is the true anodyne of the funding ſyſtem." That it has operated as an anodyne to the nation will be admitted. It will be granted, too—for Dr. Price, that accurate calculator, has aſſerted—that, had the ſinking fund been invariably applied to the purpoſe for which it was inſtituted, there would, in the year 1775, have been in the revenue a ſurplus of more than *five* millions, inſtead of a debt of 137 millions. But, if we are to judge of the future from the paſt, little confidence is to be placed in this remedy. The ſinking fund, which was eſtabliſhed in 1716, was, in oppoſition to an expreſs act of parliament, ſoon charged with the payment of the intereſt of new loans. In 1733, Sir R. Walpole applied half a million of this fund to the current expenditure; a meaſure which Sir J. Barnard, at that time, wiſely predicted would bring upon its adviſer the curſes of poſterity. The ſame miſchievous policy was, in ſubſequent periods, ſtill purſued; ſo that from the firſt alienation of this fund, in 1733, to the year 1775, it only diſcharged *eight millions and a half* of the national debt. Better things might reaſonably be expected from the late act for the approbriation of *one million per annum* to the redemption of loans, could the public be aſſured that this plan would be ſuffered to operate without interruption, and without the counter-action of new burdens from new wars. But while the debt is ſuffered to increaſe twenty times faſter than it is diſcharged, a ſinking fund, or an act for redemption, is a forlorn hope.

A ſyſtem thus pregnant with preſent miſchief and future hazard, might without heſitation be pronounced unjuſt and impolitic, had not ſeveral very ingenious gentlemen lately inſtructed the public that a national debt is a national benefit. According to one writer, the circulation of the annual intereſt of the debt is the great ſpur to induſtry, and ſupport of manufactures and commerce: according to another, who modeſtly admits that the nation is *ſomewhat embarraſſed* by the debt, it is probable, that the induſtrious claſſes derive ſome advantage from the active motion which the funds give to the circulating value of all things: according to a third, who abandons altogether the romantic project of gradually diminiſhing the debt, the funds are the great wheel of that circulation which is the efficient cauſe of our opulence—the general fountain of national proſperity, diſpenſing its golden ſtreams through a thouſand channels.

The common argument of all theſe writers, in ſupport of the utility of the national debt, is, ſimply its operation in facilitating and increaſing circulation. That the circulation of property is facilitated and increaſed by means of public banks will not be diſputed: but to impute the facility of circulation to thoſe effects which belong to the money circulated, or rather to that property, perſonal, or real, which money repreſents, is manifeſt ſophiſtry. It is to aſcribe the effect produced by a machine, not to the ingenuity of the artiſt, or the induſtry of the workmen, but to the *oiling* of the wheels. A great advantage in trade is, doubtleſs, derived from free circulation; but this advantage may be nearly as well obtained by private as by public banks.

That the national funds are, on the whole, favourable to commerce, may be confidently denied, for the reasons already suggested. Were there no public funds, the country gentleman would lend more freely to the trader, and the trader would more constantly apply the surplus of his gains, not employed in his current expenditure, to the enlargement of his trading capital. In short, every advantage, real or imaginary, which is ascribed to the funding system, will vanish, when brought into fair comparison with the mischiefs and infelicities which it has produced, and still threatens to produce, and which fully authorise us to pronounce it unjust and impolitic.

By what means those states which have involved themselves in the grievous embarrassment of this system, may be extricated from their difficulties, and escape impending ruin, is a question which may perplex the wisest statesman or philosopher. One thing, however, is evident; that an unjust and impolitic system ought to be abandoned. He who is lost in a labyrinth, should proceed no farther, till some kind Ariadne present him with a clue to guide his course. To the man who stands upon the edge of a precipice, another step may be destruction.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG permission to correct an error of your Correspondent A, in his account of Drouet, page 401, of your Magazine for June. He is stated to have been delivered over to the Austrians by Dumourier, with Camus and others; but Drouet was commissioner at Maubeuge, and during its blockade, he attempted to pass from thence to Phillipville, under an escort of about sixty troopers, when falling in with a detachment of Blankenstein's huzzars, himself, with fifteen of his escort, were made prisoners; the rest escaped, as would Drouet, if his horse had not fallen.

F. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE endeavours of your Correspondents, J. W. and J. W. F. to expose the mal-practices of some professors of the law, and apply a remedy for the evils resulting therefrom, are certainly laudable and deserving attention. Allow me to contribute my mite towards so desirable an object.

The evils complained of, may, I think, be traced to two sources: the ignorance, and the poverty of practisers. That these may exist wholly unconnected with each other, no one will deny: we frequently see men of splendid talents oppressed with pecuniary misfortunes; and who, if those misfortunes were removed, would prove ornaments to their country. Of these, it might be said, they should confine themselves to the more humble walks of life; but let us remember that had all such done so, we should not see so many shining characters as we do. On the other hand, we may observe, that wealth is not always accompanied either by shining talents or probity. Any regulation, therefore, in respect to the members of the profession, which shall embrace only one description of them, will lose half the desired effect.

When the present Chief Justice came to the Bench, we heard much of "*cleansing the Augean Stable:*" his Lordship, however, must have observed, that vice would frequently be able to elude the pursuit of justice; and that only the bold and daring villains, a description always comparatively few, would feel the lash of punishment. The evil was, therefore, to be prevented by cutting off the source of it; and then we have the "*Attornies' Clerks'* Tax." This, as being a tax on a particular set of men, already heavily taxed, was an invidious measure: but, besides this, it was not adequate to the evil; for, although it may prevent the admission of necessitous persons into the profession, yet if a man is of ability to pay the 100l. however ignorant or dishonest he may be, he is equally eligible as before: whilst a *Pratt*, a *Murray*, or, perhaps, even a *K*——, if the 100l. could not be conveniently spared, must betake himself to some mechanical employment, ill-suited to his genius; and where his talents would be of little service to his country.

I admit that there are many evils which arise from the poverty of attornies: men who must live, and, from their situation, are compelled to support a genteel appearance; and who, when pressed by necessity, are apt to foment discord to gain employment; verifying the proverb, "*Bon avocat, mauvais voisin.*" But, I must say, and I believe experience justifies the assertion, that evils, by far more numerous, and of much

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greater conſequence to the ſuitors, ariſe from the unſkilfulneſs or diſhoneſty of practiſers—none of which evils are remedied by taxation.

Were the Judges to exerciſe the power given them by the Acts of Parliament, for regulating Attornies and Solicitors, and examine young men when they come for admiſſion, as to their qualifications, &c. and require a teſtimonial of their good character, the evils we complain of, would, I believe, in a great meaſure be checked, if not entirely removed.

It was with pleaſure I heard, laſt winter, of a ſcheme for the foundation of a ſociety, under the ſanction of Parliament, to conſiſt of men of rank in the profeſſion, before whom all young men, previous to their applying for admiſſion, were to undergo an examination. Such an inſtitution, would, I think, be of great utility, as well to the profeſſion as to the community in general; and we ſhould then ſeldom hear of ſuitors ſuffering by the ignorance or villainy of their attornies.

Briſtol, Aug. 15, 1796. ATTORNATUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE great importance of an EXPERIMENTAL FARM to the future improvement of agriculture being univerſally acknowledged, I have much ſatisfaction in tranſmitting to you ſome account of a projected inſtitution of that kind in the county of Durham. Many of your readers will, doubtleſs, recollect that a ſimilar ſcheme was ſome time ſince propoſed by the ſociety at Bath, and another, more recently, by the ſociety in Leiceſterſhire. I do not recollect whether plans of either of theſe were matured; I believe none was publiſhed; and it is certain, that from ſome unavoidable cauſes, both projects were rendered abortive. It is ſtill, however, admitted by the moſt ſkilful farmers in this kingdom, that nothing will contribute ſo greatly and certainly to the ſpeedy advancement of the Georgical arts as the eſtabliſhment of two or three experimental farms, on liberal principles. The outline of the plan of the Durham farm, here ſubjoined, will poſſibly excite emulation in other diſtricts; and I ſhall hope, through the medium of your central Miſcellany, to hear of other inſtitutions of the ſame kind.

I am, ſir, your conſtant reader,

July 29, 1796. AGRICOLA.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTABLISHING AN EXPERIMENTAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

WITH a view to the attainment of this important object, it is propoſed to eſtabliſh an Experimental Society of Agriculture, and to proſecute ſuch trials as ſeem likely to improve the art, on a farm taken for that purpoſe. Such an inſtitution, under the direction of well-informed and diſintereſted cultivators, would afford to neighbouring farmers examples of the moſt approved rotation of crops, of the moſt advantageous management of land, and of the uſe of the beſt implements of huſbandry. It would tend to improve the ſtock of the country, by introducing the moſt eſteemed breeds, and by affording an opportunity of aſcertaining the excellencies and defects of each; ſuch as the quantity and quality of food they require to make them thrive; their power of bearing inclemency of weather, their general hardihood, and many other important circumſtances, which ſtock-breeders can hardly be expected to divulge, but which would be fully and candidly publiſhed by the ſociety. The cultivation alſo of artificial graſſes, and the inveſtigation of the virtue of each, and of the ſoil and expoſure in which they flouriſh moſt, preſent an ample field for improvement. And laſtly, the ſociety, by pointing out the moſt effectual and expedient modes of draining, of fencing, and of performing all thoſe various operations which are required in huſbandry, might contribute to form a more intelligent and uſeful body of labourers than can at preſent be met with. In every branch, in ſhort, of agriculture, the ſociety would (it is hoped) prove beneficial, by confirming eſtabliſhed uſages, where they are founded in truth; by detecting and removing errors, where they have been allowed to creep in; and by exploring the yet hidden paths which may lead to the perfecting of this the moſt neceſſary, and the moſt pleaſing, of all the arts that are practiſed by man.

A plan for ſuch an inſtitution is herewith ſubmitted to the public. It is to be conſidered not *as a complete and fixed form*, but as an *outline*, deſtined to be filled up and corrected by the more ma-

ture reflection and better judgment of the ſubſcribers. No ſtep would have been taken towards carrying the project into execution, without previouſly conſulting thoſe who may be inclined to promote it; but it was ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the undertaking, that a ſufficient number of active and intelligent practical farmers ſhould act in the committee, that it was deemed improper to ſolicit the concurrence of the public, until that firſt great point had been ſecured. Meſſrs. Collins, of Barmpton and of Ketton; Mr. Mowbray, of Sherburn; Mr. Maſon, of Holywell; Mr. Grainger, of Heugh; and Mr. Forſter, of Broomyholme, have removed this difficulty, by promiſing their aid; and from the liberal ſpirit of the yeomanry, there is every reaſon to look, in general, for their aſſiſtance. The ſupport, therefore, of the public is alone wanting; and the promoters of the undertaking are willing to believe that it will not be withheld from it. The improvement of agriculture, indeed, preſents ſuch great and manifeſt advantages to every claſs of the community, that the enlightened and benevolent muſt be anxious to promote it.

Outlines of the Plan.

1. The ſociety to take a farm, for the purpoſe of purſuing ſuch experiments as tend to improve agriculture; of affording to the neighbouring tenantry an example of the moſt improved management of land, and of the beſt implements of huſbandry; and of introducing into the country the moſt valuable breeds of *ſtock*.

2. The management of the farm to be placed in a Committee, to be annually choſen by the ſociety, and a ſkilful huſbandman, to be brought from ſome one of the counties where agriculture flouriſhes moſt, for the purpoſe of working it.

3. A journal of the farm to be kept, together with a regular table of the ſtate of the weather; and to ſubmit them to the members of the ſociety, at their general meetings, which it is propoſed to hold four times a year.

4. The farm to be viewed by the members on the morning of the quarterly meetings. At theſe meetings alſo the progreſs of experiments under trial to be reported, and future experiments to be propoſed. Any aſſociate who propoſes an experiment (of which the majority approves) to be requeſted, jointly with the committee, to ſuperintend its execution.

5. The committee to diſpoſe of the produce of the farm, and apply the money in aid of the neceſſary expences; the deficiency to be ſupplied by ſubſcription.

6. If the funds of this ſociety be adequate to the farther expence of eſtabliſhing an Agricultural Library, it would add to the utility of the inſtitution.

7. In the choice of the farm, the ſociety, or their committee, will, no doubt, take care that its ſituation be centrical; that it poſſeſs a due variety of ſoil; be conveniently placed for procuring a variety of manures, and afford (as far as can be expected) an ample range for experiment.

N. B. Gentlemen deſirous of aſſiſting this plan, will pleaſe to ſignify their intentions to Dr. Fenwick, or to Mr. Pennington, printer, Durham.

Since the circulation of the foregoing, a meeting has been held of the COMMITTEE, *at Durham, when the following ſpecific reſolutions were entered into:*

1. That to carry the plan into execution, it will require a farm of at leaſt two hundred acres.

2. That to furniſh the farm with a due variety and proportion of the beſt breeds of ſtock, and with proper machinery and implements of huſbandry, &c. not leſs than one thouſand pounds will be neceſſary.

3. That from the kinds of ſoil chiefly wanted, the rent of the farm will probably be about one hundred and fifty pounds a year.

4. That as it is of great importance that the perſon to whom the immediate management of the farm is committed ſhould be able, active, well informed, and reſponſible, his ſalary cannot be taken at leſs than one hundred pounds a year. Inſtructed by ſuch a man, it is expected that the labourers employed on the farm will prove highly valuable as ſervants in huſbandry.

5. That as the ſtock cannot for ſome time be expected to make any return, an annual ſum of three hundred pounds will be required to ſupport the inſtitution in its infancy.

6. That in the beginning of the inſtitution, the committee ſhould meet at leaſt once a month.

7. That the committee ſhould conſiſt of ſix practical farmers, three other gentlemen,

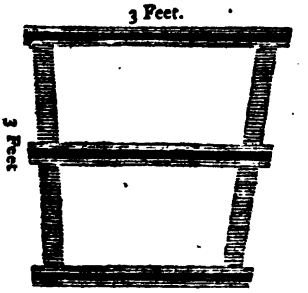
demen, and a ſecretary, to correct and arrange the Journal of the ſociety, and ſuperintend the publication of thoſe proceedings which the ſociety may wiſh to ſubmit to the public.

8. That the ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. ſhall remain the property of the ſubſcribers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Provincial Intelligence for the preſent month will undoubtedly include a relation of the opening of the new Iron bridge, at Sunderland, ſome account of the principles upon which that ſtupendous edifice is conſtructed, may not be unacceptable to your readers, and the rather, as they are totally different from thoſe which have been erected of the ſame materials, in other places. The principle of this bridge proceeds entirely upon the idea of rendering the arch infinitely lighter than it could have been made in ſtone, by means of the great voids which caſt-iron will permit, and the ſimplicity with which that metal will adopt any form. The blocks, which are caſt to ſerve as arch-ſtones, are made of the annexed form and dimenſions:



Their thickneſs is no more than four inches, and their weight about 4 cwt. Theſe are kept in their places, and made to bear accurately upon each other, in the manner of key-ſtones, by bars of wrought-iron, which run along grooves (marked by ſhades) on each ſide of the blocks, and are bolted through, at equal diſtances, to braces of caſt-iron, paſſing horizontally between the ribs; of ſix of which, placed at five feet from each other, the bridge conſiſts. The wrought-iron is common Swediſh, or Ruſſian bar-iron, which may be taken out, and replaced, if neceſſary: but there is every reaſon to believe, that an application of coal tar, and pounded charcoal, to the iron, in a heated ſtate, will form a ſpecies of japan, which will reſiſt the weather for many years. The wrought-iron is as three to twenty-five of caſt-iron in the quantity uſed; its price as 31 to 12. The particular deſcription of the carcaſſes, &c. upon which the centre was laid, and the various other very ingenious contrivances, during the courſe of this very ſpirited undertaking, will be laid before the public in a work now preparing for the particular information of profeſſional men. In the mean time, a beautiful perſpective view of the bridge has juſt been publiſhed at Newcaſtle, by Mr. Robert Johnſon, a very ingenious young artiſt, and Mr. A. Hunter, engraver, price 5s. which will, perhaps, convey a better idea of it to the public in general. From this view, it appears, that it is a ſmall ſegment of a very large circle; for though its ſpan is 236 feet, the verſed ſine, or perpendicular to the chord, is only 34 feet. The ſpandrils, of courſe, do not require much filling up; and this is done in the lighteſt manner, by iron circles, placed upon the ribs, and gradually diminiſhing in ſize, from the abutments towards the centre. The whole is braced, and tied together at top by timbers, on which planks are laid, to carry a kind of lead roof, with the earth and materials of the road above it. Its height is 100 feet above high-water mark; ſo that ſhips of conſiderable burthen are continually paſſing under it; of courſe the piers are 76 feet of ſolid maſonry. Stupendous limeſtone rocks are the foundation of that on the ſouth ſide; the riſing ground being ſomewhat more diſtant from the river on the north, the interval is filled up with ample warehouſes, over which the road is carried. What may have been the expence of it, your correſpondent has not the means of being informed; but if it be conſidered, that, in a great meaſure, both the invention, the expence, and the riſk, belong to one individual (Rowland Burdon, Eſq. one of the members for the county), who cannot, in the utmoſt ultimate ſucceſs, be any farther benefitted than by the receipt of that common intereſt for his money which he might have had without riſk any where, it muſt certainly be claſſed among the moſt public-ſpirited undertakings of ancient or modern times.

V. F.

On

ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE WELCH LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE communications which have already appeared in the *Monthly Magazine*, with respect to LANGUAGE, promise much valuable information; and they indicate that men of science begin to cultivate this branch of learning with that attention which it deserves.

Circumstances having directed my pursuit to the investigation of the *Welsh Tongue*, it has been continued closely for many years, chiefly from the pleasure it afforded; and it bids fair ultimately to unfold things, which appear to me extraordinary and surprising, compared with what is known to the world upon the subject in general*.

Permit me, sir, to bring to notice a few remarkable discoveries from the language just mentioned:

In the first place, there are in it thirty-six letters; being, I believe, the exact amount of the powers of articulation. The vowel sounds, unconnected with consonants, imply motion or action, in various times. All the possible changes of simple sounds, or primary combination of vowels and consonants, such as *ab*, *ci*, *da*, *eb*, and the like, are about three hundred. These sounds, having respectively a fixed abstract meaning, constitute the basis, from which every longer word is regularly formed in all its parts. Some of the simple sounds stand always for principals, or nouns; and others remain as qualities; and the latter, generally dropping their vowels, are prefixed to the others, in forming the first sort of compounds; which are monosyllables, like *bod*, *cad*, *man*, and *pen*. All words of this kind that have a common basis, do necessarily preserve the fundamental idea originally annexed to such basis, however qualified by different prefixes, for the sake of discrimination, and multiplying of terms. This may be illustrated, by putting the qualifying prefixes—*cy*, *fy*, *gy*, *by*, *'ly*, *ny*, *py*, *'ry*, *sy*, to the noun EN, which form the following class of words:

Cen, what is foremost or uppermost; a point, a head.

Fen, what has a tness to proceed, or to flow; breath.

Gen, intellect, or soul; organ of utterance; a mouth.

Men, that is fully advanced, or matured; old.

'Len, what is over, or covering; a veil;

Nen, what spreads over; a vault, or canopy; the sky.

Pen, what is superior; a head, a top; chief.

Ren, the Supreme; the Most High; God.

Sen, what is put forward, or conspicuous; a stigma.

All words of one syllable, like those last mentioned, become verbs, when they are farther compounded, by affixing a vowel. The terminations of verbs, which are generally considered as mere arbitrary signs of the different inflexions, are real words, with appropriate meanings, descriptive of such modes, or times, for which they stand, and are so used separately.

In the next place:—Those elementary sounds, with such meanings as are annexed to them in *Welsh*, explain abstractedly most words in different languages, agreeable to the appropriate significations given to them. That the hint may receive some illustration, two or three examples shall be given; and first, where the fundamental idea is preserved through a whole class of words:

Sy (existing as a quality, or agent) that sends, forces, raises or shoots out from a point, in any direction.

Bal (*by* the agent, and *al* the element) what is sent, impelled, raised, or projected from a point, in any direction.

Now let the reader turn in his mind all the words he can collect, in different languages, beginning with *Sy*, and with *Bal*; he will then, perhaps, fancy that he perceives those two leading ideas preserved throughout. For the sake of brevity, one instance shall suffice with respect to particular words:—The appropriate import of the English word *Run* is well known; the abstract meaning of the same sound in Welsh, by considering its component parts, would be *excess of energy or activity*; but it is appropriated in Welsh, to express *agitation* or *shivering*, and the word *Red* is used synonimously to *Run* in English; which also implies *excess of motion*. The prefix used to both words is *'Ry* or *'Re*, *over*, *much to excess*; and perhaps this fixes the meaning of the common prefix *Re*,

* What is hinted at here, is likely to be completed by Mr. W. Owen, in a Dictionary of the Language; half of which is nearly published. It will contain about one hundred thousand words, discarding all compound epithets; this will convey some idea of the labour requisite to its completion, when it is understood that there is no other Welsh Dictionary, which contains a fixth part of that number.

Re, to mean *over* or paſt a given point, as in *Reverſe*, and the like.

Leſt this article ſhould run too long, I muſt conclude with barely enumerating a few particulars more, which may be enlarged upon at a future opportunity.

All the ſimple ſounds are reſerved to convey general or abſtract ideas, and not particular things.

The primary compounds expreſs the moſt general of particular things.

The combination of ſeveral ſounds, or long words, expreſs the more complex ideas.

Such a regular ſyſtem of ſpeech ſeems to prove, that man originally made uſe of only ſimple ſounds to convey ideas:—or

That the mind, without communication, conceived it in its more complex form: or—

That language was imparted to the firſt man, perfectly conſtructed.

A very great number of compound words, reſolvable to their primitives in the *Welſh*, run through many languages.

There are in the *Welſh*, words perfectly ſimilar in ſound to the *mythologic names* of the ancient world, anſwering exactly to moſt of the explanations given by Gebelin and Bryant.

It would be difficult to adduce a ſingle article, or form of conſtruction, in the *Hebrew* Grammar, but the ſame is to be found in *Welſh*; and there are many whole ſentences in both languages exactly the ſame in the very words.

The *Iriſh* and *Welſh* are fundamentally the ſame, but differing much in dialect and pronunciation.

The *Sclavonic*, *Breton*, and *Welſh*, are one language, with but little variation of dialect; which I conceive to be an important diſcovery.

The *Sclavons* and *Welſh* being ſeparate people from a very remote period, militates greatly againſt the common notion of the inſtability of language.

There is not the leaſt difference between the language of the *Laws of Howel* in the tenth, or *Geoffrey of Monmouth's Hiſtory* in the twelfth century, and that now ſpoken in *Wales*.

Some may be apt to condemn the above as rather viſionary; but if any ſhould be inclined to point out what ſeems improbable, perhaps I may be able to bring forward many extraordinary proofs in ſupport of what is advanced.

Your's, &c.

Auguſt 1. MEIRION.

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IT will, with difficulty, be believed, that Berlin, the chief city of the late king of Pruſſia, ſhould afford any proofs of ſuperſtition or fanaticiſm: yet an inſtance very lately occurred, which has occaſioned the reſignation of Mr. Brumbey, a preacher; and an order to abſtain from the future exerciſe of his office as preacher or teacher. The circumſtance which gave riſe to it, is thus related: Richter and Schulz, the two colleagues of Brumbey, very generally admired preachers, except by the followers of Brumbey, not approving the old pſalm at the communion,

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Brumbey and his followers were very indignant at this change, and accuſed the preachers of actually denying the godhead of Chriſt. Complete confuſion took place in the church: Brumbey's party ſcreamed and ſhouted out their beloved pſalm, and were on the point of attacking Richter at the altar; and a fanatical ſhoemaker was taken into cuſtody by the police. Brumbey, in his ſermon, explained the communion text, and taught his audience, that it was not human blood, which they fed on at the altar, but the real blood of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt: he then wrote to the king; from whom (as, according to his account, his two colleagues, and all the Berlin preachers denied the divinity of Chriſt), he begged his diſcharge. In conſequence of this letter, a conſiſtorial enquiry took place; of which the reſult was as above ſtated, and the police was particularly ordered to take care, that this very orthodox preacher ſhould not hold any conventicles. A new preacher is alſo to be appointed by the magiſtracy.

As a contraſt to the anecdote recited above from Berlin, an inſtance of toleration, which has occurred at Spree, deſerves to be recorded. In conſequence of the deſtruction of the Lutheran church, the Calviniſts have indulged the Lutherans with the uſe of their own church. The two ſects now aſſemble, with their reſpective preachers, at different hours, in the ſame church. On

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Permit me, ſir, to bring to notice a few remarkable diſcoveries from the language juſt mentioned:

In the firſt place, there are in it thirty-ſix letters; being, I believe, the exact amount of the powers of articulation. The vowel ſounds, unconnected with conſonants, imply motion or action, in various times. All the poſſible changes of ſimple ſounds, or primary combination of vowels and conſonants, ſuch as *ab*, *ci*, *da*, *eb*, and the like, are about three hundred. Theſe ſounds, having reſpectively a fixed abſtract meaning, conſtitute the baſis, from which every longer word is regularly formed in all its parts. Some of the ſimple ſounds ſtand always for principals, or nouns; and others remain as qualities; and the latter, generally dropping their vowels, are prefixed to the others, in forming the firſt ſort of compounds; which are monoſyllables, like *bod*, *cad*, *man*, and *pen*. All words of this kind that have a common baſis, do neceſſarily preſerve the fundamental idea originally annexed to ſuch baſis, however qualified by different prefixes, for the ſake of diſcrimination, and multiplying of terms. This may be illuſtrated, by putting the qualifying prefixes—*cy*, *fy*, *gy*, *by*, *'ly*, *ny*, *py*, *'ry*, *ſy*, to the noun EN, which form the following claſs of words:

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Hen, that is fully advanced, or matured; old.
'Len, what is over, or covering; a veil;
Nen, what ſpreads over; a vault, or canopy; the ſky.
Pen, what is ſuperior; a head, a top; chief.
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All words of one ſyllable, like thoſe laſt mentioned, become verbs, when they are farther compounded, by affixing a vowel. The terminations of verbs, which are generally conſidered as mere arbitrary ſigns of the different inflexions, are real words, with appropriate meanings, deſcriptive of ſuch modes, or times, for which they ſtand, and are ſo uſed ſeparately.

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Thurſday,

Thurſday, in Paſſion Week, the Calviniſt preacher was ſuddenly taken ill; and, at the requeſt of the congregation, the Lutheran preacher did duty for him on Good-Friday, and Eaſter-day, and ſome other days; after which, the Calviniſts ſent for a miniſter of their own. Both parties, Lutherans and Calviniſts, attended the funeral of a Calviniſt citizen, and have thus afforded us ſufficient ground to believe, that the difference of religious opinion, between theſe two ſects, will be no longer thought of ſo much importance as Chriſtian love and mutual benevolence.

W. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STORY OF GENERAL KIRK RECTIFIED.

[The following letter was found among the papers of the late Dr. Smollet, and is now in the poſſeſſion of a Phyſician, at Wilmington in North America, who has obligingly favoured us with a Copy of it. We gladly inſert it for the purpoſe of rectifying a ſtory, which has become a part of Engliſh Hiſtory, and wiping off a ſtain from the memory of a man, who, bad as he was, does not deſerve to be treated with calumny.]

SIR,

THE anecdote I told you I was deſirous to convey to Dr. Smollet, was what you will find here below, in order to confute a vile and horrible ſtory, falſely told of General Kirk. This ſtory chiefly gained ground by a poem of Pomfret's, called *Cruelty and Luſt*, and which is printed with his other works of that ſort, and from thence has crept into thoſe of writers of hiſtory, memoirs, &c.—The ſtory is this:

"A young man being condemned by military law to die, for having been in the Monmouth rebellion, his ſiſter, in order to ſave his life, went to Kirk (the general) to intercede for him. She being a pretty woman, inflamed the general, who attempted to debauch her; but ſhe being virtuous, his attempts were vain, till he told her, that her brother's fate depended upon her conſent. To ſave her brother's life, ſhe conſented, and paſſed the night with the general, upon his promiſe that her brother ſhould be reſtored to her the next morning—but the general deceived her, for though he reſtored him the next morning, he was firſt put to death."—Now the truth of the fact is this:

After the Monmouth rebellion was ſubdued, an order came from court to Kirk, then general of the troops in the weſt, to take out of the gaols twenty of the rebels, and have them executed by martial law. It is true, this was in defiance of the laws of the land, but thoſe were not then much regarded, when they ſtood in the way of thoſe who were in power. Accordingly, twenty of theſe rebels were taken out of the gaols, to be executed on a market-day, in (*I* think) the town of Taunton, in Somerſetſhire; but I am not quite poſitively ſure that was the town, though I am, in my own mind, pretty ſtrongly perſuaded it was.

There being at that time a notion of a woman going in white to beg publicly the life of a condemned perſon, the morning of the execution, ſome of the relations of one of them thinking of this, obtained of Mrs. Elizabeth Row (a lady of a great and moſt amiable character, and for which ſhe was deſervedly famous all over the Weſt) to go in white, and beg the life of this perſon from the general, who, with ſeveral of his officers, was ſtanding in a balcony to ſee the execution. She went to him, when the criminals were in the cart, and already tied up to the gallows, and begged the life of the perſon above-mentioned. Kirk turned about to one Buſh, a lieutenant, who ſtood by him, and who was remarkable for being the ſtupideſt fellow in the whole reniment, and ſaid, in his ſhort bluff way, Go and bid the executioner cut him from the gallows; taking it for granted that Buſh, who ſtood cloſe to him, heard who Mrs. Elizabeth Row had begged off. But he was miſtaken, for that ſtupid fellow, Buſh, not only had not attended to the name of the perſon Mrs. Elizabeth Row had interceded for, but even did not think to aſk it, but went to the executioner, and ſaid, You muſt cut him down. The executioner replied, Cut him down! which *him*, for there are twenty? Now it happened, that the man who had been begged off, being attentive to his prayers, had not attended to any thing which had paſſed, ſo took no notice of what Buſh ſaid; but another of the criminals, who was minding ſomething elſe beſides his prayers, ſeeing a lady in white in the balcony, with the general, and hearing a talk of cutting down, ſmelled out the thing, and told Buſh, that he was the perſon the lady had begged off. Buſh wiſely took his word, and turning to the executioner, ſaid

ſaid, This is the man. Upon this, the executioner cut the rope, and immediately the man jumped out of the cart, and went away. Soon after, the ſignal was given for the cart to drive away, and the man who was really begged off, was hanged, the truth being found out too late.

This account I had more than once from Mr. Martin Killigrew, who was at that time an officer in General Kirk's regiment, and was upon the ſpot when the thing happened. This I can teſtify, as will, I dare ſay, if applied to, Mr. Bavenall, nephew to the ſaid Mr. Killigrew, whoſe name was Liſter, but he changed it to Killigrew, upon marrying one of ſir Peter Killigrew's daughters, which ſaid daughter of ſir Peter Killigrew, was ſiſter to my wife's grandmother; I remember, I aſked Mr. Killigrew, if he knew of any thing relating to this affair he had not mentioned, which might have given riſe to this report? He ſaid, he knew of none but the violent and univerſal hatred which prevailed all over the weſt country againſt Kirk, and that outrageous, paſſionate behaviour, which was ſo habitual to him, that it was become even his conſtant one, thought it very ſeldom went beyond words, and of which he gave me an inſtance, which he choſe as being a frequent one. When his regiment was out on field days, he would curſe, ſwear, and threaten, like a madman, declaring and ſwearing he would have the men whipped, hanged, and otherwiſe puniſhed, ſo that a byſtander who had not known him, would have thought that a quarter of the regiment was to have undergone puniſhment; and, after having behaved in this manner for hours, he would go out of the field, and not a ſingle man puniſhed, ordered to be puniſhed, or any court-martial called to try any man; and this was his conſtant practice. I then aſked Mr. Killigrew, if Kirk had not ſome woman with him the night before the execution above-mentioned? He ſaid, he did not know; but that it was very probable he might have a woman with him, as he believed that was what at that time happened to him two or three times a week, as it was his cuſtom continually to have common proſtitutes to paſs the night with him; and therefore, it was very probable, he might have one that night, as well as others; but that if he had, it had no relation to the affair above-mentioned.

I have ſent this to you, to communicate to Doctor Smollet; for as I look upon it to be the primary duty of an hiſtorian, to convey to poſterity the exact truth of things, without partiality, and to do juſtice to the character of men, eſpecially when they have been falſely and injuriouſly repreſented, ſo I look upon it to be the indiſpenſible duty of every man, as far as lies in his power, to furniſh hiſtorians with thoſe lights which will enable him to do it. And in this inſtance, I have no other motive than that of aſſiſting the above-named gentleman—conveying truth to mankind, and doing juſtice to one, who, however faulty or criminal in other reſpects, is in this, an innocent and injured man.

The inaccuracy, and all other faults of this letter, I muſt deſire you and Doctor Smollet to excuſe; as, from my preſent ſituation, I have no more time than is juſt ſufficient to it, *currente calamo*—and had I more, it would be uſeleſs, as the beſt ſtyle and manner I could make uſe of, would be unworthy Doctor Smollet, or any other hiſtorian, and my only purpoſe is to convey to him the plain matter of fact, together with my proof, which he will make uſe of in the manner he thinks proper. I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

JOHN MERRILL.

Poland-ſtreet, March 12, 1759.

If it ſhould be aſked, how Kirk could anſwer at court his having hanged only nineteen rebels, when he was ordered to hang twenty? the reply is eaſily made: Every one who is thoroughly acquainted with thoſe times, knows that he was then ſo great a favourite there, and was ſo intruſted with diſcretionary power, that he might without any danger have taken a greater liberty. Beſides, every one who knows any thing of him, knows, that he was a man, who did acts and took reſolutions, ſuddenly and raſhly, without looking to conſequences; of which his proceedings, at that time, and afterwards, are moſt convincing proofs.

There is a thing not to be paſſed over unnoticed, viz. that a ſtory, quite ſimilar to this attributed to Kirk, is to be ſeen in a book, written before Kirk was born, in the Hiſtory of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and related in the Spectator, No. 491, in which the only difference (I mean with regard to the perſons, not the ſequel of it) is, that it is a huſband inſtead of a brother, and a governor inſtead of a general; the place it happened at, Zealand (now one of the Seven United Provinces); the governor's name, Rhynſault; and the huſband's, Paul Danvelt. And Shakſpeare, who lived long before Kirk, has written a play upon

that plan, viz. Meaſure for Meaſure—and in which the condemned perſon is a brother. And it looks a little odd to tell a ſtory of Kirk, which was well known to the world long before he was born.

It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, who begged the man's life, was never ſuſpected, nor was there ever the leaſt hint given, that ſhe ever had, either with Kirk, or any one elſe, any correſpondence contrary to the ſtricteſt rules of virtue or modeſty, ſhe having to her death, and ever ſince, ſuſtained the cleareſt and moſt unblemiſhed character.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

WE proceed to ſimiles more directly drawn from

WIND, STORM, AND TEMPEST,

the ſenſible effects of which are more ſtriking and terrible, conſidering their frequency, than thoſe of any other phenomena of nature.

The awful *ſound* of wind is one of the circumſtances attending it moſt obviouſly fitted for poetical application. Homer has properly joined it with the roaring of the waves, and the rattling of fire, as a compariſon for the noiſe and tumult of battle:

Not ocean's chafing waves ſo loudly roar,
Daſh'd on the ſtrand by Boreas' bitter breath;
Not rattling flames, devouring in their march
The mountain foreſt; nor the angry wind,
Howling with rage amid the high topp'd oaks;
As roar'd the mingled din of either hoſt,
While, ſhouting dread, they ruſh'd to mutual fight. IL. xiv. 394.

The expreſſive ſonoroufneſs of the Greek language is no where more ſtrikingly exhibited, than in the original of theſe lines. Virgil has copied the images, but has judiciouſly lowered the expreſſion, in his application of them as objects of compariſon to the hum of bees.

Tum ſonus auditur gravior, tractimque ſuſurrant;
Frigidus ut quondam ſylvis immurmurat Auſter;
Ut mare ſollicitum ſtridet refluentibus undis;
Æſtuat ut clauſis rapidus fornacibus ignis.
GEORG. iv. 260.

'Tis then in hoarſer tones their hums reſound,
Like hollow winds, the ruſtling foreſt round;
Or billows breaking on a diſtant ſhore,
Or flames in furnaces that inly roar. PITT.

It is curious to compare Dryden's tranſlation with the preceding. He ſeems to have underſtood by "*ſonus gravior*," a gentler ſound than uſual; and has accordingly, with wonderful dexterity, accommodated the expreſſion of the compared ſounds to this idea:

Soft whiſpers then, and broken ſounds are heard;
As when the woods with gentle winds are ſtirr'd;
Such ſtifled noiſe as the cloſe furnace hides,
Or dying murmurs of departing tides. DRYD.

This is, indeed, "roaring like any ſucking dove:" but notwithſtanding the happineſs of language in this tranſlator, it is evident that he has quite miſtaken the "*mare ſollicitum ſtridet*," and the "*rapidus ignis æſtuat*," of the original.

The Roman poet makes a nobler uſe of the murmuring noiſe of wind, when he employs it to repreſent the ſound of aſſent uttered by the aſſembly of the gods.

——cunctique fremebant
Cœlicolæ aſſenſu vario: ceu flamina prima
Cum deprenſa fremunt ſylvi, & cæca volutant
Murmura, venturos nautis ſuadentia ventos.
ÆN. x. 96.

——the gods divide,
And in mixt murmurs vote on either ſide:
So, pent in woods, at firſt with ſullen ſound
The wind low-murmuring rolls the foreſt round;
A dreadful ſignal to the naval train,
Of the loud ſtorms impending o'er the main.
PITT.

Our great countryman, who never borrows without ſuch improvements as give him all the merit of originality, has a beautiful paſſage founded on this ſimilitude. It is at the cloſe of Satan's noble ſpeech to his peers:

He ſcarce had finiſh'd, when ſuch murmur fill'd
Th' aſſembly, as when hollow rocks retain
The ſound of bluſt'ring winds, which all night long
Had rouſ'd the ſea, now with hoarſe cadence lull
Sea-faring men o'er watch'd, whoſe bark, by chance,
Or pinnance, anchors in a craggy bay
After the tempeſt. PAR. L. ii. 284.

This ſimile is truly Homeric, but in Homer's beſt manner. The ſcenery, into which the deſcription wanders, is highly picturesque, and, though ſomewhat digreſſive from the main purpoſe of the ſimile, yet is in perfect harmony with it.

The *violent action* of wind is cloſely connected with its ſound, and ſtill more ſtriking to the ſenſes. Homer aptly compares a fierce conflict, between the Greeks and Trojans, to the contention of two adverſe winds, rending a foreſt.

As on the hills, with Eurus, Notus ſtrives,
In fierce diſpute, to ſhake ſome thick-grown wood

Of

Of cornel, aſh, and beech; the wide-ſtretch'd boughs
Mingle with horrid noiſe, and, breaking, craſh:
So ruſh'd, amain, the ſons of Greece and Troy,
To mutual ſlaughter. IL. xvi. 765.

This ſimile is adopted by Virgil in ſome very fine lines, in which, however, the application is leſs happy than in Homer's. He is deſcribing Æneas aſſailed by the pathetic entreaties of Dido, but withſtanding all their force:

Ac velut annoſo validam cum robore quercum
Alpini Boreæ nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter ſe certant; it ſtridor, & alte
Conſternunt terram concuſſo ſtipite frondes:
Ipſa hæret ſcopulis; & quantum vertice ad auras
Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
Haud ſecus aſſiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, & magno perſentit pectore curas.
Mens immota manet; lacrymæ volvuntur inanes. ÆN. iv. 441.

As when the winds their airy quarrels try,
Joſtling from every quarter of the ſky;
This way and that the mountain-oak they bend,
His bows they ſhatter, and his branches rend;
With leaves, with falling maſt, they ſpread the ground.
The hollow vallies echo to the ſound:
Unmov'd, the royal plant their fury mocks,
Or, ſhaken, clings more cloſely to the rocks;
Far as he ſhoots his towering head on high,
So deep in earth his fix'd foundations lie:
No leſs a ſtorm the Trojan hero bears,
Thick meſſages and loud complaints he hears,
And bandy'd words ſtill beating on his ears.
Sighs, groans, and tears proclaim his inward pains,
But the firm purpoſe of his heart remains.
DRYDEN.

The action in the ſimile is ſurely too violent for a juſt reſemblance. Of this, the tranſlator ſeems to have been ſenſible, from the pains he has taken, even by hazarding ſomething of the ludicrous, to heighten the impreſſion of the wordy aſſault upon his hero.

The following compariſon, applied to the Greeks burſting into Troy, is ſomewhat different in its imagery, and better adapted to the occaſion:

Adverſi rupto quondam ceu turbine venti
Confligunt, Zephyruſque, Notuſque, & lætus Eois
Eurus equis: ſtridunt ſylvæ, ſævitque tridenti
Spumeus, atque imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo. ÆN. ii. 416.

Thus, when the rival winds their quarrel try,
Contending for the kingdom of the ſky;
South, eaſt, and weſt, on airy courſes borne;
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torne:
Then Nereus ſtrikes the deep, the billows riſe,
And mix'd with ooze and ſand, pollute the ſkies. DRYDEN.

Hector, dealing deſtruction among the Greeks, is, in the following paſſage, compared to a tempeſt:

As when the weſt-wind drives, with ſtormy guſt,
Clouds, by the ſouth compell'd, on ocean's face
Thick roll the ſwelling waves; while, daſh'd on high,
The foam is ſcatter'd by the ſounding blaſt;
So frequent fell the heads beneath the ſtroke
Of Hector. IL. xi. 305.

The point of compariſon here is very looſely ſtated; for though, in the application of the ſimile, the *number of the ſlain* is the only circumſtance noticed, which has no parallel but the *waves*, the real reſemblence conſiſts in the *force of Hector*, compared to a *whirlwind*, ſcattering the Greeks like foam. But this is a negligence, or inaccuracy, very frequent in the Grecian bard. Virgil, in a very ſpirited imitation of this ſimile, has applied it with more correctneſs:

Ac velut Edoni Boreæ cum ſpiritus alto
Inſonat Ægæo, ſequiturque ad littora fluctus,
Quâ venti incubuêre; fugam dant nubila cælo:
Sic Turnus, quacunque viam ſecat, agmina cedunt,
Converſæque ruunt acies. ÆN. xii. 365.

As when loud Boreas, with his bluſt'ring train,
Stoops from above, incumbent on the main;
Where'er he flies, he drives the rack before,
And rolls the billows on the Ægean ſhore;
So, where reſiſtleſs Turnus takes his courſe,
The ſcattered ſquadrons bend before his force.
DRYDEN.

The ſame poet finely illuſtrates the ſpeed of a courſer, by a compariſon with the north wind:

Qualis Hyperboreis Aquilo cum denſus ab oris
Incubuit, Scythiæque hyemes atque arida differt
Nubila: tum ſegetes altæ campique natantes
Lenibus horreſcunt flabris, ſummæque ſonorem
Dant ſylvæ, longique urgent ad litora fluctus:
Ille volat, ſimul arva fuga, ſimul æquora verrens. GEORG. iii. 196.

Like Boreas in his race, when ruſhing forth,
He ſweeps the ſkies, and clears the cloudy north:
The waving harveſt bends beneath his blaſt;
The foreſt ſhakes, the groves their honours caſt;
He flies aloft, and, with impetuous roar,
Purſues the foaming ſurges to the ſhore.
DRYDEN.

In any deſcription of *action*, applied as a ſimilitude, the principal point of compariſon may be either taken from the *thing acting*, or that *acted upon*: both, indeed, ought to have their parallels in the real ſcene; but, generally, one is the leading, and the other, the ſubordinate figure in the piece. In moſt of thoſe derived from the action of the wind, which are quoted above, its *power* is the main circumſtance, though expreſſed by different effects. There are others, hereafter to be produced, in which the *effects* are meant to be brought to view, more than the *cauſe*: ſuch are eſpecially thoſe in which the various appearances of a ſtorm at ſea are minutely painted.

J. A.

[*To be continued.*]

REMARKS ON MR. PAINE'S PAMPHLET ON THE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE pamphlet of Mr. Paine, entitled the Fall of the Engliſh Syſtem of Finance, having attracted general notice, a few remarks upon it may deſerve a place in your admired Magazine.

Through the whole courſe of this work, in which the author aſſures us, that the coin of the kingdom is rapidly diminiſhing; he ſeems to ſpeak of the precious metals and of wealth as ſynonimous terms; to infer that a nation which poſſeſſes but little of the former, cannot have much of the latter; and, that receiving taxes in paper, and paying the intereſt of the funds in paper, is all a bubble.

There can be no doubt, that gold and ſilver coin is wealth, but it is equally clear, that is but a very ſmall part of the wealth of any nation; probably, not more than one fiftieth part of the wealth of England, which has lately been calculated to amount to between twelve and thirteen hundred millions; while the current coin has been eſtimated at between twenty and thirty millions; admitting the medium of theſe two calculations to be near the truth, the one will be exactly one fiftieth part of the other. Now, ſuppoſing an individual, or a nation, to loſe completely a fiftieth part of all the property either of them poſſeſſed, let the loſs be either in coin or any other valuable commodity (excluſive of the article of food); the poverty or diſtreſſes they would feel, would not be very great; it would, indeed, be ſome temporary inconvenience, but no more; to which the individual, or the nation, would ſoon accommodate their habits.

Adam Smith has, with great propriety, compared the coin of a kingdom to the highways through it; Neither of them, ſays he, produce any thing; on the contrary, they are both to be kept in repair at a certain expence; but they greatly facilitate the conveyance from one place to another, and from one perſon to another, of whatever the land has produced by agriculture, or what active capital has produced by manufactures and commerce. Paper money, continues he, has the ſame effect, that a waggon-way, could it be formed through the air, would have on the highways, it would admit of their being all changed into corn-fields, and producing food for man, inſtead of tranſmitting what was produced by the neighbouring grounds from one place to another; in the ſame manner, a well ſecured paper money has enabled a very conſiderable part of the bullion which the exchange of property formerly required, to be ſent to foreign nations, and exchanged for the raw materials of our manufactures, whereby it is converted into a productive tranſfer of other property, from one hand to another.

One of Mr. Paine's objections to paper money is, that it pulls down the value of gold and ſilver, in thoſe countries where it has obtained moſt circulation; and that in England thoſe metals are not of ſo much value, as where paper money is not in uſe.—If this were the fact, I apprehend, that almoſt all our gold and ſilver would long ago have been carried away by foreigners, in preference to our manufactures; but we know to a certainty, that Spain and Portugal, the countries where paper money is but little uſed, are conſtantly taking our manufactures, and ſending us their gold and ſilver, which of courſe muſt be lower in value with them, as much as the amount of the freight and inſurance from thence to this country. Some part of theſe metals are generally employed in our manufactures, and the ſurplus exported to the Eaſt-Indies and China, where they are ſtill higher in value than they are here.—I do not mean to aſſert, that the precious metals flow in this courſe from South-America to the Eaſt-Indies at preſent, but that a conſiderable quantity of them do ſo, in moſt years of peace. Our author does not apprehend

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ſo much danger from the funded debt, as from the immenſe quantity of Bank-notes, which he aſſerts, have been manufactured and introduced into circulation for the uſe of government. Theſe he has multiplied to the ſum of ſixty millions, for which he has produced certain data, which do not prove, to my mind, that there is a ſixth part of that ſum in circulation. But, whatever that ſum may be, it is certain, that it is no more than the exchange of property admits to be made in paper of ſome denomination, otherwiſe it would flow into the Bank, and be exchanged for caſh. I agree with him, that if all the holders of bank-notes were to call for their money in one day, they could not obtain it; but this is no more a proof of the inſolvency of the bank, than a merchant not being able to pay all his acceptances in one day, is a proof that he cannot pay them all in proper time, and have a large fortune left; this would be a ſtoppage, indeed, which might impeach his credit, and produce examination, but there might or there might not be inſolvency.

To ſupport the idea of there being ſixty millions of banks notes in circulation, he aſſerts, that England requires eighty millions of caſh or paper money to tranſact her buſineſs; that there is but twenty millions in gold and ſilver, therefore, the remaining medium muſt be in bank notes, but there he chooſes to forget the large amount of merchant's draughts, in which almoſt all the commerce of the nation is carried on, the amount of which, in conſtant circulation, I apprehend, far exceeds the amount both of the gold and ſilver, and the bank notes.

The property of the bank conſiſts in a quantity of the precious metals coined and uncoined, of ſecurities from individuals for bills diſcounted, and of ſecurities from government. The quantity of the precious metals in their poſſeſſion is not known to the public; whatever its amount may be, it is a part of capital entirely unproductive, and probably does not amount to a great many millions.—The ſecurities from individuals amount to a very large ſum at preſent, although the aſſiſtance formerly given by the bank to commerce is very much contracted; but the principal part of the property of the bank muſt conſiſt of their ſtock in the funds, and other government ſecurities, for which they receive an intereſt, and for which they have the ſame ſecurity, that all the other creditors of government poſſeſs, no more, viz. the good faith of the nation, pledged in the moſt ſolemn manner, for the due payment of the intereſt, but not for the payment of the principal, which they can only obtain by ſelling their ſtock in the markets as other proprietors do. Admitting for a moment, that the loſs on that ſale was very conſiderable, ſtill it would not affect the creditors of the bank, or the holders of their notes, until it had ſwallowed the whole capital which the proprietors of bank ſtock have advanced to carry on their buſineſs as joint traders, amounting to about twelve millions, a ſum not much inferior to the whole money which they have advanced to government.

The national debt I conſider to be a claim, which the holders of ſtock have upon the whole property of the nation, for the intereſt of the money which has been advanced to its government, and for which intereſt, all the produce of the permanent taxes are pledged to them in preference to any other ſervices. If they prove efficient, the amount will be upwards of ſeventeen millions, beſides the produce of the land and malt taxes voted annually, which will make the whole about twenty millions ſterling.

The demands upon this ſum conſiſt, firſt, of the intereſt of the national debt; and ſecondly, of the expence of the peace eſtabliſhment. Admitting the war to be brought to a termination at the end of this campaign, the amount of the debt cannot be much leſs than four hundred millions, when all the expences are funded; the intereſt at three per cent. would be twelve millions per ann.; but as part of the debt bears four, and part five per cent. the whole intereſt muſt amount to twelve millions and a half: it would be uſeleſs to be very exact in numbers, when they are changing every day. The amount of the peace eſtabliſhment is ſtill to be added; and, I fear, it cannot be eſtimated at leſs than ſeven millions and a half, which would make the annual outgoing equal to the income, without leaving any thing to be applied to the reduction of the debt during a peace; a ſubject often much dwelt upon in theory, but never much proved by practice—the liquidation of the debt in the laſt ten years' peace, not having equalled even a moiety of this year's expences of the war.

The amount of the peace eſtabliſhment, however, will always depend very much upon the talents and integrity, or the extravagance and diſhoneſty, of thoſe who

keep

have the direction of it, and a virtuous adminiſtration will be able to apply a pretty large ſum annually to the reduction of the debt.

Writers on political economy, ſome years ago, have eſtimated the property of the nation at one thouſand millions; in the laſt ſeſſions of parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer valued the landed property as high as ſeven hundred millions, and the perſonal property as high as ſix hundred millions, making together, a capital of thirteen hundred millions. It cannot be ſuppoſed, that he would ſtate the loweſt eſtimate; but admitting that the former ones of one thouſand millions were not over-rated, the increaſe of manufactures and commerce, as well as the riſe in the rent of land, have been ſo great, during the laſt peace, that the preſent capital of the nation cannot be leſs than twelve hundred millions, upon which there is charged a debt of about four hundred millions.

The income ariſing from this capital of twelve hundred millions, may be eſtimated at about five per cent; the land produces ſomething leſs, and the perſonality, on the whole, ſomething more; taking them together at that rate, the income would amount to ſixty millions, ariſing from capital.

There is alſo a large income to be added, which does not ariſe out of capital; ſuch as annuitants under government, placemen, penſioners, &c. the army and navy; in ſhort, all thoſe who receive the twenty millions of taxes annually amongſt them, and expend it in the kingdom.—There are, beſides theſe, the profeſſions of the church, law, and phyſic, as well as all the labourers, manufacturers, and artizans, every one of whom, according to the income they expend, muſt pay the taxes on conſumption, and thereby contribute, according to their abilities, towards the ſupport of the ſtate.

Perhaps, it would not be too high a calculation of all the income of theſe claſſes, if it were eſtimated at ſixty millions, conſidering the produce of the taxes ſupply one-third of that ſum; but taking it at fifty millions, it makes one hundred and ten millions of income, added to the ſixty millions ariſing from capital. If a conjecture may be allowed, where my limits will not admit of proofs, I ſhould ſay, that out of that ſum there is ſaved, by the accumulation of individuals, during every year of peace, at leaſt ten millions, which is added to the productive capital employed in commerce, until a war breaks out; when it is withdrawn from commerce to be ſupplied to the expences of war, from whence it returns no more. The remaining income of one hundred millions, I conſider to be expended annually, for the ſupport of individuals, out of which expenditure, there is collected, by taxes on conſumption (with the addition of the land-tax) twenty millions, or exactly four ſhillings in the pound, which, though a heavy burthen on all claſſes of people, is far from making the proſpect ſo ruinous as Mr. Paine would wiſh to eſtabliſh.

Although my ſentiments differ ſo much from thoſe of the author of the "Decline, &c." yet no man can condemn the war more than I do. It appears from the correſpondence of Lord Grenville with the French miniſter, in the beginning of the year 1793, that it might have been avoided with honour, and therefore ſhould have been avoided. At the end of every campaign, the object of it appears more difficult to attain, and the ſituation of the allies more diſaſtrous, though we have ſuffered the leaſt; therefore, the ſooner it is ended, the better it will be ended.

Its conſequences reſpecting ourſelves are ſhortly theſe:—While it continues, the productive capital of the nation will every year be diminiſhed at the rate of twenty millions, and the debt encreaſed as much; to pay the intereſt of the additional debt, new taxes muſt be added to the preſent ones, to the amount of one million per annum; while our ability to pay them is diminiſhing, by twenty millions per annum being withdrawn from the productive employment of commerce, to the deſtructive game of war, at which all that we can win is a barren tract, in an unhealthy climate, which may ſerve for a Gazette Extraordinary, and for a burying place, to ſilence the complaints of our brave defenders.

Liverpool, July 28. T. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

PERMIT me, ſir, to preſent you with an abridged tranſlation of a moſt intereſting and valuable Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for the year 1794, drawn up in 1795, by an able and learned man, whoſe reputation is not confined to his native country.

Although

Although I have endeavoured to tranſlate LALAND'S entertaining narrative with care and fidelity, I yet deem it proper to accompany ſome terms of art with the original French. I have alſo found it neceſſary to abridge the paper which contains thirty-four and a half 8vo pages. in the original, in order to procure it admiſſion into your entertaining and inſtructive Miſcellany; but I have in no caſe omitted any thing that appeared to me to be of importance. You will, doubtleſs, be aware that nothing of this kind has yet appeared in the Engliſh language. Your very humble ſervant,

London, July 2, 1796. VIATOR.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY FOR 1794, BY JEROME LALANDE, ASTRONOMER TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The citizen Meſſier did not diſcover any new comets during the preceding year; but although no remarkable *phenomena* of this kind have occurred, there are a great number of obſervations and uſeful labours worthy of mention; and we have experienced loſſes which muſt neceſſarily excite the regret of thoſe who are intereſted in the progreſs of aſtronomy.

I am often aſked the following queſtion: Are we to have any eclipſes this year? People in general are ignorant that lunar eclipſes are of very little importance to aſtronomy, on account of the ſmall degree of preciſion of which our obſervations are ſuſceptible, and that the eclipſes of the ſun are leſs important, and leſs exact, than thoſe of the principal ſtars.

There has only been one eclipſe of the ſun, and that of little conſequence, in the courſe of the laſt twelve months; but there have been ſeveral eclipſes of the ſtars. The eclipſe of the ſun occurred on the 12th Pluvoiſe (31ſt January); we did not ſee it at Paris, but it was obſerved at Toulouſe, by citizen Darquier, and at Montauban, by citizen Duc la Chapelle. I have diſcovered that the true time of the conjunction calculated for Paris, was 11° 30′ 25″. Ever ſince 1752, it has been my conſtant habit to calculate eclipſes as ſoon as they occurred, which was not cuſtomary before my time, on account of the extreme length of the proceſs. During nearly a whole century we had the calculations of two eclipſes only inſerted in the Memoirs of the academy (in the volumes publiſhed in 1744 and 1755). I have been induced to this from the facility of the operation, in conſequence of the diſcovery of a mode for ſimplifying it; and in the courſe of the laſt obſervation, after 40 years' practice, I was enabled to avoid no leſs than ſix diſtinct operations; in ſhort, I have reduced the labour in ſuch a manner, as to be able to calculate the conjunction in an hour and a half. Citizen Delambre, in a Memoir on the equation of time, has proved, that Lacaille, Maſkelyne, and myſelf, or rather that all the aſtronomers along with us, have been led into an error, reſpecting the admiſſion of the ſecond part of the *nutation* in the calculation of the equation of time, and in *(reduſant à l'Equateur)* confining to the equator the ſmall equations of the ſun. (*Aſtronomie, art.* 971.)

But ſomething very remarkable and important has occurred in the courſe of 1794, which, perhaps, was never known before; this is no leſs than ten eclipſes of the ſtars of the firſt magnitude, Aldebaran and Regulus; all of which were viſible at Paris within the ſpace of about thirteen months; ſeveral of them have been obſerved with great accuracy; and among others, that of the 18th *Frimaire* (November 8th) by citizen Meſſier. Some of theſe eclipſes have been alſo noticed at Marſeilles, by citizen Tulis; at Toulouſe, by citizen Darquiér; at Montauban, by citizen Duc la Chapelle; I have calculated them all, and they will afford ample means of compariſon for the better verification of the longitudes of the places where they have been obſerved; they will alſo tend to make us more intimately acquainted with the figure of the earth, as M. Cagnoli has expreſsly demonſtrated in the *Journal des Savans* for 1792.

A more difficult and important achievment in aſtronomy ſtill remained to be attempted; this was an exact review of all the ſtarry heaven, and the determination, which I had firſt undertaken, in 1789, with my nephew, citizen Lefrançois, of the poſitions of 30,900 ſtars. This has been continued the whole of this year with equal zeal: we have already aſcertained more than 29,000, and the able practitioner who aſſiſts me, has diſplayed a degree of addreſs and preciſion of which I ſcarcely know any example. His wife, the *female citizen* Lefrançois, ſeconds the zeal of her huſband, by means both of her obſervations and calculations; two or three hundred are often the produce of one ſingle, cold, and laborious

laborious evening's toil. Mankind will be intereſted in learning, that, amidſt the convulſions that agitate Europe, immenſe labours are executed during the ſilence of the night, which will furniſh the means of preparing for future aſtronomers, a monument calculated to reſiſt the greateſt revolutions. The dangers with which we were ſurrounded, during nine months, did not interrupt our exertions; even then I conſoled myſelf with my ſtars, and was tempted to exclaim, with Horace:

"*Exegi monumentum ære perennius.*"

The firſt part of theſe obſervations has been inſerted in the Memoirs of the late Academy of Sciences for 1789 and 1790, which are, at preſent, printed, and will probably be very ſoon publiſhed. We are already certain that the real poſition of 130 ſtars are different from thoſe aſſigned to them; and we have 1500 of the fifth or ſixth claſs which have never been aſcertained before. Flamſteed, in his catalogue of 2800 ſtars, has only 1700 of the ſixth claſs and thoſe below it. This demonſtrates the importance of an exact ſurvey of the whole heavens, without which we ſhall never have any well-grounded expectation of making a conſiderable progreſs in aſtronomy.

The declination of eight principal ſtars, determined with great care, by means of excellent inſtruments, has been ſent me from England; and I have been pleaſed to find that our calculations have correſponded exactly in ſome caſes, and that in others the difference has only amounted to one or two ſeconds. I have added to theſe, the right aſcenſion of 139 northern ſtars, ſelected from the 8000 which we have from the pole to 45°, and which will furniſh the means of comparing the others.

At the National Obſervatory, the citizens Nouet and Perny continue to determine the declinations of the principal ſtars; they have already finiſhed 47, each of which has been viewed ſeveral times with a *circle* that multiplies the obſervations, ſo as to be preciſe to a ſingle ſecond, according to the method of Mayer, perfected by citizen Borda; a deſcription of this inſtrument may be found in the work, intitled, "*Expoſé des Opérations faites en France, pour la Jonction des Obſervatoires de Paris & de Greenwich, par M. M. Caſſini, Mechain, & Legendre*, 1791."

M. Zach, aſtronomer at Gotha, in Saxony, who is in poſſeſſion of a charming obſervatory, and one of Ramſden's eight-feet teleſcopes *(d'une Lunette meredienne de 8 pieds, de Ramſden)* has at ſeveral different times, re-examined the right aſcenſions of 2800 ſtars of Flamſteed's Britiſh catalogue, and he himſelf is about to publiſh a more correct catalogue, with new tables of the aberrations and nutations, which are now printing, at the expence of *(Milord)* the Duke of Marlborough. This work will be exceedingly important to aſtronomers.

The oppoſition of Mars, on the 5th *Floreal* (24th April), preſented a remarkable ſpectacle to the public, and we diſcovered, with great ſatisfaction, that the errors in the table of this ſtar were very trifling.

On the evening of the 26th *Pluvoiſe* (24th February) a total eclipſe of the moon occurred, and thoſe who contract to light the lamps in Paris, having forgotten to conſult the almanac, the city was left in total darkneſs. The ſame thing happened on the 18th of March, 1793, and great confuſion enſued, on the breaking up of the various places of public amuſement.

The impreſſion of the Grand Collection of obſervations, during the 17th century, drawn up by citizen Pingré, is ſtill going forward. Notwithſtanding he is now 83 years of age, he perſeveres with his accuſtomed zeal, in labours ſo uſeful to the intereſts of aſtronomy. I hoped to have been able to announce the publication of the great work, by citizen Laplace, on the Celeſtial Attractions; we all know, it is to this able geometrician we are indebted for the lateſt and moſt brilliant diſcoveries of this kind—the cauſe of the accelerations of Jupiter and the moon.

The printers are ſtill buſied on Laperouſe's Voyage round the World; and the plates which are to accompany it are now working off. We have juſt heard of the death of captain d'Entrecaſteaux, who went partly in ſearch of him, and partly to complete his enterprize, by circumnavigating New Holland. This deſign has not been completely executed, but much knowledge, and that too highly important to geography, has been acquired.

Citizen Delambre, one of the beſt aſtronomers now living, is employed in adapting citizen Laplace's method of calculation to all the planets, which has already ſucceeded ſo admirably in reſpect to Jupiter and Saturn. He is alſo entruſted with a new admeaſurement of the circumference of the globe, and the diſcovery

covery of a certain ſtandard for French meaſurements. He is in poſſeſſion of all the new inſtruments, which were executed under the inſpection of Borda, Lavoiſier, and Lenoir, in the courſe of laſt year, with a degree of genius and preciſion which will ſurpaſs thoſe formerly conſtructed in England, when Ramſden, the optician, and General Roy, wiſhed to leave France behind in this ſpecies of attainment.

The citizen Darquier, who has fitted up an obſervatory at Toulouſe, and already publiſhed two volumes of Remarks, continues his labours with unremitting zeal. This able aſtronomer is ſo ſituated as to be able to contemplate the ſtars at thoſe times when we are prevented, by bad weather, both at London and Paris, from having even a glimpſe of them.

The obſervatory built at Toulouſe by Garipuy, has been entruſted to the care of citizen Vidal, who is a man of talents.

Citizen Duc-la-Chapelle, who has cauſed an Obſervatory to be erected at Montauban, a place enjoying a ſerene ſky, which enables him to obſerve Mercury at the meridian, when he is not viſible to us at Paris, continues to tranſmit intereſting obſervations to me. His zeal and aſſiduity, added to the uſe he makes of his fortune, at an age when other young men think only of their pleaſures, are exceedingly edifying. The citizens S. Jacques and Thulis, directors of the Naval Obſervatory at Marſeilles, have alſo communicated their remarks; they have obſerved ſeveral eclipſes of the ſtars, which we could not diſcover here.

The tables of logarithms, of which Jombert and Callet gave an 8vo edition, in 1783, being now ſcarce, Firmin Didot, a diſtinguiſhed printer, aſſiſted by Callet, profeſſor of mathematics, is publiſhing a new edition, at the expence of the Republic. As a ſufficient quantity of type has been procured from the National foundry, all the *forms* have been preſerved, and they are carefully ſoldered underneath, to prevent accidents, while in the preſs.

The committee of public inſtruction belonging to the National Convention, intereſts itſelf greatly in the progreſs of aſtronomy, and the organization of the obſervatories of the Republic. Thoſe of Marſeilles, Toulouſe, Montauban, Montpellier, Bourdeaux, Breſt, Strafburg, Lyons, and that which I have cauſed to be built at Bourg-en-Breſſe, will be rendered highly uſeful, through the attention of this committee, and eſpecially of citizen Lakanal, who has proved himſelf the friend of aſtronomers. He had before merited the eſteem of the learned, by the benefits he conferred on the *late* academy of ſciences, which he ſupported and defended, and which he will, perhaps, have the ſatisfaction of reſtoring, ſo as to add to the glory of France, and the happineſs of mankind.

The office of conſultation, charged with the taſk of diſtributing a hundred thouſand crowns, by way of recompence to artiſts, has diſtinguiſhed the citizens Carochez, Fortin, Lenoir Hautpois; the citizens Grateloup, and Patois who have made improvements in the achromatic teleſcopes, have alſo been rewarded for their labours.

The Lyceum of Arts, although unprovided with pecuniary reſources, has contributed to the general emulation, by conferring crowns and medals on learned men and diſtinguiſhed artiſts, in the preſence of crowded and brilliant aſſemblies; among thoſe noticed by it are, Carochez, Fortin, Lenoir, and the *female* citizen Le François, who has calculated 300 pages of the horary tables for the marine.

The citizen Callon, a deputy to the Convention, has formed a Complete National Muſeum of Geography, under the auſpices of the Republic, and employed the citizens Mechain, Laplace, Delambre, Goſſelin, Roſilly, &c. to ſuperintend it. Beſides a continuation of the labours about the meridian, he has taken the neceſſary meaſures to procure a variety of knowledge reſpecting Aſia, and to perfect Geography in all its branches; a circumſtance far from being unconnected with aſtronomy. This treaſure is to be enriched with the charming collection of ancient and modern charts, both French and foreign, left by Danville, which is at preſent depoſited at the *late* office for foreign affairs at Verſailles. Citizen Teſſier, in whoſe cuſtody it is, is employed in drawing up a catalogue, and he has already enumerated 7000 articles.

Citizen Perney, *pro tempore* director of the obſervatory of the Republic, has publiſhed a report, delivered at the Lyceum, reſpecting the univerſal inſtrument of citizen Hautpois, which has been purchaſed for 10,000 livres, for the Obſervatory.

Our communications with foreign countries have been ſuſpended by the war; but by means of the neutral ſtates, and more eſpecially by the zeal of M. Zach, I have been enabled to procure

Herſchel's obſervations relative to Venus and Saturn, and Miſs Caroline Herſchel's account of a new comet, being the ſixth ſhe has diſcovered; this, however, was ſeen at Paris, by citizen Meſſier, on the 17th of September.

P. Piazzi, an aſtronomer of Palermo, in Sicily, has publiſhed the deſcription of a ſuperb inſtrument, a circle of five feet diameter, conſtructed by Ramſden, and alſo an account of the obſervations made with it. Theſe are contained in a volume in folio, entitled: "*Della ſpecola aſtronomica de' regi ſtudi di Palermo, libri quatro de' Giuſeppe Piazzi, C. R. regio profeſſore d'Aſtronomia, &c.*" In this important work, we find the exact latitude of the Obſervatory of Palermo to be 38° 6′ 44″; and its longitude 44′ 3″ eaſt of Paris. One is ſurpriſed to diſcover in this work, that, in a country lying ſo far to the ſouthward, the ſky, ſo ſerene and agreeable to mankind, ſhould be but little favourable to the aſtronomer, during eight months in the year. Citizen Dangos, who has reſided a long time at Malta, which is in latitude 36°, has made a ſimilar remark reſpecting it.

The aſtronomers of Milan have finiſhed the triangles for their grand meridian as far as Genoa, and meaſured the baſe; but they have not as yet received the large ſector, with which they hope to be able to meaſure the celeſtial arc.

Doctor Slop, aſtronomer at Piſa, has continued his obſervations from 1782 to 1786, with the calculations dependent on them; and M. Klügel, profeſſor at Halle, has publiſhed in the Memoirs of the academy of Gottingen, ſome enquiries relative to the *perturbations* of planets. Mr. Wurm, of Nurtingen, in Wirtemburg, has entered into a laborious examination of the diameters of planets, a ſubject relative to which there is much uncertainty: for example, the diameter of Saturn is 11″ according to M. Bugges, 13″ according to M. Zach, and 20″ according to Herſchel.

M. Barry, aſtronomer, at Manheim, has, until of late, carried on his obſervations with zeal and aſſiduity; but the bombs and bullets of the French army have nine different times ſtruck the obſervatory, which is one of the moſt remarkable and elevated objects belonging to that city: on this account the inſtruments were all diſmounted, and ſent beyond the mountains of Suabia.

The revolution at Geneva, in 1794, has not interfered, in the leaſt, with the labours of its obſervatory; Marcus Auguſtus Pictet Turtin (born on the 23d July, 1752), who is entruſted with the ſuperintendence, hopes to render it ſerviceable to the cauſe of aſtronomy, and he has come to Paris, expreſsly for the purpoſe of procuring new inſtruments.

The profeſſors Tralles, of Berne, and Haſſler, have meaſured triangles and baſes at Arau, in the canton of Soleure, in order to connect the chart of the cantons of Berne, Baſle, and Soleure, with that of France. From their obſervations, we learn, that the latitude of the ſteeple of Berne is 46° 56′ 55″; and that it is ſituated 20′ 25″ to the eaſt of Paris.

M. Schroeder has conſtructed a 25-feet teleſcope at Lilienthal, near Bremen, which equals his expectations; and M. Schrader, of Kiel, in Holſtein, another of 26 feet. M. de Hahn, an opulent individual of Mecklenburg, has received a 20 feet teleſcope from Mr. Herſchel, of a ſuperior quality, which he has fixed at his houſe, at Kemplin, near Hamburgh; the ſmall mirror is omitted, according to Herſchel's method; this was propoſed in France, ſo early as 1728, by Lemaire. See, "*Recueil des Machines approuvées par l'Académie.*" TOM. VI.

M. Bode, the celebrated aſtronomer of Berlin, who publiſhes an ephemeris annually, has juſt added a ſupplementary volume, which is ſaid to contain obſervations of conſiderable importance: this circumſtance has induced me to ſtudy German, and alſo to requeſt, that a profeſſor of that language may be added to the eſtabliſhment of the college of France.

The obſervations of P. Fixlmillner, from 1776 to 1791, have lately appeared, under the title of "*Acta Aſtronomica Cre-*" "*miſanenſia,*" but we have loſt the author. Placidus Fixlmillner was born May 29, 1721, at the caſtle of Achleuthe, near the abbey of Benedictines, at Cremſmunſter, in Auſtria. He ſtudied philoſophy at Saltzburgh, in 1735, and became attached to mathematics; but on his entering into the order of Benedictines, he was diverted for ſeveral years from his favourite purſuits, by theology and canon law. Luckily, however, in 1761, being then in his 40th year, he was permitted to cultivate aſtronomy, on account of the tranſit of Venus acroſs the ſun: alone, and buried in the ſolitude of a remote province, at a diſtance from cities, academies, and the learned; or, in other words, from all objects which ſuſtain courage, and excite emulation

emulation, this amiable man dedicated his life to the moſt abſtruſe parts of the ſcience. He was very ſerviceable to me when I publiſhed my tables of Mercury, and was one of the firſt who calculated the orbit of the planet Herſchel, for which he alſo conſtructed tables. The various orders of friars, hitherto uſeleſs to mankind, have an opportunity, in thoſe countries where they are ſtill permitted to exiſt, to be of ſome little ſervice to the world, by following the noble example of the convent of Cremſmunſter.

Aſtronomy has experienced other loſſes, during the preſent year; in particular, we have reaſon to regret Bailly, Du Sejour, and Saron. On the 14th *Brumaire* (14th Nov.) died the citizen Flecheux, author of an ingenious planiſphere, and of a geocylic machine *(Machine Géocylique)* for repreſenting the parallelism of the earth's axis: he was 55 years old. On the 21ſt *Brumaire* (11th November) periſhed Silvain Bailly, whoſe *éloge* I have already publiſhed. On the 3d *Nivoſe* (23d December) Philip Leſne, my relation and pupil, died of a diſeaſe contracted while ſerving his country, in the marſhes of *La Vendée*. His death is a great loſs to aſtronomy. On the 8th *Nivoſe* (28th December) P. M. T. Lebrun ſuffered on a public ſcaffold. He lived for ſome time at the obſervatory, but he ſoon embarked in other purſuits, and roſe to the head of the Foreign department. He, however, brought up his younger brother, Achilles Tondu, to aſtronomy; in conſequence of which he accompanied the ambaſſador, Choiſeul Gouffier, to Conſtantinople, and died there, in 1787, only 28 years of age, after having made a variety of remarks extremely uſeful to geographers, reſpecting the country as far as the mouth of the canal that communicates with the Black Sea. The Turks would not permit the French to make obſervations at Trebiſonde, and Sinope; the Engliſh and Ruſſians alſo oppoſed this plan: beſides this, we about the ſame time loſt the two beſt-informed muſſulmans belonging to the whole empire One of them was the Viſir Halib-Pacha, decollated at Tenedos. He had formed a ſchool for the artillery and engineers, and cauſed our elementary treatiſes to be tranſlated for their inſtruction. The other was the Vice-Admiral Capitana-Bey, whoſe head was ſtruck off in October 1787; he was in poſſeſſion of excellent inſtruments, and had publiſhed my Abridgement of Aſtronomy in his vernacular tongue. Since the death of Tondu, M. Jumelin, a phyſician, M. Chevalier, and M. Racord, a pilot on board a French brig, have made a few obſervations at Conſtantinople; but in order to fix, pretty nearly, the exact poſition of the eaſtern part of the Black Sea, at the ſame time with the ſouth of the Caſpian, citizen Beauchamp has been ſent into Perſia, at my ſolicitation, and he has been appointed conſul at Maſcate, in Arabia, which will enable him to furniſh us with ſtill more important materials.

On the 7th *Ventoſe* (25th of February) was executed the *ci-devant* Baron de Marivetz, who had been employed in a work, called "*La Phyſique du Monde*," publiſhed between 1780 and 1787, in 7 vols. 4to. His youth was ſpent amidſt the diſſipations of a court, and he had not applied himſelf to literature until a period of life, when old habits are renounced with great difficulty. Vols. II. and III. are dedicated to aſtronomy.

Citizen Saron, in his 64th year, fell alſo a victim to that tribunal of blood, which ſpared neither ſcience nor virtue. His ſole crime appears to have been, the poſſeſſion of a large fortune; in addition to this, he was formerly firſt preſident of the late parliament of Paris. He was received into the Academy, in 1779, and was extremely uſeful to us, more eſpecially in the calculation of comets; all thoſe obſerved for ſeveral years, were calculated by him, and that, too, with a moſt aſtoniſhing facility. He procured inſtruments at a great expence, and lent them to men of ſcience, with an exemplary generoſity.

To the other loſſes ſuſtained during a tyranny of nine months, I may fairly add that of Lavoiſier, who periſhed on the 19th *Floreal* (May 8th), and Wallo, who fell on the ninth *Thermidor* (July 27th).

We have alſo to regret M. Niewland, of Leyden, who had compoſed an intereſting work on Nautical Aſtronomy, which the Dutch ſtood in great need of, as this branch of ſcience is too much neglected in their country. He had ſpent a whole ſummer in the grand obſervatory belonging to M. Zach, at Gotha, and we expected great things from his zeal and ſkill.

The laſt misfortune of this kind, in the courſe of 1794, was in the perſon of citizen Achilles Peter Dionis du Sejour, of the *ci-devant* Academy of Sciences, the Academies of London, Stockholm,

and Gottingen, and councellor of the great chamber of the late parliament of Paris. He was born in this capital, January 11th, 1734, and ſtudied at the college of Jeſuits, from 1743 to 1750. He was admitted in the Academy as an aſſociate in 1765, at which time, his brethren in the parliament pretended he could only ſit as an honorary member; but he deſpiſed the ſuggeſtions of vanity, and deemed himſelf honoured by belonging to a body of learned men, under any denomination

On this occaſion, he undertook a ſeries of labours, which he followed up during thirty years, with equal aſſiduity and ſucceſs; this was the application of the algebraic analyſis to all the branches of aſtronomy, and eſpecially to eclipſes. Aſtronomers have always neglected analyſes too much; the obſervations and calculations neceſſary to produce reſults, demanding ſo much time, that they would have little or no leiſure for abſtract ſpeculations. Du Sejour is the firſt who addicted himſelf entirely to this branch of ſcience, and he made an important application of it, in determining the longitudes of a great number of towns by means of the eclipſes of 1764 and 1769.

In conſequence of a Memoir, written by me, reſpecting the comets which had affrighted all France in 1773, he drew up a Treatiſe on this ſubject. He publiſhed it in 1775, and exhibited a mode of calculating the orbit of a comet, by means of three obſervations; this is one of the moſt difficult problems in aſtronomy. In this work, he demonſtrated, how difficult it was to conceive the encounter of a comet with the earth, in the order of probabilities, or even in *poſſibilities*—for he went ſo far as that. I know that ſuch an aſſertion ought to be accompanied by reſtrictions, but it was neceſſary to diſpel terror, and nothing could be more uſeful than a publication of this kind, in order to comfort the public.

The diſappearance of Saturn's ring, which happens once every fifteen years, induced Du Sejour to publiſh a volume in 8vo, in 1776, on this ſubject. In 1786 and 1789, he completed two large 4to volumes of his works, under the title of "*Traité Analytique des Mouvemens apparens des Corps céleſtes.*"

It was in the midſt of labours ſuch as theſe, notwithſtanding every appearance of a robuſt conſtitution, that he was attacked by a malignant fever, which his conſtant uneaſineſs ſince the death of citizen Freteau, rendered more dangerous. He died on the 5th *Fructidor* (22d Aug.) in the 60th year of his age, at his country houſe, at Angerville, near Fontainbleau, which had formerly belonged to the famous Lord Bolingbroke.

His ſimplicity was correſpondent to his learning and virtues, for there was nothing in his dreſs or manners, that announced the poſſeſſion of great knowledge, an exalted ſituation, or a large fortune.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE letters of your correſpondents A. SEARCH and NO CONJURER, revived ſome early impreſſions made on my mind, in the courſe of my youthful ſtudies; and I was excited to re-examine the difficulties, which I had encountered in a ſcience, in the endeavour to obtain the comprehenſion of a mode of reaſoning, by which ſuch wonders are ſaid to be performed.

In the courſe of this purſuit, Mr. FREND's Algebra was lately put into my hands; and I found myſelf in the ſituation of thoſe perſons, whom he deſcribes in his preface, as having waded "through a few chapters of Maclaurin's "Algebra; but frightened, and with "good reaſon, at Cardan's Rule," and, conſequently, unable to proceed farther in that part of my mathematical ſtudies. There was no great difficulty, indeed, in comprehending Cardan's proceſs: but when I came to the application of it to practice, I do not know whether it ſucceeded once in the equations which I formed at random; and I was told by the initiated, that it would not do unleſs two impoſſible roots were in the equation: how to make theſe impoſſible roots, or to diſcover whether they were in any propoſed equation, I was totally at a loſs.

As the rule was demonſtrated to me, x was made equal to $a+b$ and then I was told, that as only one ſuppoſition had been, another might be made, namely, that $3ab$ might be equal to q. Mr. Frend denies this, and ſays, that $3ab$ can be equal to q only in particular caſes; and brings as a proof, the equation $x^3+27x-28=0$, in which $x=1$, conſequently, $a+b=1$; and, therefore,

Mr.

Mr. Frend ſays, that, as a and b are both leſs than unity, $3ab$ cannot be equal to 27. If this is really the caſe, and I ſee no means of contradicting it, the adoption of Cardan's Rule muſt lead every one who depends upon it, into continual error, unleſs there is ſome method *pointed out* by Algebraiſts, which tells him, when he may apply the rule to a particular caſe, or when it fails. I have *heard*, indeed, that there muſt be two impoſſible roots in an equation, to bring it under Cardan's method: but the proceſs of finding them out, muſt make the rule very tedious and difficult of application

Again, Mr. Frend objects to the equation uſed in explaining Cardan's Rule, $a^3+b^3+r=0$, and calls it abſurd: for, ſays he, three numbers added together, cannot be equal to nothing. Doubtleſs, according to his poſition, which does not admit of negative numbers, the expreſſion is abſurd: but I ſhould be much obliged to ſome one of your correſpondents to inform me, what is the real uſe of theſe negative numbers; and whether, if equations can be ſolved without them, the ſuppoſition ſhould be admitted into a work of ſcience? In Mr. Frend's book, various equations are ſolved, without admitting them: the true ſolution is brought out by one root, when, according to the common mode, two roots appear; and the learner is to try which of them is the true one. If this method may be purſued throughout the whole of the ſcience, there ſeems to me to be ſomething gained by ſimplifying the principles; but, before I give up entirely the old mode, I ſhould like to be well informed, what loſs will be ſuſtained in the higher parts of algebra, by rejecting the negative quantity? for, to ſay the truth, it frequently puzzled me ſo much, that, though I can get through a quadratic equation, all beyond ſeems to me to be enveloped in impenetrable darkneſs and myſtery.

I remain, ſir, yours,

July 20, 1796. EXOTERICUS.

QUESTION XIII (No. IV.).—*Anſwered by J. F—r.*

The difference between the true and apparent level, is the difference between the earth's ſemi-diameter and the ſecant of an arc of its circumference, whoſe length is the given diſtance. The verſed ſines of circular arcs are as the ſquares of their chords; the verſed ſines of ſmall arcs are alſo nearly as the above-mentioned differences, and the arcs themſelves nearly as the chords: therefore, the abovementioned differences, when the arcs are ſmall, are as the ſquares of the arcs, *quam proximè*.

A mean of the principal meaſures of a degree of latitude, taken ſince 1736, by Maupertuis, Caſſini, Boſcowich, Maſon, and Dixon; Bouguer and de la Condamine, de la Caille, &c. in different parallels, gives 69.076947 Engliſh miles, or 5526.15576 chains; which multiplied by 1.003, being about half the ratio of the equatorial diameter to the axis, gives 5542.7 chains, for a mean degree of a great circle; whoſe radius will, conſequently, be 317579 chains. From hence, we have one chain=.649499 of a ſecond, the difference between whoſe natural ſecant and radius is = .(11)4957156; and this multiplied by 317579 gives .0000157429 of a chain, or .00124683 of an inch; from whence the derivation of the rule is eaſy.

The conſtruction of a table from theſe data, is too obvious for explanation. It might be calculated for every 100 chains as far as neceſſary; but, as the firſt differences of the terms would not be equal, it would be neceſſary, if conſiderable accuracy were required, to be prepared with a table of equations of ſecond difference conſtructed upon the common theorem for its interpolation; ſo that, upon the whole, it ſeems better to calculate it for any particular caſe, from Mr. Waddington's rule, which will be ſomewhat nearer the truth if we put 1247 for 124, and cut off ſix places inſtead of five. Or it will be the eaſieſt way of any, by uſing the number 125, which is nearer than Mr. Waddington's, and being = one-eight of 1000, therefore only cut off two figures, and divide by 8, or take the 800th part.

If we uſe logarithms, we ſhall get a rule which, I think, may be found ſomewhat ſhorter in its application, viz.

From double the logarithm of the diſtance in chains, ſubſtract 2.904193, *and the remainder will be the logarithm of the difference in inches between the apparent and true levels.*

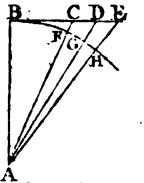
Either of the above rules, the laſt of which is neareſt the truth, will do till the arc becomes ſo large as to render the error of the firſt hypotheſis conſiderable, which will not be the caſe within the limits of any ordinary operation of this kind. Should it be neceſſary to aſcertain

tain this difference in a great diſtance, as for inſtance exceeding 20 miles; the beſt method will be to find the ſecant of the arc by the following analogy—Tabular radius : 251523000 : : tabular ſecant of the arc : ſecant required, - - - uſing a table of natural ſecants extending to 10 or 12 places, and ſubtracting from the ſecant thus found the before-mentioned radius 251523000, the remainder will be the difference of levels required in inches.—In this latter caſe, the following table will be found of ſome uſe for the reduction of chains into degrees, minutes, and ſeconds of a great circle:

		Degrees.
1 Chain	=	.000180416
2 . .	=	.000360833
3 . .	=	.000541249
4 . .	=	.000721666
5 . .	=	.000902082
6 . .	=	.001082498
7 . .	=	.001262915
8 . .	=	.001443331
9 . .	=	.001623748
10 . .	=	.001804164

The ſame anſwered by Mr. I. H.

Not having ever ſeen "Waddington's Land Surveyor's Companion," I am not able to enter into his method of drawing the rule given in his queſtion; but it appears to be obtained by ſuppoſing the earth's radius equal to 3968 miles; for then $\frac{80^2}{100}=64$, and $\frac{3968\times 2}{64} = 124$, which is Mr. Waddington's multiplier. But as the earth's diameter is now found to be 7958 miles, $\frac{7958}{64}=126$, which will be a nearer multiplier than 124, as may be tried from what follows.



Let A repreſent the earth's centre. A line equally diſtant from A, is called the line of true level; but the line of ſight BCDE is the apparent level; and the difference between them is evidently CF, DG, EH. By the 47th Euclid's 1ſt, $\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}=AC$, then AC—AF= CF, the difference required. Suppoſe BC=2 miles, the earth's radius = 3979, then $\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}-AF=.000502638\,82$, which multiplied by 5280=(Feet in one Mile) 2.6*393297 feet = 2 feet 7.847 inches. Whence, by the ſame rule, may any difference of the true and apparent level be obtained.

To make a table for a number of diſtances, being an Herculean taſk, which ſcarcely any of your correſpondents will go into, more eſpecially when it is done by that able mathematician, Doctor Hutton, in his uſeful Dictionary; and as many of your readers may not have an opportunity of conſulting that book, the following extract may be very uſeful.

Your's, &c.

I. H.

Diſtance, or BC.	Difference of Level, or CF.	Diſtance, or BC.	Difference of Level, or CF.	
Yards.	Inches.	Miles.	Ft.	In.
100	0.026	.25	0	½
200	0.103	.5	0	2
300	0.231	.75	0	4½
400	0.411	1.	0	8
500	0.643	2	2	8
600	0.925	3	6	0
700	1.260	4	10	7
800	1.645	5	16	7
900	2.081	6	23	11
1000	2.570	7	32	6
1100	3.110	8	42	6
1200	3.701	9	53	9
1300	4.344	10	66	4
1400	5.038	11	80	3
1500	5.784	12	95	7
1600	6.580	13	112	2
1700	7.425	14	130	1

QUESTION XIV (No. V).—*Anſwered by Mr. J. F——r.*

The length of the curve of the cycloid, which the nail deſcribes in each revolution of the wheel, being equal to 4 times the diameter of its generating circle; and the ſpace paſſed over by the coach in each revolution (the baſe of the cycloid) being equal to the circumference of the wheel;—we ſhall have 3.1416 : 7 : : 4 : 8.9126, &c. miles in an hour, for the mean velocity of the nail.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. Wm. Adam, of the Free School, Wooburn.

It is evident, that the nail in the coach wheel deſcribes a cycloid. Hence as 3.1415927 : 4 : : 7 miles : 8.912617 miles, the mean velocity of the nail required. See the article CYCLOID in Doctor Hutton's Dictionary.

ERRATA. In No. III, page 214, inſtead of Cor. 3 to the problem, ſubſtitute the following.

Cor. 3. If the equal ſides be conſtant, and the baſe vary, the locus of the point E will be a circle, whoſe centre is C: alſo the ſolid under AE, BE, and CE, will be conſtant.

I

In No. IV, page 305, col. ii, line 25, for $\frac{3n}{m-n}$ (m—n) read $\frac{3n}{n-m}$ (n—m.)

*** *The Eſſays by* I. W. *and* β CYONI *are deferred for want of room in this No.*—PALAMEDES *will pleaſe to obſerve, that there is no ſuperfluity in Queſtion XII, it being intended for a caſe, in which the balloon and two obſervers are* not *in the ſame vertical plane. When they are all in ſuch a plane, then indeed two obſervers are ſufficient; and this caſe has been reſolved elſewhere.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the Communications of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

LEBRUN,

ORIGINALLY known by the name of Pierre-Marie Tondu, was addicted in his early youth to aſtronomy, and remained at the Royal Obſervatory, under Caſſini, until 1778. He ſoon after became the editor of a newſpaper, celebrated for its early communication of foreign occurrences, and the diplomatic talents of its conductor.

Shortly after the revolution, he was introduced by the Briſſotins into the adminiſtration, and became miniſter for foreign affairs. In this ſituation, he diſplayed all the reſources of a ſubtle and intelligent mind, and had his agents in every court of Europe; in ſhort, he was deemed the moſt able man, in point of real buſineſs, in the whole council.

On the triumph of the Jacobins, he was obliged to conceal himſelf; and has often been known to ſlip, towards the evening, from his lurking place, diſguiſed under a black wig, and a ſhabby *ſurtout*, in order to procure ſuſtenance. As he was unprovided with a *civic-card*, he was not entitled to purchaſe bread. This circumſtance alſo ſubjected him to the interrogatories of every centinel, and to impriſonment in every guard-houſe he happened to paſs by. After living ſome time in conſtant danger, he was at length ſeized, confined, and tried.

He was born at Noyon, and decapitated at Paris in the 48th year of his age.

MARIVETZ,

A *ci-devant* courtier and baron, was author of *La Phyſique du Monde*, a work conſiſting of 7 vols. in 4to. He had been an officer in the houſehold of *Meſdames*, and was executed in the 73d year of his age, "as an accomplice of the tyrant Capet and his wife, and one who kept up a correſpondence with the enemies of the ſtate."

CLAVIERE

Was a native of Geneva, whence he was driven into exile, on the prevalence of the party he had oppoſed. While yet a private man, he attained great celebrity by his knowledge of the reſources and revenues of France, and was conſtantly conſulted by Mirabeau, who was indebted to him for much of his reputation. Being a leading member of the Jacobin Club, he was introduced to Louis XVI, and became miniſter of finance. On the overthrow of the Giroundiſts, he was arreſted, and prevented his public execution by ſuicide. He is ſaid to have been the author of the *aſſignats*, a plan which has changed the face of France, and ſeems likely to effect a total *change* in the whole European ſyſtem.

AUBERT DUBAYET,

A *revolutioniſt* in every ſenſe of the word; for, after aſſiſting in the troubles of his native country, he has been both officially and perſonally zealous to light up a new flame on the ſhores of the Archipelago. It is of the utmoſt importance for France, to induce the *Sublime Porte* to declare againſt Ruſſia: the very probability of this event, has indeed been eminently ſerviceable to the republic, as it has hitherto confined the operations of the empreſs to empty threats, and ineffectual bravados. Aubert du Bayet, lately a member of the adminiſtration, has accordingly been employed by the Directory, in a diplomatic character, on a miſſion to Conſtantinople, for the expreſs purpoſe of effecting a breach between the Greek Croſs and the Turkiſh Creſcent. This ambaſſador was furniſhed with the crown jewels,

jewels, to bribe the Divan; and with engineers and tactitians, to inſtruct and direct its armies.

The annihilation of Poland has not only deſtroyed the balance of power, but actually endangered the political exiſtence of the Turks as an European nation. In addition to this, it is the intereſt of France that there ſhould be a counterpoiſe in that quarter to the three great partitioning powers.

Is Poland, then, to be entirely blotted out from the map of free ſtates, and loſe even its name? Or ſhall we behold that republic which, under John Sobreſki, ſuſtained Europe during the eruption of a horde of fanatic Muſſulmans, ariſing, phœnix-like, from its aſhes, more vigorous than before?

Cerutti

Was a man of letters, amiable in his manners, gentle in his deportment, and poſſeſſed of the happy faculty of adapting his talents to the capacities of the multitude. This circumſtance rendered him peculiarly proper to ſuperintend a popular work, and we accordingly find him uncommonly ſucceſsful in a paper called *La Feuille Villageoiſe*, which he contrived to render *tout-à-tous*. This publication appeared every Thurſday, and had an extenſive circulation throughout all France, and more eſpecially the ſouthern departments. In Lyons, which abounds with manufacturers, it was much read; and the Revolution is not a little indebted for its popularity, to the labours of this enlightened citizen, who died with an unſtained reputation, while in the height of his glory.

On the demiſe of Cerutti, the *Feuille Villageoiſe* was conſigned to the care of Grouvelle and Guinquené, both of them men of talents.

As this paper is now before me, I ſhall exhibit an idea of the manner in which it was carried on, under their management, from No. 34, Thurſday, 23d May, 1793:

"SPECIMEN OF A COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

"A HINT TO REPUBLICANS.

"*11th January*, 1382.

"The inhabitants of Paris roſe on the 1ſt of March, 1382, in conſequence of the taxes; this was the third revolt during the reign of Charles VI on the ſame ſubject.

"Charles, who had carefully diſſembled his deſire of vengeance, arrived, on the 16th of January, 1382, at St. Denis, where he offered up thanks to God, on account of his victory over the Flemings, at Roſbecq; 25,000 of whom had been left on the field of battle.

"The Provoſt of the merchants, and ſome others of the chief burgeſſes, were imprudent enough to repair thither to ſalute the victorious king, and to requeſt him to enter *his* capital. The monarch accepted the invitation, and on the next day, marching in at the head of his troops, he overturned the barriers, cut down the gates, took poſſeſſion of the principal parts of the city, and inſtantly ſeized and impriſoned 300 of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants.

"A goldſmith and a draper were both hanged; Nicholas Flamel, another inſurgent, was beheaded; and John Deſmarais, a reſpectable magiſtrate, ſhared the ſame fate. On this, ſeveral of thoſe who were confined, killed themſelves, to avoid a public execution; and moſt of thoſe who neglected to do ſo, either were privately put to death in the priſons, or thrown into the river during the nights.

"This tragedy being ended, the people were aſſembled in the court before the palace, and the king having ſeated himſelf on his throne, the Chancellor reprimanded them in a ſet ſpeech, for their frequent revolts and rebellions. On this, knowing the bloody diſpoſition of the court, they were afraid of being maſſacred by the ſoldiery; but the dukes of Berry and Burgundy, falling at the monarch's feet, his majeſty granted to ſuch of the priſoners as were ſtill alive, a free pardon. They were accordingly reſtored to liberty, but they were ſtripped of nearly all their fortune.

"Charles VI did not ſtop here; he increaſed the impoſts according to his own caprice; and robbed the rich merchants, one time under pretext that they had excited the revolt, and at another, that they had not oppoſed it. But theſe taxes and confiſcations enriched neither the ſtate nor the king; for the courtiers, the officers of the army, &c. (the financiers) ſeized upon the whole.

"Citizens of the French Republic! ye who have written, acted, and ſpoken againſt royalty, and in behalf of liberty; ye who have acquired eccleſiaſtical and national property, or any thing appertaining to the emigrants; ye who have poſſeſſed any authority, or exerciſed any functions during the preſent Revolution; ye who may even chance to have a few *aſſignats* in your pockets, learn from this authentic hiſtorical document, what will be your lot,

lot if you ſhould ever ceaſe to employ your ability and talents in ſupport of the infant Republic!"

This newſpaper was publiſhed at Paris, and coſt only nine livres a year.

Had Cerutti lived until the monarchy of Maximilian I, he would have been then proſecuted on account of his talents and his virtues. It was lucky for him perhaps, that he died before he witneſſed the exceſſes that diſgraced—not the revolution—but the authors of thoſe atrocities. The maſſacres of the prieſts and nobles, in September; the civic baptiſms, or drownings in the Loire; and the exceſs of puniſhment inflicted on the wretched inſurgents of Lyons, by means of canniſter and grape-ſhot, attach only to the perpetrators. All kings do not reſemble our Henry VIII; nor do all Republicans emulate the vices of Collot D'Herbois and M. Robeſpierre!

LAVOISIER.

Was one of Robeſpierre's martyrs—of that Robeſpierre in whoſe preſence virtue was a crime, and genius a foundation for ſuſpicion.

The name of this great man is well known to every one who cultivates the ſciences, as the ableſt chymiſt of his day; and to him the preſent age is indebted for many of the new diſcoveries, particularly thoſe reſpecting air. It is ſaid, that he aſked permiſſion to make a few important experiments before his death, but was refuſed.

He is leſs known as an aſtronomer than as a chymiſt, but we have Lalande's authority for aſſerting, that he was eminent alſo in this branch of knowledge. From him we learn, that he occupied much of his time, and expended part of his ample fortune, in the conſtruction and improvement of aſtronomical inſtruments.

Lavoiſier was a farmer-general, and a member of the Academy of Sciences: the former circumſtance proved fatal to him, he having been executed under pretence of taking a larger rate of intereſt than that allowed by the law, with an intention, as it was ſaid, of aſſiſting the enemies of his country. His friends, on the other hand, aſſert, that he fell a martyr to the avarice and envy of his opponents. He was executed on the 19th *Floreal* (8th May), 1794.

WALLOT.

Alſo a man of ſcience, and one of the laſt victims of the *Robeſpierrean* tyranny, was a native of the Palatinate, but he had ſettled in France, where he cultivated aſtronomy for ſome years. In 1768, he accompanied Caſſini to America, in order to obſerve the longitudes of different ſtations, and try the marine time-pieces.

He was beheaded on the 27th of July, 1794; had his execution been but delayed a few hours longer, he would have been inevitably ſaved, as the guillotine ſevered the head from the body of his perſecutor, Maximilian Robeſpierre, on the ſucceeding day!

LAHARPE.

The little territory extending from the lakes of Yverdun and Morat, to that of Geneva, and known by the name of the *Pays de Vaud*, is governed by the ariſtocratical canton of Berne, with a degree of oppreſſive inſolence that has more than once excited inſurrection. It is there, that a haughty *Bailli* exerciſes a plenitude of authority not always delegated to the viceroys of Kings; and that a ſenate, formerly praiſed by J. J. Rouſſeau for its "wiſdom," not unfrequently brandiſhes the iron rod of unrelenting deſpotiſm.

It was in this ſubſidary ſtate, that General Laharpe happened to be born, in 1754; and it was here he retired, after having acted for ſome years as an officer in the army of the States-General, in one of thoſe regiments whoſe ſervices, in imitation of the German deſpots, are *ſold* by Berne for money, to any country whoſe inhabitants may be deemed unfit to defend themſelves. Agriculture, philoſophy, a good wife, and a numerous family, were at once the enjoyments and the recompence of a ſpotleſs life, and he might have lived happily on his little patrimony until now, had not the French revolution occurred, and led him to believe that individual enjoyment was diſhonorable, unleſs connected with public liberty. In ſhort, that great event taught him and his countrymen, as it has taught all Europe to *think*, and it was impoſſible to exerciſe that faculty, without recollecting that they were the *ſubjects* of men, who arrogated no higher title than that of *citizens*.

On the flight of Louis XVI, the *Bernois* indulged themſelves in a childiſh joy; on his capture, and alſo on the 14th of July ſucceeding, the inhabitants of the *Pays de Vaud* retaliated with a *fête*, and celebrated the latter event by means of a fraternal banquet, at which the *cap of liberty*,

liberty, the ancient ſymbol of Swiſs freedom, was diſplayed.

The people of Berne, forgetful of the cauſe for which their anceſtors, under William Tell, had fought and conquered, and only alive to ſuſpicion, the conſtant companion of injuſtice, marched 5000 men into the little territory under their dominion, and glutted that vengeance, by means of fiſcal rapacity, which the ſword could not attain.

Laharpe, among others, eſcaping from the purſuit of the ſoldiery, was condemned in his abſence, unheard: the ſentence was decapitation. Thus proſcribed, not by his native country, but by foreign rulers, he fled into France, and reſuming his original profeſſion, diſtinguiſhed himſelf, in 1791, by the defence of the *Château de Radernack*, which being afterwards ordered *ſimply* to evacuate, on account of the approach of a ſuperior force, he contrived to carry away the cannon in the face of the enemy, and to accompliſh a maſterly retreat, without the loſs of a ſingle man.

Being next inveſted with the command of Bitche, he contrived to inſpire the garriſon with a heroic reſolution, and actually preſerved that important fortreſs to the republic. He afterwards aſſiſted at the recapture of Toulon, and was raiſed on that occaſion to the rank of general of brigade. In 1795, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops deſtined for Corſica, but was prevented by unforeſeen circumſtances from repairing thither.

In conſequence of one of thoſe ſudden changes, ſo incidental to all revolutions, and more eſpecially to that of France; he was firſt ſuſpended, and afterwards diſmiſſed the ſervice. The crimes alleged againſt him were, that he was a "*Jacobin*," and had been heard to ſing "*ça-ira!!!*" Accuſations like theſe, of courſe came to nothing, and he was accordingly reſtored, and raiſed to the rank of a general of diviſion.

On this he repaired to the army of Italy, and ſhared in its laurels; and it is not a little remarkable, that at the brilliant action at Lodi, he took a regiment of Swiſs priſoners, among whom were ſeveral of the very *Bernois* who had proſcribed him, but he never uttered a reproach againſt them; on the contrary, he treated them as if they had been allies, and addreſſed them by the endearing title of "countrymen." After a moſt brilliant and ſucceſsful manœuvre, by means of which he achieved the paſſage of the Po, he was killed by his own troops, who miſtook his eſcort of dragoons, for a body of Auſtrian marauders.

COUNT DE PRECY, OR PERCY.

This unfortunate nobleman, by taking part with the *privileged orders*, loſt both his property and his life. The firſt was forfeited by emigration; the ſecond enſued in conſequence of the vengeance of his countrymen.

Having left France, and repaired to Hamburgh, the count de Percy remained there with many of the *ancienne nobleſſe*, until what they deemed the "call of honour," brought them into the field of action. This "call" is ſaid to have proceeded from the mouth of an Engliſh ſecretary at war, and, alas! it proved fatal to a number of gallant men, who in his own unfeeling, but emphatic language, "were killed off!"

Yes! it was at Quiberon, that the Sombreuils, the de Percys, and the heads of ſome of the moſt ancient families of France, found their graves! Amidſt the neglect of their allies, and the tears even of their enemies, their dead bodies were at length allowed to take poſſeſſion of that mother earth, which, when living, they had ſighed after in a foreign country, and in the laſt moments of their exiſtence had moiſtened with their blood and their tears! Where is the generous breaſt, whatever may be the political principles that dwell within, which does not mourn their untimely end, and lament that ſuch gallant ſoldiers ſhould have ruſhed on their deſtruction, and brought down vengeance on their own heads, by the deſperate infatuation of chooſing rather to conſider themſelves as nobles, than as men?

DOTTEVILLE.

To diſſolve the monoply of knowledge, and reſcue the ancients from the excluſive poſſeſſion of the ſchoolmen, is a taſk, or rather a duty, which has been fulfilling ever ſince the invention of printing: its entire completion was, however, reſerved for the preſent day. The French republic, in particular, holds out rewards, for ſuch men of talents as may be inclined to give modern tranſlations of the claſſics, and Dotteville has lately received three thouſand livres, by way of recompence for his verſion of Tacitus and Salluſt, which have indeed appeared long ſince in a French dreſs, but being *put on* during the time of the *monarchy*, it was apprehended, that it did not always fit the original authors for whom it was intended.

[*To be continued.*]

LETTERS BETWEEN DR. BIRCH AND DR. W. ROBERTSON RELATIVE TO THE HISTORIES OF SCOTLAND, AND OF CHARLES V.

To DR. BIRCH.

Reverend ſir,

THOUGH I have not the good fortune to be known to you perſonally, I am ſo happy as to be no ſtranger to your writings, to which I have been indebted for much uſefull inſtruction. And as I have heard from my friends Sir David Dalrymple and Mr. Davidſon, that your diſpoſition to oblige was equal to your knowledge, I now preſume to write to you and to aſk your aſſiſtance without any apology.

I have been engaged for ſome time in writing the hiſtory of Scotland from the death of James V to the acceſſion of James VI to the throne of England. My chief object is to adorn (as far as I am capable of adorning) the hiſtory of a period, which on account of the greatneſs of the events, and their cloſe connection with the tranſactions in England, deſerves to be better known. But as elegance of Compoſition, even where a Writer can attain that, is but a trivial merit without hiſtorical truth and accuracy, and as the prejudices and rage of factions, both religious and political, have rendered almoſt every fact, in the period which I have choſen, a matter of doubt or of controverſy, I have therefore taken all the pains in my power to examine the evidence on both ſides with exactneſs. You know how copious the *Materia Hiſtorica* in this period is. Beſides all the common Hiſtorians and printed collections of papers, I have conſulted ſeveral Manuſcripts which are to be found in this country. I am perſuaded that there are ſtill many manuſcripts worth my ſeeing to be met with in England, and for that reaſon I propoſe to paſs ſome time in London this Winter. I am impatient however to know what diſcoveries of this kind I may expect, and what are the treaſures before me, and with regard to this I beg leave to conſult you.

I was afraid for ſome time that Dr. Forbe's Collections had been loſt upon his death, but I am glad to find by your *Memoirs* that they are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Yorke. I ſee likewiſe that the *Depeches de Beaumont* are in the hands of the ſame Gentleman. But I have no opportunity of conſulting your Memoirs at preſent, and I cannot remember whether the *Depeches de Fenelon* be ſtill preſerved or not. I ſee that *Carte* has made a great uſe of them in a very buſy period from 1563 to 1576. I know the ſtrength of *Carte's* prejudices ſo well that I dare ſay many things may be found there that he could not ſee, or would not publiſh. May I beg the favour of you to let me know whether Fenelon's papers be yet extant and acceſſible, and to give me ſome general idea of what Dr. Forbes's Collections contain with regard to Scotland, and whether the papers they conſiſt of are different from thoſe publiſhed by Haynes, Anderſon, &c. I am far from deſiring that you ſhould enter into any detail, that would be troubleſome to you, but ſome ſhort hint of the nature of theſe Collections would be extremely ſatisfying to my curioſity, and I ſhall eſteem it a great obligation laid upon me.

I have brought my work almoſt to a concluſion. If you would be ſo good as to ſuggeſt any thing that you thought uſeful for me to know, or to examine into I ſhall receive your directions with great reſpect and gratitude.

I am with ſincere eſteem

Rev. Sir Yr. m. ob. & m. h. Sr.

Gladſmuir WM. ROBERTSON.

19 Sept. 1757.

To DR. BIRCH.

Dear Sir,

If I had not conſidered a letter of mere compliment as an impertinent interruption to one who is ſo buſy as you commonly are, I would long before this, have made my acknowledgments to you for the civilities which you was ſo good as to ſhew me while I was in London. I had not only a proof of your obliging diſpoſition but I reaped the good effects of it.

The papers to which I got acceſs by your means, eſpecially thoſe from Lord Royſton have rendered my work more perfect than it could have otherwiſe been. My Hiſtory is now ready for publication, and I have deſired Mr. Millar to ſend you a large paper copy of it in my name, which I beg you may accept as a teſtimony of my regard and of my gratitude. He will likewiſe tranſmit to you another copy which I muſt intreat you to preſent to my Lord Royſton, with ſuch acknowledgments of his favours towards me, as are proper for me to make. I have printed a ſhort appendix of original papers. You will obſerve that there are

ſeveral inaccuracies in the preſs work. Mr. Millar grew impatient to have the book publiſhed, ſo that it was impoſſible to ſend down the proofs to me. I hope, however, the papers will be abundantly intelligible. I publiſhed them only to confirm my own ſyſtem, about particular facts, not to obtain the character of an Antiquarian. If upon peruſing the book you diſcover any inaccuracies, either with regard to Style or facts, whether of great or of ſmall importance I will eſteem it a very great favour, if you'll be ſo good as to communicate them to me. I ſhall likewiſe be indebted to you, if you'll let me know what reception the book meets with among the Literati of your acquaintance. I hope you will be particularly pleaſed with the Critical Diſſertation at the end, which is the production of a co-partnerſhip between me and your friend Mr. Davidſon. Both Sir D. Dalrymple and he offer compliments to you. If Dean Tucker be in town this Winter, I beg you would offer my compliments to him.

I am w. great regard Dr. ſir
Yr m. obdt & mſt. o. ſert
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Edinburgh, 1 *Jan.* 1759.

My addreſs is, one of the Miniſters of Ed.

To DR. BIRCH.

Dear Sir,

I beg leave once more to have recourſe to your good nature and to your love of literature, and to preſume upon putting you to a piece of trouble. After conſidering ſeveral ſubjects for another Hiſtory I have at laſt fixed upon the reign of Charles V. which contains the firſt eſtabliſhment of the preſent political ſyſtem of Europe. I have begun to labour ſeriouſly upon my taſk. One of the firſt things requiſite was to form a catalogue of books, which muſt be conſulted. As I never had acceſs to any copious Libraries, I do not pretend to any extenſive knowlédge of Authors, but I have made a liſt of ſuch as I thought moſt eſſential to the ſubject, and have put them down juſt in the order in which they occurred to me, or as I found them mentioned in any book I happened to read. I beg you would be ſo good as to look it over, and as your erudition and knowledge of books is infinitely ſuperior to mine I doubt not but you'll be able to make ſuch additions to my Catalogue, as may be of great uſe to me. I know very well and to my Sorrow, how ſervilely Hiſtorians copy from one another, and how little is to be learned from reading many books, but at the ſame time when one writes upon any particular period it is both neceſſary and decent for him to conſult every book relating to it, upon which he can lay his hands. I am ſufficiently Maſter of French and Italian; but have no knowledge of the Spaniſh or German tongues. I flatter myſelf that I ſhall not ſuffer much by this, as the two former languages together with the Latin, will ſupply me with books in abundance. Mr. Walpole informed me ſome time ago that in the Catalogue of Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, there is a volume of papers relating to Charles V, it is No. 295. I do not expect much from it, but it would be extremely obliging if you would take the trouble of looking into it & of informing me in general what it Contains. In the Catalogue I have incloſed, this mark × is prefixed to all the books which I can get in this Country; if you yourſelf, or any friend with whom you can uſe freedom, have any of the other books in my liſt, & will be ſo good as to ſend them to Mr. Millar he will forward them to me & I ſhall receive them with great gratitude, & return them with much punctuality. I beg leave to offer compliments to all our common friends, & particularly to Dean Tucker, if he be in Town this ſeaſon. I wiſh it were in my power to confer any return for all the trouble you have taken in my behalf——

Edinburgh, 13 *Decr.* 1759.

From DR. BIRCH.

To the REV. DR. ROBERTSON, *at Edinburgh.*

Dear Sir *London* 3 *Jany.* 1760.

Your Letter of the 13 Decr. was particularly agreeable to me, as it acquainted me with your reſolution to reſume your hiſtoric pen, & to undertake a ſubject which from it's importance and Extent, & your manner of treating it, will be highly acceptable to the public.

I have peruſed your liſt of Books to be conſulted on this occaſion; and after tranſcribing it have delivered it to Mr. Millar; & ſhall now make ſome additions to it.

The new *Hiſtoric d'Allemagne* by father Barre, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Paris, publiſhed a few years ago in ſeveral volumes in q°. is a work of very good Credit, and to be peruſed by you;

as

as is likewiſe the ſecond Edition of *Abrégé chronologique de l'Hiſtoire & du Droit public d'Allemagne* juſt printed at Paris, and formed upon the plan of Preſident Henault's *Nouvelle Abrégé chronologique de l'Hiſtoire de France*, in which the reigns of Francis I and Henry II will be proper to be ſeen by you.

The *Memoires pour ſervir à L'hiſtoire du Cardinal Granvelle* by father Roſper Leveſque a benedictin Monk which were printed at Paris in two Vol^s. 12° in 1753 contain ſome particulars relating to Charles V. But this performance is much leſs curious than it might have been, conſidering that the Author had the advantage of a vaſt Collection, above an hundred volumes of the Cardinal's original papers, at Bezançon. Among theſe are the papers of his Eminence's father who was Chancellour & Miniſter to the Emperor Charles V.

Biſhop Burnet in the *Summary of Affairs before the Reſtoration* prefixed to his *Hiſtory of his own time*, mentions a life of Frederick Elector Palatine who firſt reformed the Palatinate as *curiouſly written* by Hubert Thomas Leodius. This book tho' a very rare one, is in my ſtudy & ſhall be ſent to you. You will find in it many facts relating to your Emperor. The Manuſcript was luckily ſaved when the library of Heydelberg was plundered and conveyed to the Vatican after the taking of that City in 1622 and it was printed in 1624 at Francfort in 4^to. The writer had been Secretary & Councellor to the Elector.

Another book which I ſhall tranſmit to you is a valuable collection of State papers made by Monſ^r Rivier and printed at Blois in 1665, in two vols f^o. They relate to the reigns of Francis I, Henry II and Francis II of France. The indexes will direct you to ſuch paſſages as concern the Emperor.

As Mons^r. Amelot de la Houſſaie who was extremely converſant in modern hiſtory has in the 1^st Tome of his *Memoires Hiſtoriques politiques et litteraires* from p. 156 to 193 treated of Charles V I ſhall add that book to my parcel.

Varillas's Life of Henry II of France ſhould be looked into, tho' that Hiſtorian has not at preſent much reputation for exactneſs and veracity.

Dr. Fiddes in his life of Cardinal Wolſey has frequent occaſion to introduce the Emperor his Contemporary, of which Bayle in his dictionary gives us an expreſs article and not a ſhort one, for it conſiſts of eight of his pages.

Roger Aſcham Queen Elizabeth's Preceptor when he was Secretary to St. Richard Moriſin amb. from K Edward VI to the imperial Court wrote to a friend of his *a Report & diſcourſe of the affairs & ſtate of Germany and the Emperor Charles's Court.* This was printed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but the copies of that Edition are now very rare. However this will be ſoon made public being reprinted in an Edition of all the Author's Engliſh works now in the preſs.

The *Epitres des Princes* tranſlated from the Italian by Belleforeſt will probably ſupply you with ſome few things to your purpoſe.

Vol 295 among the Harleian MSS. contains little remrkable except ſome letters from Henry VIII's amb^r. in Spain in 1518 of which you may ſee an abſtract in the printed Catalogue.

In Dr. Hayne's Collection of State papers in the Hatfield hiſtory p 56 is a long letter of the Lord of the Council of Henry VIII. in 1546 to his amb^r. with the Emperor.

To Dr. Birch.

Extract from a letter of Dr. Robertſon, dated College of Edinburgh, Oct. 8, 1765.

* * * I have met with many interruptions in carrying on my Charles V, partly from bad health, and partly from the avocations ariſing from performing the duties of my office. But I am now within Sight of Land. The hiſtorical part of the work is finiſhed & I am buſy with a preliminary book in which I propoſe to give a view of the progreſs in the State of Society, Laws, Manners, and Arts from the irruption of the barbarous nations to the beginning of the ſixteenth century. This is a laborious undertaking; but I flatter myſelf that I ſhall be able to finiſh it in a few Months. I have kept the books you was ſo good as to ſend me, & ſhall return them carefully as ſoon as my work is done.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

OTHRYADES,
A MONO-DRAMA.

ARGUMENT.

A diſpute had ariſen between Sparta and Argos, for the poſſeſſion of Thyrea, a ſmall, but valuable territory, which lay contiguous to the borders of both ſtates, it was to be decided by three hundred combatants from each ſide. Two Argives, Alcinor and Chromius, ſurvived and returned to Argos. Of the Spartans, all were ſlain, except Othryades; he paſſed the night in collecting the ſpoils, and erecting a trophy. Then, unwilling to ſurvive his friends, with his blood he wrote upon his ſhield NIKHΣA, "I have conquered," and ſtabbed himſelf.

SCENE—*The Field of Battle—A Trophy erected—The Sun riſing*

'TIS done—yon high-rear'd trophy ſhall record
Thy conqueſt, Sparta: Argos now no more
Shall lead her thouſands forth in proud array,
O'er Thyrea's plain diſputed—Thyrea's plain
Sparta has won in fight.

'Twas a fierce fight,
Worthy the cauſe, and worthy Sparta's ſons.
Bravely we fed the vulture. Not a man,
Falſe to his country, caſt the backward look.
Scarr'd in the war of heroes, Sparta's ſons
Fought worthy of their race, and Argos then
Deſerv'd the foe ſhe met.—We broke the ſhields,
We carved the wolf's repaſt. Then man met man—
The foot firm-planted mov'd not from the war.
My wounds bleed faſt—the cold damp dews of night
Pervade the gaſhes.

Sparta will rejoice
In her Othryades: the ſong of praiſe
Shall ſound his name, and virgins hymn the lay,
The meed of Valour;—round my brows ſhall bloom
The never-fading wreath. My mother, too,
Shall hear the praiſes of her victor ſon;
How will her fond heart beat, to find her ſon
Diſhonours not his ſire! already Hope
Views the glad ſcene;—my wife—how will ſhe fly
To claſp her conquering huſband to her heart!

Fairly yon opening morning gilds the ſky—
The faint miſts die away, and roll along
The plain; on yonder olive ſhines the dew,
Nature's beſt gem. But not on this red plain,
Shines the clear dew.—Here the red earth is drench'd
With blood! the Sun, that yeſterday beheld
This ſcene ſo terrible, in all the pomp
And dread magnificence of threat'ning war,
Now beams on carcaſes. Six hundred chiefs,
Here yeſterday, uprear'd their might elate—
Now cold in death! By flight alone ſecure,
Two coward Argives fled my ſingle ſword—
They live to tell defeat.

But Fate reſerves
For me the tale of conqueſt. From my lips
Sparta ſhall hear the ſound of victory,
And deck my forehead with the laurel wreath,
Immortal meed!

But what will Sparta deem
Othryades, alone ſurviv'd the fight?
Three hundred warriors for their country fought,
Othryades ſurviv'd!

How terrible
Lies yonder clay-cold heap! each warrior bears
Deep in his breaſt the wound. Still yonder face
Retains its wonted character—that hand
Still graſps the uſeleſs falchion. I have ſeen
That rigid eye beam pleaſure, when we met
At daily exerciſe—Away, fond tear!
Nor ſtain a ſoldier's cheek! he fell;—he fell
Victorious and avenged.

But what remains
For me?—Shall I return to tell the tale
Of dear-bought victory? Shall I return—
Hear the laſt praiſes paid the mighty dead;
Hear how they died for Sparta, and behold
The bay-ſtrewn bier? Meantime the public eye
With jealous glance, ſhall view Othryades—
There is the Spartan who ſurviv'd his friends!

My fame is full—to deck my laurell'd head,
Time has no wreath in ſtore: and ſhall I live
To ſee the laurel wither on my brow?
Live till my unnerv'd arm ſhall ſink beneath
The falchion's weight—till drivelling age hangs down
The moping head; and I ſhall wiſh in vain,
That I had periſhed here with my dead friends?
Periſh the thought!—No, let my infant boy
Hear grateful Sparta pour my dirge of praiſe,
And liſp his father's fame. My wife!—again
This womaniſh tear!—Sure ſhe would curſe the hour,
That gave her beauties to a recreant's arms.

Yes, Sparta ſhall receive the glorious tale
From her Othryades; and when ſhe reads
Thus on my ſhield, the tidings traced in blood
Victorious, "I have conquered," ſhe ſhall rank
Othryades amid the hero train.

Come then, good falchion! thou haſt often fed
On wounds; now batter'd is thy gory edge
On Argive bucklers, yet the point retains
Strength for this laſt beſt deed. [*Stabs himſelf.*

July 20. S.

ADRIAN'S

ADRIAN'S DYING ADDRESS TO HIS SOUL.

ANIMULA, vagula, blandula,
Hoſpes comeſque corporis;
Quæ nunc abibis in loca?
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec (ut ſoles) dabis joca.

TRANSLATION.

Little, courteous, wand'ring thing,
Whither wilt thou turn thy wing,
The body's friend and gueſt;
Pale and naked, cold as clay,
Forgot, alas! thy wonted play,
Where wilt thou take thy reſt?

Cambridge, June 17, 1796.

TRANSLATION OF A LATIN POEM OF POLITIAN, TO LORENZO DE MEDICI *.

WHILE burning with poetic fire,
To thee I tune th' applauſive lyre;
The jeering rabble ſlyly note
(And well they may) my threadbare coat,
My ſhoes, that, gall'd by conſtant wearing,
Threaten to give my toes an airing.
The rogues but ill conceal their ſmirking,
When they remark my ragged jerkin;
They cry, I'm but a ſcurvy poet,
And ſwear my ſhabby tatters ſhow it:
While you, LORENZO, ſo bepraiſe me,
Your flatt'ry's ſure, enough to craze me.
But prove your eulogies ſincere;
Have mercy on my character,
And (no great boon your bard beſeeches)
Send me—at leaſt, a pair of breeches.

A HYMN,

COMPOSED IN A MORNING'S WALK NEAR CONGLETON, MAY 13, 1758.

By the late Rev. MR. TURNER, *of Wakefield.*

"THESE are thy glorious works, Parent of Good;"
The hill, the vale, the paſtures, and the wood;
Rich in thy bounties, in thy beauties gay,
Nature ſalutes thy Sun's enliv'ning ray.
How glorious in thy ſtrength he mounts the ſky,
The ſpotleſs azure Heav'ns rejoice on high.
The dewy bleſſings of this morning hour,
At thy command, the Vapours ſoftly ſhower.
How wide this arch is ſpread, that bending round
With genial influence broods o'er the teeming ground!

By thee, yon lofty Mountain † rears its head:
By thee, this humble Valley ‡ ſinks its bed.
Theſe riv'lets § thine, which murmur through the mead;
To thee, great Source of Good, their winding channels lead.

Call'd forth by thee, theſe Woods their leaves diſplay,
T'enrich their verdure in the ſolar ray.
Thou cloath'ſt each hedge and buſh, each herb and plant—
To theſe fair blooming hopes thy bleſſing grant!
Bleſs thou the riſing corn, the graſſy field;
And let thy bounty plenteous harveſts yield!
On thy ſupplies both man and beaſt attend;
On th' opening year thou ſmil'ſt, thy goodneſs crowns its end.

What various flow'ry beauties ſpread the field,
Which through the healthy air their fragrance yield!
The crowfoot, daiſie, cowſlip's golden hue,
The dandelion, violet's lovely blue.
How many more their modeſt graces hide
In the hedge-bottom, or the thicket's ſide!
The primroſe, harebell, with the ſtarwort fair,
And low ground-ivy's bloom perfume the air.
Theſe, and each painted form that decks the land,
Blend their unrival'd tinctures, and confeſs thy hand.

The feather'd tribes to thee their voices raiſe,
Rejoice in being, and reſound thy praiſe.
With lab'ring wing, the lark, ſcarce ſeen on high,
Inceſſant pours his mattins through the ſky.
Perch'd on yon lofty poplar's topmaſt ſpray,
The ſhrill thruſh welcomes the bright ſource of day.
Deep in the thicket hid, the blackbird ſhy,
His mellow whiſtle tunes, to aid the common joy.

The wood-lark, glory of the warbling throng,
Alternate ſinks, and ſwells his varied ſong.
The gaudy goldfinch, linnet, white-throat fair,
With muſical confuſion load the air.
In deeper note the ring-dove 'midſt the groves,
To his coy mate ſoft cooing breathes his loves.
The liſt'ning ſwains, through every brow and dale,
Delighted hear, and ſhout the cuckoo's ſimple tale.

The flocks and herds, whom thou ſup-
ply'ſt with food,
Enjoying thank thee, and pronounce it good.
The fleecy people crop the early dew;
The tender lambs their harmleſs ſports purſue.
The heifer's low fills all the valleys round;
The mimic wood-nymph propagates the ſound.
The ſweet-breath'd cows the herbage greedy graze,
The frolic calf his clumſy gambols plays.

---

* *Vid. Mr. Roſcoe's Life of Lorenzo, Append. Vol. I.*

† The Cloud.

‡ Through which Dane-Inch runs.

§ The branches of Dane-Inch.

The

The saunt'ring cow-boy slowly creeps along,
Now his clear whistle tunes, and now his rustic song.

These are thy works, O God, and these thy care;
All these, in season due, thy various blessings share.

Blest Power! that me into existence drew,
And spread this fair creation to my view!
Blest Power! that gave me eyes, and ears, and mind,
And taught me, in each object, God to find!
Blest be that care, that guards my ev'ry day;
That feeds, and clothes, and guides me through my way.
Accept my thanks for this enliv'ning hour;
This cheerful taste of bliss, that thrills through ev'ry power.

Grateful would I thy present blessings share,
And trust my whole of being to thy future care.

SONNET.

PLEASANT it is awhile to linger here,
Amid the woodlands, list'ning to the breeze,
That bathes my throbbing temples, to mine ear,
As sitfully it sweeps along the trees,
Moaning nor immelodious. Sacred shade!
I would fain dwell in your most dark recess,
Far from the din of folly, where distress,
With dim eye, never more should ask the aid
Not mine to grant. Here would my jaundic'd heart
Soon heal and harmonize: but I again,
Perforce, must sojourn in the haunts of men,
Loth from these lonely, lovely scenes to part,
Alone, in crowds, my solitary breast
Would fain, by apathy, be chill'd to rest.

B.

SONNET.

FAIR was the Fig-tree; for the dews of night
Fell on its broad green leaves, for the rich plain
Supplied its nurture, and the kindly rain
Descended round, and the sun's genial light
Beam'd with prolific influence o'er its head.
Far in the earth the ramifying root
Struck deep, and widely were its branches spread.
Fair was it to the eye, but never fruit
Sprung from th' ungrateful tree; the dews of night,
The kindly showers of heaven, and the rich plain,
Supplied their nurture, but supply'd in vain.
The All-just saw, and blasted with his sight.
"Hew down that worthless tree," he cry'd,
"whose root
"Exhausts the land, yet gives no salutary fruit."

N.

SONG,

FOR A FAMILY PARTY.

(Tune—"*Precious Goblet.*")

HAIL the festive joyous hour!
Welcome ev'ry social power!
Smooth, old Time, thy furrow'd brow,
Far hence be care and sorrow now:
Love and Friendship crown the day,
Ev'ry heart shall own their sway.

Mem'ry, bring thy choicest stores;
Fancy, strew thy brightest flow'rs;
Hymen, god of chaste desires,
Now trim thy lamp, and fan thy fires:
Love and friendship crown the day,
Ev'ry heart shall own their sway.

Tell of childhood's playful years,
Free from cares, and free from fears;
Tell of youthful sports and wiles,
And tender sighs, and wanton smiles:
Love and friendship crown the day,
Ev'ry heart shall own their sway.

Sing the parent's op'ning joys,
Infant trains of girls and boys,
Rising virtues growing charms,
While love each kindred bosom warms:
Love and friendship crown the day,
Ev'ry heart shall own their sway.

Sing the precious fruit matur'd,
Firm affection, faith assured;
Mutual kindness, mutual aid,
Each debt of love by love repaid:
Love and friendship crown the day,
Ev'ry heart shall own their sway.

Band of happy brothers, hail!
Joys like these can never fail;
Mirth, with all her frolic train,
Shall echo back our joyful strain:
Love and friendship crown the day,
Ev'ry heart be blithe and gay.

W. E.

GLEE.

(Glorious Apollo.)

GODDESS of FREEDOM, from on high behold us,
While thus we dedicate to thee our lays;
Long in thy cause hath principle enroll'd us,
Here, to thy name, a monument we raise.
Thus then combining, heart and voice joining,
Sing we in harmony to FREEDOM's praise.

Here ev'ry gen'rous sentiment awaking
Zeal that inspir'd our patriots of yore;
Each pledge of Freedom giving and partaking,
Join we our bleeding country to restore.
Thus then combining, heart and voice joining,
Send the shouts of LIBERTY from shore to shore.

J. T.

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A SPLENDID illuſtration of the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus, has been announced, under the direction of Dr. THORNTON. The drawings to be executed by Meſſrs. BISHOP and RUSSELL, and the engravings by Mr. CALDWALL. The work is to conſiſt of twelve numbers, in large folio, at One Guinea each. The firſt number will be ready for delivery to ſubſcribers *only*, in May, 1797, and the ſucceeding ones quarterly.

Mr. STOCKDALE, the bookſeller, has circulated propoſals for publiſhing, by ſubſcription, a Hiſtory of London and its Environs, comprehending a ſpace of 2000 ſquare miles. He ſtates the work to be already in great forwardneſs, and that the firſt of the eight parts into which it is divided, will be ready for delivery in the preſent month of September. The whole, making two large volumes, royal quarto, is to be completed about the cloſe of the year 1797. From the liberal ſpirit evinced by Mr. S. as proprietor of the New Hiſtory of Mancheſter, this work may be expected to make another valuable and uſeful addition to our Topographical Hiſtories.

Mr. JOHN THROSBY, author of the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, &c. will complete, in the courſe of the autumn, his embelliſhed edition of THOROTON's NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, with additions. Mr. Throſby has added to the original, an entirely new Hiſtory of the Town of Nottingham.

The Rev. JEREMIAH JOYCE is preparing for the preſs, a very intereſting narrative of the ſufferings of the Rev. THOMAS FYSHE PALMER, and Mr. WM. SKIRVING, during their voyage to New South Wales.

THE ARTS.

Ten numbers of that immenſe and magnificent work, BOYDELL's SHAKSPEARE, are already publiſhed; the plates of the 11th number are in great forwardneſs, and promiſed by Chriſtmas: this number contains, among other ſubjects, a copy by J. TAYLOR, from STOTHARD's picture of Henry VIIIth and Anna Bullen, and an engraving of Hamlet's Ghoſt, from FUSELI's truly original picture.

Two volumes of *The Rivers*, from FARRINGDON's deſigns, are completed in a very elegant ſtyle; they contain views on the banks of the Thames, &c. to the Nore; and the laſt drawings are ſuperior to the firſt. *Boydells.*

WEBBER's VIEWS, begun to be engraved while the artiſt was alive, under the ſanction and patronage of the Lords of the Admiralty, are continued under the ſame authority by the Boydells; they will form a beautiful addition to Captain Cook's voyages, as the plates refer to the letter-preſs of that work.

A landſcape, by Collier, from a picture by Teniers, which was in the collection of Sir Thomas Dundas, is juſt completed. *Boydells.*

Mr. REPTON's views of improvements in villas, &c. are publiſhed; and executed in ſuch a manner, as leads us to hope, he will continue the work. *Boydells.*

Two volumes of the Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, with prints from deſigns by WESTALL, which were exhibited at the Shakſpeare Gallery, are already publiſhed, and the other is promiſed in a few months. *Boydells.*

An engraving from the ſame artiſt's beautiful drawing of *a Storm in Harveſt*, which was in the laſt exhibition at the Royal Academy, is in a very forward ſtate, and as it is intended to be as near as poſſible a *fac ſimile* of the drawing, promiſes to be a charming print. *Boydells.*

EARLOM has completed two of his prints from Hogarth's inimitable picture of Marriage A-la-Mode, in a very maſterly ſtyle. A copy from the ſame artiſt's very ſingular print of *Enthuſiaſm delineated*, by MILLS, is in an eminent degree in the ſtyle of the original. Do.

A print, engraved by ANKER SMITH, from NORTHCOTES' picture of the death of Wat Tyler, is juſt publiſhed. Do.

The RICHTERS, of Newman-ſtreet, have juſt completed their edition of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt. The engravings are made by the father, from the ſon's deſigns, and both departments diſplay ſtrongs marks of accuracy and elegance.

Four of the prints from a ſeries of ten pictures, painted by Mr. NORTHCOTE, and repreſenting the progreſs of Diligence and Diſſipation, exemplified in the lives

lives of two female ſervants, are already engraved in a very maſterly ſtyle, by GAUGAIN and HELLYER.

Mr. MACKLIN has juſt completed the fiftieth number of his magnificent Bible, a work which will long do honour to the taſte and liberal ſpirit of this country.

The fifth number of Mr. MACKLIN's Britiſh Poets has alſo juſt made its appearance. This number contains three prints by BARTOLOZZI, and one by TOMKINS, each of them deſervedly admired. The deſigns of two of them are by OPIE, one by WHEATLEY, and the other by STOTHARD; the ſubjects, Henry and Emma, Damon and Muſidora, the Deſerted Village, and Amintor and Theodora.

The fifth number of deſigns from Shakſpeare, by Mr. BUNBURY, is now ready for delivery. With the merits of Mr. BUNBURY, our readers are ſufficiently acquainted. *Macklin.*

The beautiful deſigns in Ireland and Wales by LAPORTE, are going on rapidly. They are ſo executed, that the engravings are nearly, if not quite, equal to the original deſigns. *Macklin.*

The edition of Milton, announced by Mr. JEFFRIES, is proceeding with convenient ſpeed. The deſigns are all of them by STOTHARD, and the engravings by the maſterly hand of BARTOLOZZI. This edition is intended to be completed in twelve numbers, at one guinea each; four of which are already publiſhed, the fifth is in forwardneſs.

A print will be publiſhed in a few days, repreſenting the diſtreſſed ſituation of the Dutton Indiaman, intended as a companion to the admired print of the Cheſterfield Packet. The drawing by Mr. POCOCK, the engraving by Mr. POLLARD. *Jeffries.*

N.B. *Our Muſical Readers are doubtleſs aware, that at this ſeaſon of the year, the paucity of Publications will generally ſuſpend the continuance of our Report of New Muſic.*

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET.

July 25. *THE PURSE*--*Don Pedro*--and *Sylveſter Daggerwood.* The repetition of *Don Pedro* was by no means reliſhed--*Sylveſter Daggerwood*, which is *all* that is good of the manager's occaſional prelude, or *drama*, as he calls it, of *New Hay at the Old Market*, is an object too trifling for criticiſm.

July 26.--*The Recruiting Officer* and *Katherine and Petruchio.* The manager ſeems fond of this wild-warm play of Farquhar's.--Palmer played Serjeant Kite well---C. Kemble was decent in Plume---Banniſter, jun. laughable in Brazen---Fawcett did as much as he could, in Bullock---Miſs de Camp and Mrs. Gibbs, paſſable---and the reſt---!

July 30.---*Purſe*--*Heigho for a Huſband*---and *the Prize.* We are ſorry to ſee talents like Palmer's and Fawcett's proſtituted in ſuch characters as *Milleſack* and *Timothy.*

Auguſt 5.---*The Surrender of Calais* and *Son in-Law.* Benſley's part of Euſtache de St. Pierre was this evening repreſented by Palmer.

Auguſt 8.---*The Provok'd Wife* and *Follies of a Day.* Mr. Banniſter, jun. made his firſt appearance this evening, in the part of Sir John Brute---he performed it much in the ſtyle of the late Ryder, by repreſenting the character as a *brute*, and not a *gentleman*, but was not ſo happy in his *low humour*---in the drunken ſcenes, he was inconſiſtent, though throughout, irreſiſtibly laughable. In the part of Antonio, in the Follies of a Day (which was likewiſe his firſt appearance) he was more uniform.

Aug. 11.---*Hamlet* and *the Son-in-Law.* Mr. J. Banniſter was the Hamlet this evening, for his father's benefit.

Aug. 12---*The Deaf Lover* and *Mountaineers.* Mr. Elliſton has returned to this theatre for the remainder of the ſeaſon, and repeated the character of Octavian, much to the ſatisfaction of the audience.

Aug. 18.---*Henry the Fourth*, and *the Children in the Wood.* Fawcett played Falſtaff for his benefit, and in ſome parts was juſtly applauded.

THEATRE-ROYAL, DUBLIN.

This theatre has now cloſed, having been more productive to the manager than performers---except J. Banniſter, Lewis, Kemble, and Munden, whoſe profits have been conſiderable.---Madame Mara

Mara has played *Lorenza* in the *Caſtle of Andaluſia*, and *Marian* in the farce ſo called—but the vocal performers have not met much encouragement, owing, we apprehend, to their being ill-ſupported.

PROVINCIAL THEATRES.

Grubb's theatre, at *Margate*, opened July 25th, with *Notoriety* and the *Children in the Wood*—the hero, in both play and farce is Ruſſel, of Drury-lane, who has acquired much *notoriety* in this town—Mrs. Berry (late Miſs Griſt) played Sophia—Mrs. Powell is alſo here.—Incledon, who has been at *Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne*, with S. Kemble, has, under the ſame manager's direction, tuned his pipe at *Berwick*—Captain Macheath his firſt appearance. Cooper is the hero at *Swanſea*, where there is a company under the direction of a Mr. Maſterman.—Holman has performed at *Plymouth*, and *Plymouth Dock*, where he has had a good benefit.—M'Cready's company at *Birmingham* is excellent, among whom are Mr. Kelly. Mrs. Crouch, and Mrs. Twiſleton.—Quick and Miſs Wallis are at *Liverpool*.—*Weymouth theatre* ſeems entirely dependent on commands—and *Richmond*, which has had a number of managers, is now under the direction of a number.

LAW REPORTS.

BILL OF EXCHANGE, LETTER OF ATTORNEY, AUTHORITY.

JAMES BAILLIE being poſſeſſed of conſiderable property in the Weſt-Indies, and elſewhere, and being alſo conſiderably indebted to ſeveral perſons, by his will appointed Mrs. Colin Baillie, along with ſeveral other perſons, his executrix. On his death, Mrs. Baillie alone proved the will, and took upon herſelf the execution of it: ſhe executed a letter of attorney to George Baillie, and Edmund Thornton, jointly and ſeverally to act for her, in collecting and getting in the eſtate of the deceaſed, and paying his debts. In the firſt part of the inſtrument which related to the collecting of the eſtate, the moſt ample powers that could be deviſed, were given to the attornies; the authority to pay, diſcharge, and ſatisfy debts, was deſcribed in fewer words, and more general terms. Among other clauſes were the following: "And in my name, place, and ſtead, *as executrix*, to ſtate, adjuſt, liquidate, ſettle, and finally agree to all and every and any account and accounts, ſum and ſums of money, debts, dues, claims, demands, controverſies, differences, and diſputes whatſoever, wherein the ſaid James Baillie, at the time of his deceaſe, was, or wherein I, the ſaid Colin Baillie, as executrix, as aforeſaid, now am, or at any time or times hereafter, ſhall or may be in any wiſe intereſted and concerned:" "And alſo for me, and in my name, place, and ſtead, *as executrix* as aforeſaid, and *agreeably to the due order and courſe of law*, to pay, diſcharge, and ſatisfy all and every, or any ſum or ſums of money, debts, dues, claims, and demands whatſoever, which at the time of the death of the ſaid James Baillie were due and payable by him, and which now are, or at any time or times hereafter ſhall or may become due and payable by me, as executrix, as aforeſaid." "And generally for me, as executrix, as aforeſaid, to make, do, and execute all and every ſuch further and other *lawful* and *reaſonable* acts, deeds, matters, and things whatſoever, &c. I, the ſaid Colin Baillie, giving, and by theſe preſents granting unto my ſaid attornies jointly, and each of them ſeverally, my full and whole power and authority to do and act touching or concerning all or any of the premiſes aforeſaid, as fully and effectually to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, as I, the ſaid Colin Baillie, as executrix, as aforeſaid, might, or could do, if perſonally preſent." Among other perſons to whom Mr. Baillie died indebted, he owed to Howard, and another, a ſum of 290l. 18s. 3d. They drew a bill of exchange, on Mr. Baillie, dated the 10th Jan. 1794, for that ſum, *value in account with James Baillie*, payable the 1ſt Sep. 1795, to their own order: This was accepted by Edmund Thornton, as procurator for Mrs. Baillie. When the bill became due, the drawers brought an action on it againſt Mrs. Baillie, in the common pleas, and recovered a verdict for 330l. damages. At the trial there was evidence to ſhow that the defendant knew that Thornton had accepted the bill in queſtion in her name, in payment of the debt due to the plaintiffs; and in particular it appeared, that when the officer ſerved her with proceſs, ſhe acknowledged the juſtneſs of the debt, ſaying that the plaintiffs had behaved handſomely, and ſhould be paid.

An

An application was in Hilary Term laſt made to the Court for a new trial, on the ground that Mr. Thornton was not the procurator of the defendant, duly authoriſed to accept this bill for her; and it was contended, that the attornies had no authority to provide for the payment of the teſtator's debts in this manner, that they were to adminiſter the affets for the executrix, but that they could do no act, by which ſhe could become *chargeable with the debts in her own right*, and particularly, that they were not authoriſed to *give a ſecurity* for the payment of any debts in her name. The Chief Juſtice delivered the opinion of the court. The general ſcope of the letter of attorney, he obſerved, was to put the whole eſtate into the hands of the attornies, to commit the collecting and the diſpoſition of it entirely to them, to delegate to them all the authority that the executrix poſſeſſed, and to conſtitute them, as far as ſuch a thing was poſſible, executors in her name. The authority to pay, diſcharge, and ſatisfy debts, was deſcribed, with a qualification properly applicable to this branch of the power, "agreeably to the due order and courſe of law, to pay, diſcharge, and ſatisfy," which he conſidered as equivalent to ſaying "in a courſe of adminiſtration." The authority to pay debts, on the firſt view of it, ſeemed to be more confined and ſpecified than the authority to collect the effects; but if it were conſidered more attentively, it would be found, that the effect of this part of the inſtrument, was to commit the application of the perſonal eſtate in payment of debts to thoſe attornies, abſolutely and excluſively; and it would alſo be found, without the aſſiſtance of general words, that an authority of this nature neceſſarily included intermediate powers, which were not expreſſed. By intermediate powers, he meant all the means neceſſary to be uſed, in order to attain the accompliſhment of the object of the principal power, which in this caſe was the paying, ſatisfying, and diſcharging the teſtator's debts. Numberleſs arrangements were to be made by thoſe who were to execute this truſt; accounts might be to be ſettled, diſputed claims to be adjuſted, unjuſt ones to be reſiſted, ſuits at law and in equity to be inſtituted and defended, payments to be poſtponed or inſtalled, according to the ſtate of the fund; and, perhaps, if the eſtate ſhould be diſcovered to be inſolvent, a diſtribution to be made among the creditors in equal degree, *pari paſſu*. Theſe and many other ſubordinate powers, though not expreſsly given, muſt be underſtood to be included in this power to pay debts. The preſent was not a caſe of mere miniſterial authority, but a caſe where the whole care of the adminiſtration was delegated by the executrix to the attornies, and all the means of executing the office of executrix put into their hands; ſuch conſtruction, therefore, ought to be made both of the particular proviſions and general words as would, as far as poſſible, place the attornies where the executrix intended to place them, in her room and ſtead, inveſted with all her authority, and all her diſcretion. Aſſuming, then, that this authority to pay debts was larger and more comprehenſive in its nature, than the words conſtrued very ſtrictly would import, and that it implied authority to make all neceſſary arrangements which the executrix herſelf might make, in order to the payment of the debts, it might fairly be aſked, whether among the arrangements that might be neceſſary for that purpoſe, there was one more likely to occur, more uſeful, or, in many caſes, more neceſſary, than that they ſhould aſk and obtain from the creditors of the eſtate, time for payment of the debts, when the time given might prevent all the vexation and expence of a ſtruggle for priority? That an executrix herſelf might make this arrangement, no one could doubt; that it was alſo neceſſary that they who were to have all the funds in their hands, who knew, and were the only perſons who could know, within what time thoſe funds could be got in, and who had the whole application of them entruſted to their care, who repreſented the executrix, and in effect, were themſelves the executors, ſuch have it in their power to make ſuch arrangement, was equally clear. The conſequence of ſuch an arrangement in either caſe, was that the executrix might, by poſſibility, become perſonally, and in her own right, chargeable with debts, as ſhe might become chargeable, in a variety of other caſes, expreſsly within the power of attorney. But upon whatever ground, and by whatever medium, in the inſtance of debts poſtponed, this perſonal charge was produced, the debt ſtill remained a debt due from the eſtate, and payable out of the aſſets. Such an arrangement amounted to an admiſſion, that at the expiration of the credit given, there would be affets ſufficient to pay the debt, which ſtill remained a charge upon

the executrix in that character, and would only become eventually a charge upon her in her own right, if by ſome unforeſeen event there ſhould be a failure of aſſets, or by miſconduct, a devaſtavit incurred. When it was objected, that the authority given was reſtrained to paying in her ſtead, as executrix, and "agreeably to the due order and courſe of law," it might be anſwered, that taking theſe words to amount to a direction to the attornies, to pay in a courſe of adminiſtration, they were not meant to controul, nor could they controul their authority, in any thing neceſſary to payment in that courſe. Notwithſtanding this direction, they might take time for the payment of the debts, *having aſſets to pay them when the time came*, for then they would pay in a courſe of adminiſtration. Much ſtreſs had been laid on the argument, on there being no *expreſs* power given to the attornies to ſign acceptances for the executrix; but the objection proved too much. It might as well be argued, that if the caſh of the eſtate had been kept at a banker's the attornies ſhould not draw for it in her name. The true queſtion appeared to be, whether the attornies, under this power, had a direction to agree with creditors for the *forbearance* of the debts? The acceptance of this bill of exchange had been called a ſecurity, but, in ſubſtance it was merely a mode of taking twenty months' farther time for payment of a debt due to the teſtator from theſe plaintiffs, and payable out of the aſſets. Had the twenty months' credit been taken by a mere agreement to forbear, and the defendant had been ſued as executrix, after the expiration of the time given, ſhe could not have pleaded *plene adminiſtravit*, becauſe, by taking the credit, ſhe admitted aſſets. There was a *formal* difference only between that caſe and the preſent; the acceptance appeared on the face of the bill, to be an acceptance by her as executrix, and the conſideration of it was value in account with the teſtator. If ſhe was ſued in her own name, and not as executrix, ſhe was ſo ſued on the ſame principle on which aſſignees of a bankrupt are ſued for what they do after they become aſſignees *for* the eſtate and at the *expence* of the eſtate: ſhe might indeed have been ſued as executrix on this acceptance, but as ſhe could not in that caſe have availed herſelf of a plea of *plene adminiſtravit*, it was not neceſſary ſo to ſue her. In neither caſe could any defence be made againſt the demand, nor in truth *ought* any to be made, for the creditor who accepted this kind of payment purchaſed the benefit of it; the eſtate had had its advantage, and the defendant, as executrix, had had her advantage of the forbearance. On theſe grounds the application for a new trial was refuſed.

Mr. Perry's Outlawry.

In a former number, having taken notice of the Outlawry againſt Sampſon Perry, we obſerved, that, on conſidering that caſe, the ſubject to which it belonged appeared of two much importance to be confined within the limits preſcribed for a ſingle report; and we therefore promiſed, in a ſubſequent number, to preſent our readers with a complete Eſſay on the ſubject of Outlawry, in which proper notice ſhould be taken of the caſe of Mr. Perry, and alſo of that of Mr. England. We proceed to perform our engagement.

In the times before, and long after, the conqueſt, every male above the age of twelve years was bound to appear at the Sheriff's Tourn, held for the county, within the month next after Eaſter, where an inqueſt was held, to ſee that he took or had taken the oath of allegiance, and found ſecurity to the king for his good behaviour; this was called the *view of frankpledge*, that is, the viewing that every perſon had nine freemen pledges or ſecurity for his loyalty to the king, and his peaceable behaviour to his fellow-ſubjects. From hence, a male who had attained the age of diſcretion, that is, the age of fourteen, and refuſed to ſtand to the law, might be put out of its protection, in which caſe he was anciently ſaid to be *poſitus extra legem*, or, *utlagatus*; the ſame proceeding might alſo have been had againſt a woman, but then ſhe was not ſaid to be *utlagata* or outlawed, but *waiviata* or waived, that is, ſays Lord Coke, *derelicta*, left out or not regarded; becauſe ſhe was not *ſworn* to the law as a man was.

Every perſon, then, of the years of diſcretion, reſident within the realm, and not in priſon, nor under coverture at the time when the proceſs of Outlawry is awarded, may, on abſconding from the proceſs of the law, be outlawed: but a married woman, or a man in priſon without *covin*, or a perſon beyond the ſeas, at the time of the proceſs of outlawry awarded, ought not to be outlawed: the laſt circumſtance, however, that of being

being beyond the ſeas, muſt be underſtood of the party's being abroad, without having gone to avoid the proceſs of the law; for if a man commit a murder, or other felony, and before he can be apprehended, or an indictment found, leave the realm, to avoid being brought to juſtice, he may be outlawed, notwithſtanding his being beyond the ſeas, as was the caſe of Mr. England; or, if having entered an appearance to a proſecution for an inferior offence, he leave the kingdom, and be afterwards convicted in his abſence, yet he may be outlawed on the conviction, as was the caſe of Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Perry.

In the time of Alfred, and from thence till long after the conqueſt, no man could be outlawed but for treaſon or felony, the puniſhment of which was death: an outlaw was ſaid to bear *caput lupinum*, or a wolf's head, becauſe any man might kill him, as being out of the protection of the king's laws, as he might kill a wolf, which was then eſteemed the moſt pernicious animal that infeſted the kingdom. It being, therefore, not only lawful, but meritorious, to kill an outlaw, it cannot be wondered at, that it was then common for outlaws to flee to the woods for ſhelter; ſome of whom, as Robin Hood, and others, have tranſmitted their names to poſterity by their audacious exploits. But, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III, it was reſolved, "that for avoiding inhumanity, and the ſhedding of Chriſtian blood, it ſhould not be lawful for any man but the ſheriff to put an outlaw to death, though it were for felony;" and if any man were to do ſo at this day, he would be guilty of murder, unleſs it were in the endeavour to apprehend the outlaw: for any perſon may arreſt an outlaw on a criminal proſecution, either of his own head, or by writ, or warrant of *capias utlagatum*, in order to bring him to execution. By the ſt. of 13 Edw. I, ſt. 1, c. 11. proceſs of Outlawry is given againſt accountants who ſhall have been found in arrear before auditors, aſſigned in action of account, if they flee, and it be returned to the ſheriff that they cannot be found.

From Bracton, who lived in the reign of Edward I, we learn, that it was *ordained* that in all actions of treſpaſs *with force and arms*, proceſs of Outlawry ſhould lie.

By ſt. 18 Edw. III, ſt. 1, it is accorded, "That of them which be or have been receivers of the king's money, or of his wools which they take of the people, and the ſame carry away or detain, ſo that our ſovereign lord the king may not be thereof ſerved; and of them which bring wools to the parts beyond the ſea, without being cocketted, or paying cuſtom or ſubſidy, whereto they be aſſeſſed; and of cuſtomers and finders, which ſuffer the ſame to the king's damage; of lay miniſters, which receive the king's money, and the ſame retain; and alſo for conſpirators, confederators, and maintainers of falſe quarrels; and alſo of them that bring routs in the preſence of the juſtices, or other the king's miniſters, or elſewhere in the counties, in affray of the people, ſo that the law may not be done, as well of them which bring the ſame, as of them which come in their company, or as of them which bring falſe money in deceipt of the people: *againſt all thoſe*, in caſe they may not be *found*, or *brought in to anſwer*, by attachment or diſtreſs, for the profit of our ſovereign lord the king, the *exigent* ſhall be given and ſued, and *not againſt another*."

And, by ſt. 18, Edw. III, ſt. 2, c 5, it is enacted, "That no *exigent* ſhall from thenceforth go out, in caſe where a man is indicted of *treſpaſs*, unleſs it be *againſt the peace*, or of things which be contained in the declaration made in this caſe at the laſt parliament holden at Weſtminſter." By which is meant the preceding ſtatute.

Whether proceſs of Outlawry lay in caſes of miſdemeanour, where there was no actual force or breach of the peace, was not ſolemnly decided till the caſe of Mr. Wilkes. In that caſe, after great deliberation, Lord Mansfield, with the concurrence of the reſt of the court of King's-Bench, declared, that the offences for which Mr. Wilkes was proſecuted, and the proceedings upon them, were at the common law; that the *ſtatutes* which gave proceſs of Outlawry in certain caſes, and reſtricted its iſſuing in others, unleſs under certain circumſtances, did not affect the queſtion before the court: the proceſs, he ſaid, in that caſe, was warranted by the common law, or not at all; *actual* force or violence did not appear to be the criterion on which the proceſs of Outlawry depended; the greatneſs of the crime, and the ſeverity of the puniſhment, ſeemed to be the material circumſtances attended to in ancient times; *felony* did not neceſſarily imply or convey the idea of actual outrage; grand larceny being in its definition,

tion as well as practice, different. Hawkings confirmed this notion, by ſaying, "that this proceſs, probably, lay for all crimes of a higher nature than treſpaſs *vi et armis*." The execution of this proceſs was ſuppoſed by Lord Coke (and what he ſaid, has been repeated, without examination, by a variety of authors) to have been ſomewhat before Bracton's time: the eſtabliſhment of that period, for a ſuppoſed ordinance concerning Outlawries, ſtrongly authenticated the teſtimony of that contemporary writer, reſpecting the caſes in which, and under what circumſtances, this proceſs lay: Lord Coke ſaw that it was impoſſible to maintain, "that Outlawry did not lie for any crime under felony;" univerſal practice ſhewed the contrary; he, therefore, ſuppoſed a poſitive ſtatute made about Bracton's time: there did not, however, appear any particular ordinance for extending this proceſs, and there was no authority for the ſuppoſition: but Bracton ſaid, "it lay *in omni tranſgreſſione que ſit contra pacem*: and afterwards, "*pro omni tranſgreſſione, licet minima, ubi quis ad pacem domini regis vocatus, venire recuſaverit, et hoc propter contumaciam.*" That this neceſſary ingredient, "*contra pacem*," could not mean *poſitive force* in the commiſſion of the offence, appeared from the reaſon given why it lay for felony, which was, that it was *contra pacem*:" that could not mean more than it was an offence in its nature againſt the laws of ſociety, and a diſturbance of that good order and government which keeps a ſtate in unity and peace. The crime of larceny, in its very nature, was ſecret and fraudulent; when open violence accompanied it, it was diſtinguiſhed by the aggravated name of robbery: and in the caſe of writs, *quare vi et armis*, where this proceſs was given, it was acknowledged to be on account of the *ſuppoſed*, not any *actual* force. In fact, therefore, it appeared from Bracton, "that every offence committed againſt the peace," ſubjected the delinquent to the proceſs of Outlawry; and the caſes ſhewed that the peace of the king was broken by diſorders without force; ſome of the greateſt crimes indeed were without force. On theſe principles the court decided, that proceſs of Outlawry lay in the caſe of miſdemeanours, where there was no actual force or breach of the peace.

[*To be continued.*]

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Caſes.
Small Pox	16
Meaſles	5
Scarlatina	6
Hooping-cough	14
Summer-fever	8
Child-bed and Milk-fevers	5
Eryſipelatous Sore-throat	4
Ulcerated Sore-throat	1
Aphthous Sore-throat	3
Tracheal Sore-throat	1
Catarrh	5
Peripneumony	3
Peritoneal Inflammation	1
Eryſipelas of the face	1
Acute Rheumatiſm	5
Fevers in infants	8
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Aſthenia	32
Hyſteria	2
Syncope	3
Chlorоſis	30
Scrophula and Rickets	7
Dropſy	6
Chronic Rheumatiſm	6
Sciatica	3
Pain of the Side	3
Apoplexy	3
Paralyſis	6
Hydrocephalus	1
Cephalæa	5
Dentition	4
Cough and Conſumption	15
Gaſtrodynia	14
Dyſpepſia	9
Enterodynia	10
Diarrhœa	5
Colica Pictonum	1
Hæmorrhoids	2
Contraction of the Æſophagus	1
Schirrhous liver	2
Jaundice	1
Tabes meſenterica and worms	5
Menorrhagia	3
Fluor albus	7
Schirrhous uterus	2
Gravel and dyſury	4
Lumbar abſceſs	2
Abſceſs of the cheek	2
Herpes	2
Impetigo	

	No. of Cases.
Impetigo	3
Itch and prurigo	6
Scaly tettar	2
Nettle rash	3
Inflamed puſtules	2
Porrigo	6
Sycoſis	1
Noli me tangere	2
Morbus pediculariſ	1
PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Quotidian	4
Tertian	1

The ſcarlet fever retains the ſame mild form as during the laſt month. It does not ſpread much within the city, but extends to the adjoining villages; more eſpecially on the ſouthward of London, to Newington, Kennington, Stockwell, Mitcham, Streatham, &c. &c.

The varieties of the ſore-throat, mentioned in the liſt of acute diſeaſes, have, as I underſtand from other practitioners, been very prevalent during the two laſt months. They were, however, in general, more troubleſome and lingering than dangerous.

All the caſes of peripneumony, though attended with a ſpitting of blood, had a favourable termination. They occurred during the irregular temperature of the air, at the latter end of July. Since the commencement of warm, ſettled weather, I have not obſerved any inflammatory complaints.

The ſmall-pox and hooping-cough are yet very generally diffuſed, and ſeem much aggravated in conſequence of the heat of the ſeaſon. Theſe two complaints have been intimately connected for ſeveral months paſt. In many inſtances the paroxiſms of the cough have continued, without any abatement, through the whole courſe of the ſmall-pox. The hooping-cough, in other caſes, firſt commenced during the eruption of the ſmall-pox, and remained a long time after it without any material alteration. Theſe obſervations ſet aſide a general law inſiſted on by many phyſiologiſts, that two ſpecific diſeaſes, at leaſt, two ſpecific contagions, cannot actuate the human conſtitution at the ſame time. That the operation of one contagion is, in ſome inſtances, ſuſpended, while the body is under the influence of another, may be granted; but I am convinced, from a variety of caſes, that this is not an univerſal law.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In Auguſt, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BY the King's proclamation, of the 30th of July, the Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to Thurſday, the 15th of September, was ordered to ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs, and the two houſes were required to attend accordingly, on the ſaid 15th day of September next.

In conſequence of the French ſucceſſes in Italy, and particularly their attack upon the port of Leghorn, an order of his Majeſty in council was iſſued on the 27th of July, and an embargo was laid upon all ſhips and veſſels then within the ports of this kingdom, or which ſhould come into any of the ſaid ports laden with any goods or merchandize taken on board in this kingdom, which may be bound to any of the ports in the territories of the grand duke of Tuſcany, or in the dominions of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate; the embargo to continue till the further order of the board.

At the ſame time, an order was iſſued from the privy council, regulating the payment of bills of exchange, drawn or negociated in the town of Leghorn, prior to the entrance of the French into that place.

An additional article, explanatory of the treaty of amity and commerce, made between Great Britain and America, on the 19th of November, 1794, has been lately concluded between the United States of America and the agents of the Britiſh government, purporting, That by the above-mentioned treaty of 1794, it was agreed, that it ſhould, at all times, be free to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and alſo to the Indians, dwelling on either ſide of the boundary line, aſſigned by treaty of peace to the United States, freely to paſs and repaſs by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories and countries of the two contracting parties, on the continent of

America,

America, and to navigate all the lakes and rivers thereof; and alſo to carry on commerce therein, ſubject to the regulation mentioned in the ſaid treaty:—But that ſince the making of the treaty of 1794, the United States of America have concluded a treaty of peace and friendſhip with ſeveral tribes of Indians, in which it was ſtipulated, that no perſon could be permitted to reſide at any of the towns or hunting camps of the ſaid Indian tribes as a trader, who ſhould not be furniſhed with a licence for that purpoſe, under the authority of the United States: and as the laſt-mentioned ſtipulation had excited doubts, whether in its execution it would not interfere with the due execution of the above recited article of the treaty of 1794; and it being the ſincere deſire of both parties to remove all doubts, and to promote mutual ſatisfaction, they, by their agents, have agreed to the preſent explanatory article, in which it is declared, "That no ſtipulations, in any treaty ſubſequently concluded by either of the contracting parties, with any other ſtate or nation, or with any Indian tribe, can be underſtood to derogate in any manner from the rights and free intercourſe of commerce ſecured, by the above-recited article of the treaty of 1794, to the ſubjects of Great Britain, and to the citizens of the United States, and Indians dwelling on either ſide the boundary line aforeſaid; but that all the ſaid perſons ſhall remain at full liberty freely to paſs and repaſs, by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories and countries of the contracting parties, on either ſide of the ſaid boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the ſtipulations of the ſaid treaty of 1794."

By intelligence from admiral ſir John Jervis, commander-in-chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Mediterranean, it appears that, in conſequence of the expulſion of the Engliſh from Leghorn, the viceroy of Corſica had ordered an expedition againſt Porto Ferrajo, belonging to the archduke of Tuſcany; and that, accordingly, ſome Britiſh troops were landed at ten o'clock at night, on the 9th of July, near that town, under the direction of captain Stuart, of the Peterel; after which major Duncan, who commanded them on ſhore, immediately marched cloſe to the gate on the weſt ſide; and at five o'clock the next morning he ſent in to the governor the viceroy's letter, containing the terms which would be granted to the town, and gave him two hours for his anſwer. At half-paſt five, admiral Nelſon, who commanded the expedition by ſea, arrived on ſhore. The governor requeſted a longer time. In this interval the Britiſh officers took occaſion to aſſure the Tuſcan inhabitants that they ſhould receive no injury whatever in their perſons or property. The place ſurrendered about ten o'clock the ſame morning. It was defended by one hundred pieces of cannon, and garriſoned by four hundred regulars, beſides militia.

In our laſt, time permitted us only to mention incidentally the ſurrender of the French in the iſlands of St. Vincent's and Grenada.

The Britiſh troops deſtined to act in both thoſe iſlands, were embarked from St. Lucia, the 3d of June, in two diviſions: on the 8th, the troops for St. Vincent diſembarked in Kingſton bay, and on the 9th began their march againſt the French poſts. On the next day, the French were attacked in their poſitions on the Vigie; and, after a very ſharp conteſt, were driven from their firſt, ſecond, and third redoubts, to their principal poſt on the New Vigie. Their communication with the Charib country having been cut off, and the Charibs themſelves having been forced to retire, the French ſurrendered by capitulation, on the 11th of June, and all their poſts in the iſland were to be given up as ſoon as poſſible.

The attack upon the French in Grenada was equally ſucceſsful. On the 10th of June, the French commandant, Joſſey, ſurrendered the French poſts on the iſland, by capitulation; and on the 19th, the Britiſh were in full poſſeſſion of every eſtabliſhed poſt which the enemy had in Grenada. Fedon, and a few of his aſſociates, eſcaped into the woods, after having (it is reported) barbarouſly murdered all the white people who were priſoners at Morne Quaqua.

The loſs of the Britiſh, in the attack on the French in St. Vincent's, was one captain, one enſign, four ſerjeants, and 31 privates, killed; and one major, five captains, four lieutenants, one enſign, 15 ſerjeants, and 109 privates, wounded.

The loſs of the Britiſh in Grenada was not quite ſo great as in St. Vincent's. The French inhabitants of Grenada, who, through fear, or compulſion, as ſome of them alleged, or through inclination, as was generally believed by the Engliſh, had joined the inſurgents, came,

after the reduction of the iſland, to ſurrender themſelves to major-general Nicolls, who ſent them to the lieutenant-governor to be tried by the civil power. After that, a court was formed for trying them; on the 20th of June fifty perſons were put to the bar, and in the courſe of the day the whole fifty were found to be the perſons named in the bill of attainder. The judge then pronounced the dreadful ſentence of the law upon the traitors, to be executed the next morning at eight o'clock. Accordingly, on the firſt of July, fourteen of them were executed, upon the parade, in the town of St. George; the reſt were reſpited by lieutenant-governor Houſtoun.

We ſincerely hope our countrymen may not have carried theſe executions beyond the line of juſtice and prudence, leſt retaliation ſhould be made on the part of the French at ſome future period.

Captain Trollope, in purſuance of orders from admiral Macbride, ſailed in his Majeſty's ſhip Glatton, on the 15th of July, for Yarmouth Roads. On the 16th, at one P.M. he obſerved a ſquadron, about four or five leagues off Helveot, which, on drawing nearer, about ſeven o'clock, he found to conſiſt of ſix frigates, one of which, the commodore's ſhip, appeared to mount near fifty guns; two others appeared to be of thirty-ſix guns, the other much ſmaller. When he came up with the commodore's ſhip (finding them enemies) he ordered him to ſtrike his colours, which was refuſed with a broadſide, and the compliment was returned by one from the Glatton, within twenty yards: after this the action became general with the enemy's ſquadron, the two headmoſt of which had tacked, and one of the largeſt had placed herſelf alongſide, and another on the weather bow of the Glatton; the ſternmoſt veſſels had placed themſelves on the lee quarter and ſtern; in this manner they engaged on both ſides for a few minutes, with yard arms nearly touching one another; but in leſs than twenty minutes the tremendous firing from the Glatton beat the enemy off on all ſides. When captain Trollope attempted to follow them, he found his ſhip ſo much diſabled in her rigging as to prevent the purſuit.

The enemy, who appeared the next morning in a cloſe line, ſeemed to have been injured very little in their rigging, but they ſuffered great damage in their hulls, to which the fire of the Glatton was principally directed. The enemy, appearing unwilling to renew the engagement, drew near ſhore, and captain Trollope and his crew returned with the Glatton to Yarmouth Roads, to refit: The loſs of men on board the Glatton was not conſiderable.

France.

In our laſt account of the military affairs of France, we left general Jourdan in poſſeſſion of Frankfort. The republicans repulſed the Auſtrians ſeveral times before their taking poſſeſſion of that city. On the 12th of July, the French recommenced their march; the right wing paſſed the mountains, and advanced to the plains of the Mein. The left wing, after having paſſed the Nidda, took a poſition before Frankfort. On the 13th, the magiſtrates of the city were ſummoned to open the gates. The Auſtrians, who were then in garriſon, oppoſed it, ſo that the day was paſſed in deputations from the magiſtrates to the French and Auſtrian generals: but as the inhabitants ſeemed diſpoſed to occupy the place, the French began to fire with their artillery at ten o'clock at night. In a ſhort time one quarter of the town was on fire. The Auſtrians then thought proper to offer propoſitions; and a capitulation was ſigned. General Jourdan, after he had arranged the affairs belonging to the capture of Frankfort, ſpread his forces along the banks of the river Mein, to prevent the Auſtrians from turning the left wing of his army; and on the 23d of July, he took a poſition on the Weiem, at Schweinfurt, whence he had driven the Auſtrians the preceding day, with whom, at that time, he had had no engagement ſince the taking of Frankfort, becauſe their light troops always fled at the approach of the French, after a few piſtol ſhots. Since the paſſage of the Lahn, from 1500 to 2000 deſerters had arrived at his headquarters. On the 26th of July, the troops of the Republic entered the town and citadel of Wurtzburg, and alſo the fortreſs of Konigſtein. They took two battalions of the Prince Biſhop priſoners, and a large quantity of artillery: both places ſurrendered by capitulation, on terms very advantageous to the conquerors. When the troops of the Republic ſpread themſelves along the Mein, they took from the Auſtrians ſeventeen baggage waggons, upwards of forty five boats, laden with oats and hay, valued at

more

more than a million of livres, and 4000 ſacks of oats upon the Tauber, which the Auſtrians were forced to abandon.

The French general, Moreau, was alſo ſucceſsful on the Upper Rhine; and he reduced the duke of Wirtemberg to the neceſſity of requeſting a ſuſpenſion of arms, which was granted upon the conditions, that he ſhould furniſh the French with 400 horſes, ſeveral thouſand oxen, four millions of French money, and withdraw the troops whom he had furniſhed to the coalition for his contingent.

After the battle of Ettingen, the Auſtrians retired behind Pfortzheim, while the French made every diſpoſition to attack them in that poſition. The attack was fixed for the 15th of July, but the Auſtrians precipitately evacuated Pfortzheim on the preceding night, and retired behind the Necker. The French general, Moreau, gave orders immediately for his troops to march after them.

The firſt movement of the Auſtrians, under prince Charles, was made towards Waihingen. General St. Cyr, with the French troops moved at the ſame time behind the Wurm at Weil. The Auſtrians, ſuppoſing the plan of the French was to gain the Necker before them, effected their retreat on the 18th of July, to Stutgard, by the way of Ludwigſburg. General Saint Cyr, immediately marched to Stutgard, came up with the advanced guard of the Auſtrians, before that town; and though he had with him only a few battalions, he attacked them, and drove them from the town. The ſame day, the left of the French army marched to Waihingen, and the next day to the mouth of the Entz, towards Saxhenhauſen. On the 18th of July, general Saint Cyr, attacked the advanced guard of the Auſtrians, and after a very briſk engagement, forced them to leave the French maſters of all the left bank of the Necker. On the ſame day, general Laranche attacked the Auſtrians at Ehlangen. The battle was very obſtinately fought; the Auſtrians were defeated, with the loſs of 800 men, killed and wounded, and 300 made priſoners. The archduke, on the 19th of July, croſſed the Necker, and encamped at Pelbach, for the purpoſe of covering more effectually his communication with Ulm.

On the 22d of July, general Moreau made a movement, the object of which was to paſs the Necker, and attack the archduke in his poſition. The archduke, however, perceiving his deſign, effected a precipitate retreat, by the great roads of Gmund and Goeppingen. General Moreau immediately croſſed the Necker in purſuit of him.

In a ſhort time after theſe movements of the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle, general Kleber took the command, during the indiſpoſition of general Jourdan, of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe. On the third of Auguſt, the diviſion of the army under general Lefebre proceeded from the camp at Bellinghauſen to Koenigſberg, by which he was to ſupport his left, but he found no enemy to oppoſe him. The diviſion of general Collaud ſet out at the ſame hour from Hanelbauch, and directed its march towards Zeill; in their progreſs they came up with a party of 800 horſe, which was charged by adjutant-general Ney, who had only 400 men of the 6th regiment of Chaſſeurs, and 14th of dragoons, but by the ſkill of his manœuvres, and the valour of his troops, he ſoon routed the Auſtrians, and made ſeveral priſoners. They fled in confuſion to Ebelſbach; where, ſupported by a body of infantry, they attempted to rally, but being attacked with impetuoſity by the light infantry of general Ney, which came up at that moment, they were again completely routed, and driven acroſs the Mein. The diviſions under the generals Grenier and Championet defeated the corps of Auſtrians with whom they came up in their march, and general Bernadotte's diviſion fell in with the corps of general Kray, which ſome days before was encamped at Narfurt, on the other ſide of the Mein, and was much ſuperior in force to general Bernadotte, whoſe flank was likewiſe much haraſſed by ſkirmiſhing parties of the Auſtrians. He, however, attacked every thing which came before him, overcame every obſtacle, and forced General Kray to abandon the ground which he had been ordered to occupy.

On the 4th of Auguſt, the different diviſions of the French army began to puſh forward towards Rednitz, the Upper Mein, and the river Itz. The Auſtrians, at the ſame time, marched ſome troops towards Nuremberg, and a corps of 10,000 men towards Cobourg. The French diviſion ſoon arrived under the walls of Bamberg, the magiſtrates of which addreſſed an act of ſubmiſſion to general Kleber. In a few hours the

French

French troops entered and found plenty of provisions and other stores. About this time, the Austrians took a position between Ebermanstodt and Forcheim, and between Forcheim and Hochstedt. There general Kleber, on the 7th August, attacked and drove them from their first positions into the town of Forcheim, and out again. The place, which is of considerable strength, then surrendered; and the reward of the victors was 70 pieces of brass cannon, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition.

At the same time, general Championet's column attacked general Kray, on the river Aich, where all the villages were full of cannon, and of the brave Hungarian infantry. While the Austrian general was directing all his attention to this column, he was suddenly disconcerted by a division of cavalry, which fell upon his flank. The republican generals took advantage of his confusion, and at last threw him into the greatest disorder; but it does not appear that this procured them any material advantage, as they took only 100 prisoners.

After these movements, gen. Jourdan being recovered from his indisposition, resumed the command. After the taking of Bamberg, the French proceeded to Nuremberg. They found in the town of Bamberg from fifteen to eighteen thousand quintals of wheat, and a considerable quantity of oats.

The head-quarters of general Kleber, on the 5th of August, were at Bamberg; according to him, the captures made from the Austrians, by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, in a march of two months, has been 57 field-pieces, 622 pieces of besieging artillery, more than four thousand muskets, and provisions and clothes to the amount of two millions.

The Austrians on the 29th of July, attempted a sortie from Mentz, to the amount of 8000 men, by favour of a fog, and forced the advanced posts of the French; but as soon as they were perceived, they were driven back by the republican troops under general Marceau.

Since the publication of our last number, the career of general Buonaparte, in Italy, has been marked by the most signal successes; though, in one instance, he appears to have received a check from the immense reinforcements which had been sent to the Austrian general.

On the 16th of July, at two in the morning, 4500 men, from the garrison of Mantua, made a sortie, and drove back all the advanced posts of the French, and advanced within pistol-shot of their batteries, which they attempted to carry; but the French generals, Fierella and d'Allemange, drew up their troops in order of battle, and, watching a favourable opportunity, attacked them, threw them into disorder, and, after an action of two hours, drove them to the palisades of the town.

A few days afterwards, the French attacked the right wing of the enemy's entrenched camp, and carried disorder and terror into their ranks. At the same time, they fired red hot balls from their batteries, and, in a few minutes afterwards, several buildings in the town were in flames. At break of day, the next morning, the besieged attempted another sally, but were prevented by the intrepidity of the republicans.

On the 18th of July, the French general summoned the Austrian commander of the garrison to surrender; but the Austrian replied, "that the laws of honour and duty compelled him to defend, to the last extremity, the place entrusted to him."

Soon after the vigorous sortie made by the garrison of Mantua, the Austrians were collected in great force under general Wurmser, and the victorious Buonaparte experienced a temporary frown from fortune, whose smiles he had enjoyed in such profusion before. The Austrians, on the 29th of July, attacked a division of his army at Salo, on the banks of the lake of Garda, which they forced, and advanced with great celerity to Brescia, where, after a vigorous resistance, they obliged five companies of French soldiers to retreat to Cassano; another column of the Imperial troops took the French posts at Corona, above the river Adige; in consequence of which, Buonaparte evacuated Verona, in order to concentrate his forces, which he soon effected, and attacked the Austrians at Lonado and Salo, defeated them, and took 600 men, and killed or wounded to the amount of 2000. A few days afterwards, he defeated the Austrians a second time at Lonado, and also at Castiglione and Montechiaro. He made at these three places, 6000 prisoners, and killed or wounded 2000. He took thirty pieces of cannon, and two Austrian generals prisoners.

According

According to the account which the French have given, of the five memorable days in which theſe ſucceſsful movements took place, the loſs of the Auſtrians in all of them, was *fifteen thouſand men made priſoners, ſix thouſand killed or wounded, ſeventy pieces of cannon*, and *one hundred and twenty caravans*, for the conveyance of ammunition and proviſions for the troops. General Buonaparte himſelf, in his detailed account, ſtates, that after the Auſtrians had taken Salo and Lonado, he (on 13 Thermidor) ordered general Soret to deliver general Guieux at Salo; and he alſo ordered general d'Allemagne to attack and retake Lonado at any price. Soret ſucceeded completely in extricating Guieux at Salo, after having beaten the Auſtrians, taking two ſtandards, two pieces of cannon, and about 500 priſoners. General Guieux, and the troops under his command, had remained forty-eight hours without bread, continually fighting againſt their enemies.

General d'Allemagne had not time to attack the Auſtrians: he was attacked himſelf. An action commenced of the moſt obſtinate nature, and which was for a long time undecided, but he at length completely defeated his opponents. The Auſtrians left 600 dead upon the field, and the French took 600 priſoners. The next day general Angereau entered Breſcia, and found all the magazines which the French had left, the Auſtrians not having had time to effect their removal.

On the 15th, the diviſion of Angereau returned to Monte Chiaro. Maſſena took poſt at Lonado and Pont St. Marco. General Valette remained at Caſtiglione, with 1800 men. He was to defend that important poſt, and by that means to keep the diviſion of general Wurmſer at a diſtance from the French commander-in-chief. But on the 15th (Thermd.) in the evening, general Valette abandoned the place, with half his troops only, and came to Monte Chiaro to bring the alarm, intimating that the reſt of his diviſion was taken by the Auſtrians. Theſe brave troops, however, though abandoned by their general, made good their retreat to Pont St. Marco inſtantly, and before his diviſion; for this conduct, Valette was ſuſpended from his functions, and was alſo accuſed of want of courage at the attack of Corona.

At break of day on the 16th, both armies met: the Auſtrians began the attack at Lonado. It was ſoon ſurrounded; general Pigeon was made priſoner, and the French loſt alſo three pieces of artillery. Buonaparte inſtantly formed his forces into a cloſe column, and while they advanced to pierce through the Auſtrians, the latter opened their files for the purpoſe of ſurrounding them. This manœuvre afforded the French general an aſſurance of victory, which he ſoon obtained. Maſſena contented himſelf with ſending ſome riflemen to retard the Auſtrian wings on their march. The column arrived at Lonado, and forced the poſition. Janot, the aid-de-camp of the French general, was ordered to obſerve the motions of the Auſtrians. In executing the command, he fell in with ſome forces under colonel Bender, whom he attacked and wounded, and was about to take the colonel priſoner, when he himſelf was ſurrounded. He killed ſix men with his own hands, but was at length overpowered, thrown into a ditch, and received ſix ſabre wounds. The Auſtrians effected their retreat towards Salo; but finding that place in the poſſeſſion of the French, this diviſion wandered through the mountains, and was, for the greater part, taken priſoners. During this time, general Angereau attacked Caſtiglione, took that place, and in the courſe of the day he ſtood ſeveral obſtinate actions with the Auſtrians, who were double his number; every branch of the French troops did their duty, and the Auſtrians on this memorable day were completely beaten on all ſides.

They loſt twenty pieces of cannon, from 2 to 3000 men killed or wounded, and 4000 priſoners, among whom were three generals.

On the 17th (Thermid.) Buonaparte ordered general d'Eſpinay to penetrate into the Tyroleſe, by the road of Chiere. He had previouſly to defeat 5 or 6000 of the Auſtrians, who were at Gavardo. Adjutant-general Herbin had great ſucceſs, he overthrew two of the enemy's battalions, whom he found in his way, and reached as far as St. Ozeto. General d'Allemagne marched to Gavardo, defeated the Auſtrians, and made many priſoners: but not being properly ſupported by the whole of his diviſion, he was ſurrounded, and could only effect his retreat by cutting his way through the Auſtrians.

The Auſtrians were defeated at Gavardo, with conſiderable loſs. General Wurmſer ſpent the whole of the 17th in collecting the remains of his army, in bringing up his reſerve, and drawing what reinforcements he could from Mantua,

tua, the ſiege of which the French had been obliged to raiſe. He collected an army of 25,000 men. The fate of Italy was not then decided; it was ſuſpended in doubtful ſcales. Buonaparte haſtened to Lonado, to aſcertain the number of troops that he could detach from it; but was ſurpriſed upon his arrival to receive a deputation, who had come to ſummon the governor to ſurrender, becauſe, ſaid this meſſenger, "it is completely inveſted, and cannot be relieved." From the pickets of cavalry, the French general concluded, that different columns were approaching his principal guard, and that the road from Breſcia to Lonado was already intercepted at the bridge of St. Marco.

He was then convinced, that the communication could only be intercepted by the wrecks of the vanquiſhed diviſion, who having collected after the defeat, were endeavouring to effect a paſſage. The conjuncture was extremely embarraſſing. At Lonado, he had not above 1200 men; he ordered the meſſenger to be brought to him, and made him take the bandage off his eyes. "I told him," ſays Buonaparte, "that if his general had the effrontery to take the commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know that I was at Lonado, as every one knew that the Republican army was at that place;—that all the general officers belonging to the diviſion ſhould be reſponſible for the perſonal inſult he had been guilty of towards me: and I aſſured him that if his diviſion did not in the ſpace of eight minutes lay down their arms, I would not ſhew mercy to one of them. The meſſenger appeared confounded at finding me there, and in an inſtant the whole column laid down their arms. It conſiſted of 4000 men, two pieces of cannon, and ſome cavalry. It had come from Gavardo, and was endeavouring to find a paſſage to effect their eſcape."

On the 18th, the two armies attacked each other with great energy—the French were every where victorious, and their ſucceſſes exceeded their moſt ſanguine expectations; they took eighteen pieces of cannon and about two thouſand priſoners, and drove the remainder of the Auſtrians in all directions; but their troops, haraſſed by fatigue, could not purſue them more than three leagues. General Wurmſer a few days afterwards collected his troops together, and intrenched himſelf behind the river Mincio, near Peſchiera, and extended his left to Mantua. The French General Maſſena attacked the Auſtrians in their entrenched camp on the 6th of Auguſt, routed them, took twelve pieces of cannon and ſeven hundred priſoners. Theſe events obliged General Wurmſer to abandon the line he had formed along the Mincio. On the next day part of the Republican army marched to Verona, where they arrived at ten o'clock in the evening; but the rear-guard of the Auſtrians were ſtill at Verona, the gates of which were ſhut, and the draw-bridges drawn up. The French immediately began to force the gates with their heavy artillery, and in leſs than a quarter of an hour, they entered the town, where they found a quantity of ammunition and proviſions, and made ſeveral hundreds priſoners.

In conſequence of theſe ſucceſſes, the French reſumed their former poſitions, and the Auſtrians fled to the defiles of the Tyroleſe.

Thus the Auſtrian army, which for ſix weeks before had menaced the invaſion of Italy, has (to uſe the words of Buonaparte) vaniſhed like a dream, and Italy, which was threatened with the greateſt diſaſters, became at once tranquil and compoſed.

During the temporary retreat of the French, the inhabitants of Bologna, Ferrara, and particularly thoſe of Milan, manifeſted the moſt determined courage and the moſt ardent zeal and attachment to the cauſe of the Republic.

The executive directory of France have lately replied to a meſſage from the council of five hundred relative to completing the Military Officers of Marine, in which the directory declared that nothing had been neglected by them in the great work of the organization and regeneration of the Marine and arſenals of the Republic.

Defermonde, in the council of five hundred, made, in the courſe of the month, an intereſting report on the contributions and mandats, wherein he obſerves That it was fixed by the laws of the 28th Ventoſe, and the 14th, and 15th of laſt Germinal, that mandats ſhould not be otherwiſe conſidered than as metallic money, and they were therefore received at their nominal value in all payments, and in all the offices; that he had pointed out, on the 15th of Ventoſe in ſpeaking of aſſignats, the advantage of leaving paper money to its relative value; notwithſtanding this, the Republic adopted other principles in the la-

of the 28th Ventoſe, and in the other laws which followed it. The legiſlature thought that the regulation made in favour of mandats, would have aſſured them the nominal value; but they were diſappointed. They then ſaw the neceſſity of raiſing contributions, according to the relative, and not the nominal value of mandats. They took the wiſe precaution of not leaving mandats to the mercy of ſtock-jobbing; and in taking the common price as the regulation of their value, they rendered their condition intereſting to all Frenchmen. Having eſtabliſhed this rule for the payment of contributions, "why," ſaid he, "ſhould not the legiſlature extend it to all other tranſactions, as well between citizen and citizen, as between citizens and the government?"

He then recommends the modification of the laws reſpecting mandats, and to keep to their engagement of giving the national domains to the holders of them. He remarks, that all the enemies of liberty were anxious to prevent the ſale of the national domains.—"They delude," ſaid he, "with promiſes of loans, and aſſert that ſales by auction would produce more abundant reſources. But loans are not to be depended upon till peace ſhall have reſtored confidence, and conſolidated public credit." He adds, that it was, no doubt, deſirable that the credit of the mandats bore a fairer proportion to the value of their pledge; but as long as venders are obliged to ſell, and he that purchaſes is ſubject to ſuſpicion and uneaſineſs, the diſcredit of the object for ſale is an unavoidable conſequence. When uneaſineſs and diſtruſt are removed, mandats will ſpeedily riſe in their credit. That mandats had and did ſerve for the exchange of aſſignats, and that large quantities of the latter were kept in the departments, by citizens who intended to employ them in purchaſes, and who then reckoned on employing the produce of their exchange; it would be unjuſt to deprive them of purchaſing on the terms of the law of the 28th Ventoſe. He then exhorted the council of five hundred to maintain that law in all the diſpoſition made for the alienation of the national domains, but to reform it in ſome other reſpects, and alſo thoſe which followed it, reſpecting the diſpoſitions that refer to the nominal value of mandats. He wiſhed them to announce to the whole Republic immediately, that the law of the 15th Germinal was no longer permitted to be abuſed; and that in all tranſactions, between individuals, the mandats were not allowed to be refuſed, nor could they be enforced for more than their relative value, according to the law upon the landed contribution.

At the cloſe of this important report, the council of five hundred ordered it to be printed, and reſolved itſelf into a general committee.

On the 28th of July, the inhabitants of the communes of Marſeilles denounced to the council of five hundred the aſſaſſinations committed by the anarchiſts during the laſt election. It was adopted upon the motion of Dumolard, that, before a commiſſion ſhould be named, a meſſage be ſent to the directory, to know, firſt, what paſſed at Marſeilles during the laſt election? ſecondly, what was done to prevent the effuſion of human blood?

In the beginning of Auguſt, Thibaudeau made a report to the council of five hundred, upon the inſurrections which had taken place in the commune of Marſeilles. Thibaudeau concluded by propoſing, to declare null the elections made at Marſeilles by the primary aſſemblies, and to charge the directory to provide, againſt the enſuing elections, for the reinſtatement of the municipal officers, juſtices of the peace, and aſſeſſors, who ought to have been nominated. The council adopted the plan of the reſolution, and the report was ordered to be printed.

In the council of five hundred, on the 26th of July, Chenier made his report reſpecting the feſtivals of the 14th of July, and 10th of Auguſt; and the council reſolved, "that the feſtivals of the 14th of July, and the 10th of Auguſt, ſhall be celebrated on thoſe days throughout all the communes of the republic from this time forward."

GERMANY.

The progreſs of the arms of the French republic has either *compelled* or *perſuaded* ſeveral princes of the empire, with the duke of Wurtemberg at their head, to ſhake off all dependance upon their trembling chief. He has the additional mortification of deploring in ſecret his *weak compliance* with the requeſts of the Britiſh miniſter, in recommencing hoſtilities, which in a few weeks have deprived him of the "garden of Europe," his poſſeſſions in Italy, deſtroyed or diſperſed his brave troops, and brought the avenging arms of his enemies upon the borders of thoſe territories which have long been the reſidence of his family.

In the beginning of Auguſt, the Imperial diet at Ratiſbon, concluded upon ſending advice to the Emperor at Vienna, "That the wiſh, repeatedly manifeſted, of terminating this ruinous war which is ſtill proſecuting, by means of an acceptable peace with France, be again laid before his Imperial majeſty, and that his majeſty be moſt ſeriouſly and urgently requeſted to accelerate that deſirable object by all the means in his power."

Beſides this advice, it was reſolved, to ſend deputations to the French generals. The circle of Franconia is ſaid to have ſent deputies already, to negociate for an armiſtice with the French generals.

HOLLAND.

The convention of the republic of Holland, in a late meeting, made ſome important alterations in matters relating to religion. They determined that all the inhabitants of the republic were free to exerciſe without moleſtation any mode of public worſhip whatever to which their opinions might lead them. That there ſhould be no eſtabliſhed religion in the republic, that the uſe of bells in calling perſons to public worſhip ſhould be prohibited. They allowed Jews to become citizens of the republic, and empowered them to become purchaſers of lands in the ſame manner as other citizens.

POLAND.

On the 9th of July, count Von Hoym, miniſter of ſtate to the king of Pruſſia, attended at the palace of Warſaw, to receive the oaths of homage and allegiance from the delegates of the eſtates of Poland.

In a ſpeech of conſiderable length, he called the occaſion of their meeting "the moſt momentous to man with regard to his ſocial relations."—"Long has this excellent country," ſaid he, "ſo richly gifted by nature, been the theatre of devaſtation; for many years paſt has this noble and brave nation been a prey to anarchy and deſolating confuſion." He attributed the misfortunes of Poland to a paſſion for *miſtaken* liberty. He exhorted the Poles to look upon the preſent ſituation and condition of the Pruſſian territories, as a ſpecimen of the happineſs they were about to enjoy.

In a ſtrain of impreſſive eloquence, he enumerated the various bleſſings and advantages which would attend a quiet ſubmiſſion to the will of his ſovereign the king of Pruſſia; and without mentioning the depoſed monarch of Poland, he concluded with exhorting them to pledge themſelves by a ſolemn oath in the face of the Divinity.

EAST-INDIES.

The laſt diſpatches from the Eaſt-Indies have developed the origin and cauſe of the mutinous behaviour of the native battalions, which had created a conſiderable alarm at Calcutta.

The public ſervice requiring that troops ſhould be ſent to Malacca by ſea, the 15th battalion of ſeapoys, on a propoſition from their officers, voluntarily offered themſelves to embark; the propoſition was repeated to them at three different times, in order that they might have full leiſure to deliberate upon it, and form their determination; and they again repeated their acquieſcence.

The Britiſh government in India, ſenſible of the prejudice of the Hindoos againſt a voyage by ſea, and ever attentive to them, expreſſed their approbation at the zeal of the 15th battalion, in voluntarily undertaking ſervice which was left to their option to accept or decline. Convenient ſhips were prepared for their accommodation, and every precaution was uſed to provide wood and water, under the inſpection of officers and men ſelected and deputed by the ſaid battalion, to ſuperintend the proviſions.

After many days, to the aſtoniſhment of government, the battalion, without any reaſon whatever, retracted the acquieſcence which they had voluntarily and deliberately given: this was conſidered as a deſertion of their duty as ſoldiers; but their ſubſequent conduct was ſuch as to leave them without any title to forgiveneſs. They went for many days in a ſtate of actual outrageous mutiny; and when required by colonel Erſkine to lay down their arms, had the audacity to fire on the 29th battalion.

For this conduct, the council at Calcutta order it to be declared, that the 15th battalion of native ſeapoys has been broken with *infamy*, and its colours burned, and that their caſe ſhould be publiſhed in the Perſian language and diſperſed.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

London, Southwark, &c.

ON the 27th ult. the company paſſing to and from the levee at St. James's were much intereſted by the appearance of five Sepoys and two Laſcars, who came over in one of the rice ſhips from India. They delivered a petition in behalf of themſelves and their other diſtreſſed countrymen now in England, praying to be ſent home by the earlieſt ſhip: Mr. Dundas promiſed that their requeſt ſhould be complied with.

At the Surrey aſſizes, a monſter, of the name of Theophilus Bridges, a Button-maker, of St. George's Fields, was tried for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Monk, his apprentice. It appeared that this man had had ſeven apprentices from the *guardians* of the Aſylum; that theſe unfortunate creatures were kept to work in a confined apartment, from 4 in the morning to 8 and ſometimes 10 o'clock in the evening; that their meals were altogether inſufficient; and that inability or neglect was puniſhed with beating, or deprivation even of their ſcanty meals. A repetition of theſe puniſhments was ſuppoſed to have cauſed the death of the deceaſed; but the evidence of a ſurgeon rendering the caſe doubtful, the jury brought in a verdict of *Not guilty*. A true bill was afterwards found againſt this wretch, for a rape; and he remains in cuſtody to take his trial at the next aſſizes.

On the 29th, one of the powder-mills on Hounſlow-heath blew up. Four perſons unfortunately periſhed.

The quantity of victualling ſtores ſhipped off from the Red Houſe, Deptford, in the month of June, amounted to 90,000 tons!

Aug. 3d. This morning were executed in the Old Bailey, John Henry Gade, for forgery, and William Greaves, for burglary, the latter had been tried 19 times at the Old Bailey.

4th. This day the plan of Mr. G. Dance for improving the legal quays, and making others at St. Catherine's, and the Bridge-yard, for the accommodation of the port of London, were read, and agreed to by the court of common council.

4th. This day a young woman was brought before alderman Plumer, at Guildhall, charged by her own father with having ſtripped his children of various articles. The magiſtrate ſecured her to the houſe of correction for one month.

5th. Another powder-mill blew up, at Hatton, near Hounſlow. No lives were loſt.

5th. A curious cricket-match was played at Walworth, between eleven Greenwich penſioners with one leg, and eleven others with one arm. Thoſe with one leg had the firſt innings, and got 93 runs; the one arms in their firſt innings got but 42. On the following morning, the match was played out, and the men with one leg finally beat thoſe with one arm, by 103 runs.

16th. About two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at Mr. Broadwood's, a muſical inſtrument-maker, near Golden-ſquare, which conſumed the whole premiſes, &c.

18th. A youth of 13 was this day reſcued from drowning in the New River, by the humane and honourable exertions of Mr. Rider, printer, of Little Britain, who was accidentally paſſing. The boy had ſunk to the bottom, and Mr. R. was obliged to dive after him with his clothes on.

A ſurvey of the Thames from Deptford to Graveſend is ſhortly to take place; the ſoundings in many places having altered within theſe few months.

22d. This afternoon an unfortunate affair took place in the houſe of the late Mr. Yates, the comedian, at Pimlico. A Mr. John Yates, his nephew, and a Miſs Jones, had had a diſpute about the right of poſſeſſion of the houſe, and Mr. Yates having taken a walk into the garden, on Monday afternoon, he was bolted out by Miſs Jones. On his return, he endeavoured to force his way through a window into the houſe, but being reſiſted by a friend of Miſs Jones's, of the name of Sellers, who tried to intimidate him with a piſtol, a ſcuffle enſued, and the piſtol going off, mortally wounded Mr. Yates. Mr. Y. died on Tueſday, and on Wedneſday night the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of *wilful murder* againſt Miſs Jones and her two friends, John Sellers and Richard Footner; a confederacy being ſuppoſed to exiſt between them.

25th. An inquiſition was held on the body of W. F. Carpenter, eſq. an American gentleman, who was killed in a duel, in Hyde Park, on Sunday morning, with a Mr. Pride, another American. The jury, very judiciouſly, found a verdict of *wilful murder* againſt the parties concerned.

Four thouſand one hundred and twenty-nine veſſels laden with grain have entered the port of London ſince October laſt. In the third week of Auguſt *alone*, there have been imported 20,552 quarters of wheat.

Marriages in and near London.

John Winſlow, eſq. ſon of T. W. eſq. of Twickenham, to Miſs Hodges.

Mr. Peete, ſurgeon, of Dartford, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of D. C. eſq. of the Adelphi.

T. Bainbridge, eſq. of Warwick-lane, to Mrs. Rowlandſon, of Bedford-row.

At the Earl of Clanbraſſil's, Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, C. Codrington, eſq. of Glouceſter, to Miſs Foley, daughter of the Counteſs Clanbraſſil.

Col. S. Poyntz, of the 1ſt regiment of life-guards, to Mrs. Whitfield, relict of J. W. eſq. of Watford.

F. Keppel, eſq. only ſon of the hon. Mrs. K. to Miſs Clive.

At St. James's, Joſeph Mawhey, eſq. ſon of Sir J. M. bart, to Miſs Henchman, daughter of T. H eſq. of New Burlington-ſtreet.

Mr. John Graham, of St. Paul's church-yard, to Miſs Swan, of Egham.

Richard Gimbert, eſq. of North-end, Fulham, to Miſs Atkins, of Piccadilly.

M. A. Jennings, eſq of Jamaica, to Miſs Simpſon, of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At St. Pancras, G. H. Leyceſter, eſq. to Miſs C. Mortimer.

R. H. Kennedy, eſq. to Miſs Bourke, of Caſherton.

At Iſlington, John Hammond, eſq. of Trump-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Baker.

Joſiah Tatnal, eſq. of the Bahamas, to Miſs Cooper, of Guildford-ſtreet.

T. N. Parker, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs Browne.

Deaths in and near London.

At Little Chelſea, Lady Gordon, wife of Sir W. G. K. B. By her ladyſhip's demiſe, Sir W. loſes 7000l. a year, as the eſtate of Garrington-Hall, left her by Mr. Phillips, her firſt huſband, goes to his family.

In King-ſtreet, St. James's, 49, Baron Auguſtus de Zaſtrow, of the electorate of Hanover.

At Shawfield Lodge, near Bromley, whilſt on a viſit, Joſeph Stanley, eſq. of Auſtin-friars, and of the houſe of Gordons and Stanley, Lime-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Fludyer-ſtreet, Whitehall, John Bell, eſq. many years firſt commiſſioner for taking care of ſick and wounded ſeamen and priſoners of war; and afterwards under-ſecretary of ſtate to the late Marquis of Downſhire.

In Albemarle-ſtreet, Mrs. E. Adam.

At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, W. Drake, eſq.

Rev. Mr. Fielde, M. A. Rector of St. Anne's, Alderſgate-ſtreet, and under grammar-maſter of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

In Piccadilly, R. Beckford, eſq. late M. P. for Leominſter.

At Turnham-Green, 70, W. Lloyd, eſq. admiral of the white flag; he died without iſſue and has left the principal part of his property to T. Stepney, eſq.

In New Broad-ſtreet, Mr. T. Champion, lately arrived from Bombay.

At Harlow, Eſſex, 66, Mr. John Wenham, of the Poultry.

At Steyning, Suſſex, M. Campbell, eſq. one of the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.

In Great Portland-ſtreet, Jer. Watſon, eſq.

In Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, John Krupp eſq.

At Pentonville, Mr. John Redhead, one of the bridge-maſters of the city of London.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, Lady St Aubyn, relict of the late Sir J. St. A. bart. and the wife of John Baker, eſq. of Oakes.

In Devonſhire-ſtreet, Mrs. March, relict of the late J. M. eſq.

In Stratford-place, Miſs Coſway, only daughter of R. C eſq.

Mr Joſiah Robarts, of Mile-end.

Mr. Edmonſon, of Warwick-ſtreet, herald-painter. This unhappy man put an end to exiſtence on the road near Hampſtead, by cutting his throat.

On the 25th put a period to his exiſtence, by ſhooting himſelf, Michael Pope, eſq. an eminent merchant, reſiding in Finſbury-ſquare. This melancholy cataſtrophe is ſaid to have been cauſed by ſome unfortunate engagements in the corn trade. The coroner's inqueſt, which ſat on the Saturday following, brought in a verdict of *Lunacy*. Mr. Pope has left behind him a family of nine children, all of whom being in the houſe when the fatal deed was committed, of their unhappy ſituation no words can convey an adequate idea.

On the 25th, Jeremiah Royds, eſq. a merchant, of Buckleſbury. He ſhot himſelf in town, after riding the ſame morning from his country reſidence at Hornſey. Mr. R. was a gentleman of opulence, and of the moſt reſpectable character.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Northumberland and Durham.

FOR a particular account of the intended experimental farm, the ſcheme of which is ſo honourable to the intelligent ſpirit of the county of Durham, we refer our readers to page 539 of the preſent number of our Magazine.

On Tueſday, Aug. 9. Wearmouth Bridge, Sunderland, was opened in the moſt ſplendid manner. Prince William of Gloucester, and Mr. Burdon, M.P. led the proceſſion, and were followed by the different orders of Maſons from moſt of the lodges in the North of England. The proceſſion proceeded, amidſt a concourſe of at leaſt 15,000 people, through the High-ſtreet, Bridge-ſtreet, along the bridge, and to the weſtward as far as the Lime-kilns, and to the eaſtward by the low road to the Land Arch, where a halt was made, and the grand honours given. On the centre of the bridge a very animated oration was ſpoken by the Rev. Brother Nesfield. Brother Burdon, Grand Maſter, alſo addreſſed the brethren, and expreſſed his obligations to Brother Wilson, the Architect, and to Brother Scarth, the Senior Grand Warden, for his aſſiſtance in the work. The grand honours were then again repeated, and the bridge was declared by the Grand Maſter to be open, and fit for public uſe. A diſcharge of cannon and muſketry

muſketry cloſed the ceremony. The proceſſion afterwards proceeded to Sunderland church, where a diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Brother BREWSTER. The day was concluded by an elegant public dinner, and in the evening with an aſſembly and ball, which was numerouſly attended.

A daily poſt commenced on the 9th ult. between Newcaſtle and Sunderland,

Married.]—At St. Johnlee, Mr. R. Stephenſon, of Errington Red-houſe, near Corbridge, to Miſs M. Reed.

At Newcaſtle, Capt. Calder to Mrs. Milburn.

At Durham, Mr. W. Fenwick to Miſs Wood.

At Houghton-le-Spring, J. P. Grant, eſq. to Miſs J. Ironſide.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle, Mr. T. Rutherford. Mrs. Drummond.

At Durham, 72, Mr. C. Allen. Mrs. Paxton.

At Sunderland, 32, Capt. R. C. Dunn. At Biſhop-Wearmouth, 45, Mr. W. Cooke. At Stockton, 57, Mr. L. Richardſon.

At the Leazes, near Newcaſtle, 69, Mr. J. Penlington. At Newhall, near Warkworth, Mrs. James, wife of Capt. J. At Unthank-Hall, Mrs. Tweddell, wife of J. T. Eſq.

At South Shields, 64, Mr. E. Donkerly. Mr. John Anderſon. At Benwell, near Newcaſtle, 74, Mrs. H. Culbertſon. At Earſden, 73, Mrs. Engliſh.

At Hexham, in an advanced age, Mr. T. Kirſopy. Near Hexham, Mr. G. Gibſon. Suddenly, whilſt in a meadow with his haymakers, Mr. Js. Hunter.

At Cox-Cloſe, near Ravenſworth, Miſs J. Monkhouſe, ſiſter of M. M. Eſq. of Newcaſtle. At Biſhop-Auckland, 43, Mr. W. Mowbray. At Darlington, Mr. T. Waſtle. At Alnwick, 41, Miſs M. Burrell. At Dunſton, near Whickham, Mr. M. Elliot.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. S. Martin, of Whitehaven, has given public notice of his intention to put the ſtatute of the 13th of Geo. III. in force againſt owners and drivers of carts. He cautions owners to affix their names and reſidence, and drivers to attend to that part of the law which requires the horſe to be guided by ſome perſon holding the reins.

A deputation from the houſe of Keys, of the Iſle of Man, lately arrived at Carliſle, to congratulate Mr. Curwen on his re-election to repreſent that city in Parliament. The deputation conſiſted of Meſſrs. J. Taubman, T. Kirwan, and G. Quayle.

Married.]—At Egremont, T. Hartley, jun. eſq. to Miſs Hartley.

At Aſpatria, Mr. Irwin, ſurgeon, to Miſs Reed.

Died.]—At Whitehaven, Mr. Jos. Cooke, 22, Mrs. Pickthall. Mr. Jos. Collins. Mr. D. Meſſenger. Mrs. J. Coupland. 67, Mr. Jos. Watſon. 91, Mr. B. Hadwen.

At Carliſle, 57, Mr. A. Mullender. At Maryport, Mrs. B. Pape. At Seaton Iron-works, 57, Mrs. J. Walton. At Seaton, near Workington, 46, Rev. John Smith.

At Blaze Hall, near Kendal, Rev. John Shaw, M. A. At Armathwaite, Mr A. Dixon. At Bellaport, 58, Mrs. R. Patty. At Workington, 60, Mr. John Robinſon.

At Wigton, Mrs. Matthews, wife of J. M. eſq. At Gillgarron, Miſs H. Richardſon. In London, Mr. Jos. Frears, late of Ravenglaſs.

YORKSHIRE.

At a late public meeting at Beverley, Sir R. HILDYARD in the chair, it was reſolved, that application ſhould be made in the next Seſſion of Parliament, for an act for draining, preſerving, and improving all the low grounds and carrs ſituated in that vicinity.

By the late returns of the Lunatic Aſylum, York, it appears, that, ſince its firſt opening, in 1777, there have been admitted 1062 patients, of whom 526 have been cured, and 252 relieved, and there remain at this time in the houſe 83.

The Leeds Mercury of the 6th, complains heavily of the ſuſpenſion of trade in that part of the kingdom; and ſtates, that "forbearance between debtors and creditors ought and *muſt* for a time, be conſcientiouſly reſpected."

A traveller complains, in a late *York Herald*, that moſt of the roads in that country are ſtill deſtitute of guide poſts and mile ſtones: a hint that doubtleſs ought to have due weight with the commiſſioners of the roads and magiſtrates.

An official circular letter has been ſent to the magiſtrates in the Northern counties, ſtating, that "It having been judged neceſſary to remove a conſiderable number of French eccleſiaſtics from the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, it is propoſed, to land them at different ports in the North of England, from whence they may be diſtributed into the neighbouring country.

It appears, that fine cloth made from Spaniſh wool, is now manufactured by a conſiderable ingenious clothier in the Weſt-riding, without the aid of either Engliſh or foreign oil; and that in the manufacture of Engliſh wools there is not at preſent more than one-fourth part of the oil uſed which was formerly thought neceſſary.

Married.]—At Bridlington, Dr. Fowler, to Mrs. Bell, both of York.

At Limonſtone, Rev. R. W. Moor, of Mowſley, Leiceſterſhire, nephew to the Biſhop of Llandaff, to Miſs Fawcett.

At Drax, E. Willey, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoon guards, to Miſs Price, daughter of J. P. eſq. of Camblesforth.

At Thorp-Arch, Rev. John Middleton, to Miſs Fiſher, daughter of T. F. eſq. of Caſtle-Donnington.

At Leeds, Rev. E. Wilſon to Mrs. Paley. At Rotherham, Rev. R. Jenkinſon, to Miſs Jackſon.

Died.]—At York, Mrs. Kilner, relict of the Rev. J. K.

At Hull, 60, Mr. John Rawſon, printer. At Leeds, Mrs. Upton, wife of Mr. Attorney. Advanced in years, Mr. Jefferies, quaker. Mrs. Lumbey. Mr. Braithwaite. 73, Mrs. Carr.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Taylor. Mrs. Gillatt. Mrs. Burnand. Mrs. Cooke. Mrs. Hoyland.

At Halifax, Mr. M'Kinnel. At Hough-End, near Halifax, Mrs. Lea. At Bradford, Lieut. John Gration, of the Weſt York militia, and adjutant of the 84th regiment of foot.

Suddenly, at Thorp-Arch, 76, P. Johnſon, eſq. commiſſary of the prerogative court, and late recorder to the city of York. His remains were privately depoſited in a vault he had lately cauſed to be made under the chancel of St. Martin's church; he ordered five guineas each to be given to ten poor men to carry his corpſe to the place of interment, and bequeathed fifty pounds to the York county hoſpital.

At Scarborough, ſuddenly whilſt walking near the caſtle, Mr. H. Pearſon. Mrs. Marſhall. Mr. Park. At Whitby, Mr. M. Lightfoot, ſurgeon. Mrs. Simpſon, wife of W. S. Banker.

At Pontefract, 81, Rev. Mr. Harriſon. At Gate-Hemſley, Mrs. Hewitt. At Rothwell, Mr. G. Barber, of Bradford, attorney. Suddenly, whilſt writing a letter, Mr. John Hartley, of Huddersfield.

At Pocklington, Mrs. Wilcock, relict of the late Rev. T. W. At Stackhouſe, near Settle, 84, Mr. T. Carr. At Pickering, ſuddenly, 75, Mr. Jos. Baker. At Fulford, Mr. W. Steers, formerly of York

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Oxley. At Bedale, Mrs. E. Raper. At Epperworth, 82, Mrs. Harriſon; ſhe was carried to her grave by ſix grand-daughters, and followed by nearly thirty children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

Aged 53, Mr. J. Rogerſon, of Stepney-houſe, near Hull. At Richmond, Mrs. Hog, wife of Mr. H. alderman of that borough. At Tadcaſter, Mrs. Matthewman.

At Horſforth, Mr. Jameſon, formerly a partner in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Wickham and Co. of Leeds. Near Doncaſter, 96, Mrs Sumner. At Crooks, Mr. Spooner. At Fulneck, near Leeds, Mr. J. Rogers.

At Abdy, near Wath, Miſs Ducker. At Shafton, near Barnſley, Mr. Shortliffe. Near Howden, Miſs H. Codd. At Crowle, 94, Mrs. Starrand. At Headingly, Mrs. Harker, relict of the Rev. J. H. of Adale, near Leeds.

At the great age of 93, the well known Mr. Chriſtopher Pivett, carver and gilder in York. He was formerly in the retinue of his royal highneſs William, duke of Cumberland; he fought under the earl of Stair, at the battle of Dettingen, and under the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy; was at the ſiege of Carliſle, and the battle of Culloden: he came to York the latter end of the year 1746: his habitation having been burnt down, he formed the ſingular reſolution of not lying in a bed, which he had not done for the laſt 38 years of his life: he uſed to ſleep upon the floor, or on a chair, with his cloaths on. During the whole of this period he lived alone, cooked his victuals, and ſeldom admitted any perſon into his habitation, carefully concealing the place of his birth, and to whom he was related. He was born in or near London: he appeared to have had a liberal education, was fond of taking receipts for money in the name of Sir Chriſtopher Pivett, and remarkable for many ſingularities; he poſſeſſed a laudable ſpirit of independency, his own hands conſtantly adminiſtering to his neceſſities. Among other uncommon articles which compoſed the furniture of his apartment, were a human ſkull (which was interred with him), ſome old ſwords and armour, on which he ſet a great value.

LANCASHIRE.

The laſt arch of the grand aqueduct bridge over the river Loyne, near Lancaſter, is cloſed. This bridge is allowed to be one of the moſt magnificent pieces of maſonry in the kingdom. It conſiſts of five ſemi-circular arches of 70 feet ſpan each. Rapid progreſs is making on the other parts of the canal, between Lancaſter and Preſton.

In 1796, there was cleared out from the port of Liverpool 4737 ſhips, paying dock duties to the amount of 12,377l. 7s. 7d.

At the late annual meeting of the Agricultural Society in Mancheſter, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Holland Ackers, Eſq. for planting the greateſt number of trees, a ſilver medal; to John Bower Jodrel, Eſq for the beſt crop of turnips, a ſilver medal; to Mr. T. Cropper, of Winſtanley, for having his farm in the neateſt and moſt exact order, the large ſilver cup: to Thomas Winſtanley, for a ſervitude of 41 years, a ſilver medal; to Mr. G. Heinckey, of Winſtanley, for the beſt improvement in an implement of huſbandry, the large ſilver cup: to Mr. G. Hall, of Byley, for plaſhing the greateſt length of fence in the beſt manner, five guineas, or a cup of that value; and to three others for bringing up families without aſſiſtance from the pariſh. Mr. B. CROCKER, of Ardwick Green, near Mancheſter, was appointed Secretary, on the reſignation of Mr. John Partington. The Society unanimouſly elected Mr. P. an honorary member, and voted him their thanks for his careful attention to the duties of his office for twenty-two years. They alſo ordered the gold medal of the Society, value ſeven guineas, to be preſented to him, with this inſcription, "To Mr. John Partington, for his long and faithful ſervices."

T. B BAILEY, eſq. has preſented to the Agricultural Society of Mancheſter, the following enumeration of ſubſtances which may be applied uſefully as MANURES, inſtead of ſtable dung, viz. *Mud. Sweepings of the ſtreets, and coal-aſhes. Night ſoil. Bones. Refuſe matters, as ſweepings and rubbiſh of houſes, &c. Sea-weed, ſea-ſhells, and ſea-gravel. River-weeds, ſweepings of roads, and ſpent tanners' bark, to mix with lime. Peat or moſs. Decayed vegetables. Putrid*

Putrid water. The aſhes of weeds, &c. The refuſe of bleachers' aſhes. Soap-ſuds, or ley. Pot aſhes. Water in ſtooling. Refuſe ſalt.

Married.]—Mr. D. Hattye of Croſland-hill, to Miſs Croſland, of Deadmanſtone.

At Bury, Mr. Robt. Peel, of Bolton, to Miſs Yates, daughter of W. Y. eſq.

At Everſham, near Milnthrop, Jas. Maury, eſq. conſul from the United States of America, at Liverpool, to Miſs M. Rutſon.

At Liverpool, Mr. S. Meanley, of Mancheſter, to Miſs M. Fleetwood.

Died.]—At Mancheſter, 66, Mrs. Heaton. Mrs. Fogg. Rob. Darby, M. D. late phyſician to the Mancheſter Infirmary. 88, Mrs. Bullock. Mr. C. Hayward. 66, Mr. John Spear.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Dawſon. Aged 62, Mr. John Sibbald, bookſeller. Mrs. Aſhton. Mrs. Hodgſon. 20, Miſs E. Abbot. 66, Mr. John Lawrence. 84, Mrs. Holden. Mr. John Tomlinſon. Mrs. Pownal.

At Lancaſter, Mr. T. Parke. Mr M. Aſhwick. At Church-Bank, near Blackburn, 23, Mrs. Peel, wife of R. P. eſq. At Preſcot, Mr. P. Rice.

At Salford, Mr. John Horsfall. Mr. John Barrow. Mrs. Sandford. Mr. H. Haworth. At Cark, near Cartmel, 64, Mr. E. Hardy, an ingenious mechanic; formerly principal manager of the cotton-mill, at Mancheſter.

At Wigan, Mr. Jas. Entwiſtle. At Runcorn, Mr. B. Oldham, of Mancheſter. At Altrincham, 93, Mr. G. Burgeſs. At Poulton, in the Fielde, Mr. Jas. Harrifon. At Dumfries, Mr. J. Robſon, of Liverpool. At Northwich, Mr. W. Eyres.

At Bury, Mr. S. Holker. At Lowten Chapel, near Warrington, Mr. Jas. Leigh. At Wavertree, 74, Mrs. Leech. At Colne, 68, Mrs. Howarth. At Garſtang, 110, Mr. W. Windreſs.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boſton, Mr. Swift, of Kirton Sleidike, to Miſs Moore.

James Digby, eſq. of Bourne, to Miſs Hyde.

At Barkwith, Mr. Holland, of Withern, to Miſs Holland.

At Stamford, Mr. Upton, of London, to Miſs Judd.

Died.] At Boſton, Mrs. Waite, wife of Mr. alderman W. Mrs. Wayet.

At Stamford, Rob. Hodgkin, eſq. late of South Luffenham. Aged 83, Mr. H. Broughton, ſen. Aged 49, Mrs. Scanton. Mr. Hutchinſon. Mr T. Williamſon.

Aged 23, the rev. Mr. Thomas, a diſſenting minſter, of Stamford. He was drowned while bathing in the river Welland, ſuppoſed to be ſeized with the cramp: the gentleman who accompanied him was alſo in the water, and as ſoon, in ſwimming, had taken a contrary direction, he did not miſs him till ſome minutes after he ſank. Notwithſtanding diligent ſearch was made, the body was not found till the following morning.

At Branſton, near Lincoln, 51, Mrs. Rogers. At Heckington, 64, Mr. W. Harriſon. At Great Hale Fen, Mr. John Smith. At Wandſford, 66, Mrs. Wilſon.

At Bourne, Mr. Nichols. At Horncaſtle, 86, Mrs. Heald. Near Boſton, Mr. John Clarke. At Wainfleet, 63, Mrs. E. Aihall.

At Bienham, Mrs. C. Myers, wife of the rev. T. M. rector of Wyberton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Accurate Statement of the Poll at the late Nottingham Election:—

For LORD CARRINGTON,

Town votes	1026	Of theſe 282 were only votes.
Country do.	184	
	1210	

For Mr. COKE,

Town votes	955	Of theſe 82 were only votes.
Country do.	114	
	1069	

For Dr. CROMPTON,

Town votes	528	Of theſe 364 were only votes.
Country do.	33	
	561	

On Saturday, the 13th, three workmen loſt their lives by the ſudden giving way of the ſecond and third arches of the ten-arched bridge near Nottingham. They were employed in demoliſhing the bridge, and had juſt thrown down the firſt arch, when the others gave way, and overwhelmed them in the ruins.

The journeymen cabinet-makers of Nottingham have demanded an increaſe in their wages of two ſhillings in the pound.

Married.]—At Newark, Rev. J. Coſtobadie, of Cambridge, to Miſs A. Milnes, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M.

Lieut. Grimsdy, of the Nottinghamſhire ſencible regiment of foot, to Miſs A. Moore, of Guernſey.

At Torkſey, Mr. John Bowmer, to Miſs E. Ellis, daughter of J. E. eſq. of Brampton.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Shipley. Mrs. Dodd. G. Alexander, eſq. Mr. W. Crocroft.

At Newark, 22, Mr. G. Cropper; being one of the volunteer infantry of that place, he was buried with military honours.

Miſs H. Rumley.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Buckles. Mrs. Buckſtone. At Carcolſtone, near Bingham, Mrs. Blagg. At Bingham, 89, Mr. W. Wheatley, late of Whatton.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the late annual meeting of the Derbyſhire Breeding and Agricultural Society, the prizes were adjudged as follows:—For the three beſt theaves, and the beſt two-ſhear ram, to Mr. Radford, of Eaton—For the beſt two-ſhear wether, to Mr. Greaves, of Ingleby—For the beſt two-year old beaſt of the cow kind, to Mr. Cox, of Brailsford.

Married.]—At Glosſop, Mr. T. Dakeyne, of

of Darley-dale, to Miſs S. Bower, daughter of R. B. eſq. of New-mills.

At Etwall, W. Stables, eſq. of Hemſworth, to Miſs Ward.

Died.]—At Derby, 27, Mrs. Marriott. At Wirſter, Mr. G. Goodwin, an eminent attorney. At Yeovley, Mr. Sherwin. At Cavendiſh-bridge, 67, Mr. Jas. Soreſby. At Kirk-Ireton, Mrs. Burton.

In the prime of life, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. F. Goodwin, ſurgeon, of Aſhborne. At Kirk-Langton, Mr. G. Bowley. At Mount-pleaſant, near Aſhborne, Mr. John Sandy.

CHESHIRE.

Died.]—At Cheſter, Jos. Snow, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city. Mr. R. Amery. Mr. Caſe. Mr. Dicas. Mrs. Tilſtone. Mrs. Harrop.

At Credenhill, 42, Mr. John Eckley, ſon of the late Rev. Mr. E. At Eardiſland, 66, Mr. C. Haywood. At Sutton, near Cheſter, 57, Mr. W. Lingen. At Jerſey, W. Johnſon, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Mr. J. of Cheſter.

SHROPSHIRE.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes came on the very extraordinary trial of the biſhop of Bangor, his chaplain, and others, for a *riot* and *aſſault!* The indictment charged the Biſhop with forcibly attempting to turn a Mr. Grindley out of a building attached to the cathedral of Bangor, to the poſſeſſion of which Mr. G. claimed the right as a deputy regiſter of the dioceſe. The riot and aſſault appeared to be fully proved in the opinion of the judge, who, in ſumming up, threw ſome degree of blame on the biſhop. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. Mr. Adam was counſel for the proſecution, and Mr. Erſkine for the biſhop.

The prince and princeſs of Orange have been magnificently entertained by Sir Richard Hill, at Hawkeſtone.

There is now in Sir Richard Hill's hothouſe, at Hawkeſtone, a Syrian Vine, which, though only ſix years old, has produced ſeveral hundred weight of grapes; the berries are very large, and of a moſt delicious flavour; and the bunches run from ſeven or eight to nearly 20lb. a-piece.

Married.]—Rev. R. Thurſfield, of Claverly, to Miſs L. Peniam.

At Lilleſhall, E. Rowlands, eſq. of Coalbrookdale, to Miſs Boycott.

At Ludlow, hon. Capt. Hamilton, of Downton-hall, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount Boyne, to Miſs Baugh, daughter of B. B. eſq.

Died.]—At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Morris. Mrs. Hodges. Miſs Baugrip. Mr. Hill.

At Pool, Mrs. Aſhford. Mr. P. Turner. At Kilkeweth, near Pool, Miſs C. Edwards. At Uppington, 90, Mr T. Jones.

At Much-Wenlock, E. Grainger, eſq. Without any previous indiſpoſition, after eating her ſupper as uſual, Mrs. Dearman, of Coalbrookdale. Mr. O. Morris, of Criggion. Mrs. Smith, of Creſſage.

At Sleap-Hall, Mr. Teece. At Wem, 79, Mrs. A. Chaddock. At Yockleton, Mr. Blakeway. Aged 71, Mr. E. Jones, warden of Clun hoſpital; an office which he filled to his own credit, and to the advantage and comfort of the objects of that inſtitution.

In the prime of life, Mr. Tompkins, of Black Park, near Whitchurch. At Ludlow, Mrs. Jordan.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Notices have been publiſhed in the Gazette, &c. of the intention to apply for an act to cut the propoſed canal from Aſhby Woulds, to join the Cheſter canal at Nantwich.

At the late Stafford aſſizes an extraordinary incident took place. One of the priſoners (William Cotterell) was indicted for a burglary and robbery, to which he pleaded *Guilty*; nor could he be perſuaded to offer any other plea, till the judge threatened, in caſe he perſiſted, to order him for immediate execution: he then pleaded *Not Guilty*, and his trial proceeded, when, ſufficient evidence not appearing to convict him, he was unexpectedly *acquitted!*

Married.] At Patſhull, the ſeat of Sir Rob. Pigott, bart. lieut. col. Pigott, to Miſs M. A. Monckton, daughter of the hon. J. M. of Fimſhade, Northamptonſhire.

Died.] At Patſhull, 76, Gen. Sir R. Pigott, bart. and warden of the mint.

At Berrow-hill, near Feckingham, Miſs E. Lambe. At Haywood, Rev. T. Middleton; being a member of the Staffordſhire volunteer cavalry, they attended his funeral and paid him military honours.

At Litchfield, 47, Mr. John Wood. At Wolverhampton, 63, Mrs. Walker. At Rowley Regis, 106, W. Brookes.

At Whittington, near Stourbridge, Mrs. Barrer, wife of J. B. eſq. At Shardlow, 23, Mr. F. J. Buchanan, ſon of Mr. C. B. of Burton-upon-Trent. At Leek, 90, Mrs. Condecliff, wife of Mr. C. attorney. At Bilſton, Mrs. Heath.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The committe of 23 perſons eſtabliſhed laſt year at Leiceſter for ſupplying the county with corn at that period of impending famine has ſuſtained, in the execution of its truſt, a loſs of 1550l. Various appeals have been made to the gentlemen of the county, and to the public meeting which appointed the committee, hitherto, however, without the effect that might have been expected.

Mr. Roſs, who, as mentioned in our laſt, had been ſentenced to four months impriſonment, under a conviction of manſlaughter, has been honourably and voluntarily liberated by the executive government, on the favourable repreſentation of the judge before whom he was tried.

Married.] At Lutterworth, Mr. T. Hickinbotham, to Miſs Morris.

In London, Mr. V. Green, of Normanton, to Miſs T. Mortimor.

Died.]—At Leiceſter, Mrs. Watts. Mrs. Cort. Suddenly, Mr. Shipley, a reſpectable cabinet-maker.

At Burton-upon-Trent, the Rev. Joſeph Dethick; many years paſtor of the diſſenting congregations

congregations at Bardon and Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

Mr. Goodman, of Gumley; his death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, on his return home through Smeeton, by which his ſkull was fractured; the accident happened about twelve o'clock at night, from which time till between 3 and 4 in the morning he remained without any aſſiſtance, though his groans were diſtinctly heard by many people in the neighbouring houſes.

At Packington, 85, Mrs. M. Wyatt, relict of Mr. W. W. late of Sinai Park, near Burton-upon-Trent.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Speed, of Clipſham, to Miſs Boyall.

Died.]—At Preſton, 25, Miſs Appleyard.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the Aſſizes for the Iſle of Ely, Edward Freeman, for a rape on a child of 11 years of age, and Chriſtopher Griffin, and W. Wells, were capitally convicted. The former was left for execution.

Married.]—Rev. Mr. Key, vice-provoſt of King's college and rector of Milton, to Miſs Driffield.

Died.]—At Cambridge, 76, Mrs. E. Salter, relict of W. S. eſq. of Norwich.

Aged 65, Mr. John Nicholſon, bookſeller, who, by the eſtabliſhment of a very extenſive and uſeful circulating library, and integrity and unremitting attention to buſineſs for upwards of 40 years, acquired conſiderable property.

At Wiſbeach, ſuddenly, Mrs. E. Powell; ſhe died in a chaiſe as ſhe was taking an airing after dinner.

At Ely, Mr. W. Marſhall. Mrs. Evans. Mr. T. Freeman.

At Thorney, in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. Withnoe.

At Stuntney, near Ely, Mr. W. Jugg.

At Bottiſham Hall, 93, Mrs. Jenyns, relict of Soame Jenyns, eſq.

At Little Shelford, 94, T. Wales, eſq. a gentleman not more remarkable for the length of his life than for his excellent character

At Cottenham, Mrs. M. Moore. At Whittleſford, Mrs. Blow.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Ja. Flower, of London, to Miſs Rowe.

At Stibbington, the rev. A. Hepworth, LL.B. to Miſs Chriſtian.

Died.] At Farcett, Mr. W. Marſhall, ſen.

At Sandground, 35, Mr. W. Marſhall, ſon of the preceding.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] John Buxton, eſq. to Miſs Gardner, both of Northampton.

At Pattiſhall, Mr. R. Howes, attorney, of Northampton, to Miſs C. Perkins.

Died.] At Northampton, Ro. Willing, eſq.

At Peterborough, Mr. Bingham.

At Duſton, Mrs. Blewett. At Newnham, Mr. R. Major.

At Oxney Farm, near Peterborough, Mr. Pank.

At Fotheringhay, near Oundle, Mr. L. Whitwell.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A judicial deciſion upon the late bill for preventing ſeditious meetings, was anxiouſly expected in the caſes of J. G. Jones, J. Binns, and F. Bathurſt, indicted at the aſſizes of Warwick, for ſeditious practices. On the 25th of July, previous to the commencement of the buſineſs of the court, judge Buller, in an addreſs to the jury, obſerved that "the legiſlature had, towards the cloſe of the laſt year, paſſed an act by which it was enacted, that no meeting of perſons exceeding fifty in number ſhould be holden except under certain forms and regulations; that that act was provided to continue in force for the ſpace of three years; conſequently, any perſons holding meetings contrary to the proviſions contained in it, were guilty of a miſdemeanor, and, as long as it remained in force, it was the duty of every ſubject in the realm to obey it. The inquiry of the jury muſt neceſſarily be ſhort, they could only have to inquire whether, when a meeting had taken place contrary to the act, the defendant was one of the perſons preſent, and what was the pretext for meeting—Whether it was for the purpoſe of deliberating on matters relative to church or ſtate; and if ſo, whether with a view to obtain a reform in either by means diſallowed by the forms of the conſtitution."

Theſe obſervations of the learned judge did not eventually apply in every reſpect to the buſineſs brought before the jury; for when the grand jury afterwards brought the bill into court, it appeared that neither Jones, Binns, nor Bathurſt, were indicted under the late acts, but only for ſeditious words. They pleaded not guilty to their reſpective indictments; and the ſolicitor for the crown produced three writs of Certiorari to remove the three indictments into the court of King's Bench.

Birmingham, Auguſt 8. On Saturday, his ſerene highneſs the ſtadtholder, and the princeſs of Orange, arrived at the Swan inn, and, accompanied by Mr. Clay, viſited ſome of the manufactories. Yeſterday the prince attended divine ſervice at St. Philip's church in the morning, and at St. Martin's in the afternoon. Their highneſſes, who are upon a tour to North Wales, have viſited, in their way, Nuneham, Oxford, and Warwick-caſtle; and this morning, after viewing Mr. Clay's manufactory, they will proceed to Mr. Boulton's, at Soho, and from thence go forwards to Wolverhampton.

A grand chapter of royal arch maſons has lately been held in the Birmingham and Worceſter canal tunnel, near King's Norton. This ſtupendous arch will be about 2500 yards in length, of which 1550 are already finiſhed.

By an abridged account which has been publiſhed by the overſeers of the poor of Birmingham of the receipts and payments from Eaſter, 1786, to Eaſter, 1796, it appears that the total of the payments in ten years have been 162,481l. and that the payments in 1786, amounting to 11,132l. were encreaſed, in 1796, to 24,050l.

On Monday the 15th, the Woodmen of Arden

den met at Meriden, and ſhot for the bugle horn, at eleven ſcore yards; it was won by T. FEATHERSTONE DILKE, eſq. On Wedneſday, the ſilver arrow was ſhot for at nine ſcore yards, and was won by the Rev. JOHN DILKES. And on Friday, at the grand target, THOMAS ANDERSON, eſq. St. George's Bowman, was captain of numbers. The gold medal, and office of maſter foreſter, was won by R. YORKE, eſq. and the ſilver medal, and office of ſenior verdurer, by WILLIAM DILKE, eſq.

Died.] At Birmingham, 42, Mr. W. Hicks. Mrs. Saul. Aged 82, Mrs. Porter. Mr. John Yates. Mr. R. Undril.

At Coventry, Mr. W. Davies. Mr. Slater. At Stivichall, near Coventry, Mr. R. Gregory, ſon of the late A. G. eſq. Suddenly, Mrs. Gregory, mother of the above Mr. R. G.

At Knowle, Mrs. Fiſher. At Leamington, Mrs. Brown. At Northfield, Mrs. Summers, of Birmingham. At Aſhted, near Birmingham, 20, Mr. W. Welch. Mrs. Bindley.

Mr. Giffard, jun. of the Hattons, near Breewood. At Lapworth, 70, Rev. O. Bonnell: he was 45 years curate of that pariſh. At Smethwick, near Birmingham, Mr. A. Walker. At Spark Brook, near Birmingham, Mr. W. Shelly.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worceſter aſſizes, ſix men and one woman received ſentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

A fire lately deſtroyed the workſhops, &c. of Mr. Howard, of Stourbridge.

Married.] At Worceſter, T. St. John, eſq. to Miſs F. Lavie.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Harriſon, of Newport, to Miſs Arundel, of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Butler. Aged 100, E. Hunt; ſhe enjoyed a good ſtate of health to the day of her death; her mother lived to the extraordinary age of 108.

At Kidderminſter, Miſs Wallis. At Stoke, near Shipton-upon-Stour, Mrs. Cooper. At Chalford, 38, Rev. D. Hughes, diſſenting miniſter there.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The tunnel at Putnal Field, on the Leominſter and Stourport canal, which has ſo long baffled the ſkill of the miners, is now finiſhed, as is the canal itſelf, nearly as far as Leominſter.

Married.] Rev. Mr. Lewis, vicar of Newtown, to Miſs C. Wynne.

Died.] At Ledbury, 76, Mrs. E. Watkins. At Dormington, near Hereford, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cotes, relict of the Rev. D. C.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A canal-machine has lately been invented by Mr. E. HASKEW, of Glouceſter, to whom a patent has been granted, which may prove of great public utility. The uſe of tunnels will be rendered almoſt unneceſſary, as this machine takes the ſoil from the bottom of the canal at 40 feet deep, with equal facility as at ſix feet from the ſurface. One of them is at work on the Glouceſter and Berkley canal. By the aſſiſtance of two men only, it removes 1400 loaded barrows from the bottom of the canal, to the diſtance of 40 feet, in 12 hours; and is ſo contrived as to take up the loaded barrows, leave them at the top, bring down the empty ones in regular rotation, and leave them at the bottom. It can be moved along the canal to the diſtance of 26 yards, in 10 minutes, by the two men that work it.

Several hundred acres of that large tract, Corſe-lawn, in Glouceſterſhire, hitherto waſte, have been converted, within the laſt year, into good arable land, and this ſeaſon yield abundant crops.

The Glouceſter and Hereford canal is now completely navigable from the Severn to Newent.

On the 23d ult. the unfortunate Kydd Wake ſtood in the pillory at Glouceſter.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Jeſſop, of Fairford, attorney, to Miſs E. Hale, of Bath.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. Wheeler.—Mr. W. H. Pytt.—Mr. Robert Bennet.

At Leaſington, Mrs. Young, at Lady Guiſe's: ſhe fell down and inſtantly expired.

At Durſley, Mrs. Harding.—At Downend, Mrs. Mackreth.—Aged 68, Mr. C. Adams, of Stone-bench.—At Stonehouſe, Mr. John Carruthers.—At Newbridge, Mr. Bouncer.—At Wootton-under-edge, Mr. Cole.

In London, 77, Mr. Capper, houſe-ſteward to the Ducheſs of Beaufort at Stoke Gifford, in whoſe ſervice he had been nearly 60 years.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. J. Adams, fellow of New College, and rector of Chaſtleton, to Miſs Cranage.

At Shipton-upon-Stour, Mr. T. Morris, ſurgeon, of Witney, to Miſs A. Aſhby.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. T. Giles. Mr. W. Hartley.

At Bletchington, Mr. E. Harper. At Old Woodſtock, Mr. Hunt, of Long Compton; he was riding through the former town, when he was taken ſo ill, that before any aſſiſtance could be given him by the gentleman accompanying him, he fell from his horſe and expired.

At Foneſt-hill, Mr. T. Morris. At Chipping Norton, Mrs. Parſons. At Brighthampton, Mr. T. Tuckey. At Seaford, Mr. S. Gough. At Milton, Mr. Joſeph Allen.

At Lower Hayford, 74, the Rev. W. Harriſon, D. D. rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Bedwin, Wilts; one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for Oxfordſhire, and formerly fellow of Corpus Chriſti College. By his death, the county of Oxford is deprived of a very able and active magiſtrate. He will long be regretted by the inhabitants of Heyford for his ſingularly attentive and conſcientious diſcharge of his parochial duties.

The Rev. Dr. Thorpe, rector of Tackley, and late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

At Weyhill, Hants, 87, the Rev. J. Simpſon, D. D. of which pariſh he had been rector 40 years; he was formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

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Married.] At Eton, Mr. Frogatt, of London, to Miſs Norbury, daughter of Dr. N. At Great Brickhill, Mr. W. Ratliffe, to Miſs Clive.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. E. O. G. of Buckingham.

At Olney, A. Morgan; through the deranged ſtate of her intellects, ſhe literally ſtarved herſelf to death. For a conſiderable time paſt ſhe has been in a weak ſtate of health, through her averſion to take food, and what was given her was forced upon her by the intreaties of her huſband; ſhe had at length determined to eat no more, nor could perſuaſion or force compel her to do it. For the laſt twenty-nine days of her life ſhe had not eat a morſel of food of any kind. And during the laſt fortnight, ſhe did not drink a drop of any liquid, her lips being only moiſtened occaſionally with a little ſmall beer.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Marſh, wife of the Rev. T. O. M. vicar of Stevington.

ESSEX.

500l. has been laudably and benevolently ſubſcribed at Chelmsford, towards promoting a ſociety, whoſe object is the relief of the widows and orphans of SCHOOLMASTERS. No claſs of men are ſo ill paid, and worſe ſupported, while it is an univerſally admitted truth, that none deſerve better of ſociety.

Married.] At Thorndon Hall, Lieut. Col. D. Onſlow, to the hon. Miſs Petre, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Petre.

Mr. John Lambert, of Panfield Hall, near Braintree, to Miſs E. Watkinſon.

P. E. Sparrow, eſq. of Saffron Walden, to Mrs. Pennington.

Died.] At South Weald, 95, Mrs. C. Hockley.—At Woodham Ferris, Mr. R. Rowley.

NORFOLK.

On the 28th ult. one hundred and ſixty-two of the principal gentlemen who ſupported Mr. Gurney at the late election had a public dinner at the White Swan, Norwich.

On Saturday the firſt of October, and every ſucceeding Saturday, between the hours of 11 and 1, Norwich corn-market is to be held in St. Andrew's Hall.

A moſt diſgraceful riot took place at Yarmouth, on Friday the 19th of Auguſt; and what renders it peculiarly cenſurable is, that it entirely originated with perſons immediately employed in his majeſty's ſervice. On the preceding Wednesday evening, Mr. Thelwall and his audience were inſulted by ſome intruders, while he was delivering *a Lecture on Roman Hiſtory*, but the diſturbance happily extended no farther at that time. About eight o'clock on Friday evening, a banditti, conſiſting of upwards of 60 ſailors, armed with bludgeons, came on ſhore, from a frigate and a cutter lying in the roads, and ſuddenly ruſhing into the room, attempted to ſeize the orator; and having put out the lights, they promiſcuouſly and unmercifully beat almoſt every perſon preſent, without reſpect either to age or ſex; there being between 20 and 30 well-dreſſed ladies among the audience, which in number are thought to have exceeded 200 perſons. Having completely cleared the room, which was a malthouſe, ſituated on the walls, they broke to pieces the tribune and benches, deſtroyed the orator's books, and, after ſinging "God ſave the king," returned to the ſea-ſhore, where ſignal lights being put out from the above ſhips, they all immediately took to the boats, and reimbarked on board their reſpective veſſels. They were obſerved to be headed by two perſons who acted as officers, and about ſix of them had cutlaſſes, who guarded the outer door, whilſt thoſe with bludgeons entered the room, and one of the former deſperadoes wantonly aimed a blow at a perſon, which cut through the ſilk handkerchief about his neck, and would probably have fatally wounded him, but for the ſtuffing incloſed therein. The ſituation of thoſe in the room was dreadful, the ſhrieks of the women, who were brutally aſſailed with the moſt violent blows equally with the men, and ruſhing forward towards the door, every one trying to effect their eſcape, created a ſcene of confuſion ſcarcely to be paralleled. Mr. Samuel Hurry, a ſhip-owner, beſides being much beat, loſing his hat and wig, and having his coat tore, had his pocket-book and money ſtolen from him. The number of broken heads was great, few eſcaping without ſome blow. Among thoſe who received much injury were, Chriſtopher Atkinſon, Eſq. M. P. Mr. Hollcock, of Whittleſea, near Cambridge; Capt. Flynn, of the packet; Mr. Bell, collector of the cuſtoms; Mr. Barrett, ſurgeon; an officer of the Oxfordſhire militia; and a lady in a ſtate of pregnancy. A young man who lives with Mr. Ferrier, woollen-draper, and another perſon were ſo much hurt from their ſkulls being fractured, as to excite great apprehenſions for their recovery. The deſign of the villains was evidently to ſeize on Mr. Thelwall, and carry him on board one of the men-of-war. They had twice nearly ſecured him; but on the firſt attempt he preſented a piſtol, which made them deſiſt. He was a ſecond time attacked, coming out of the room, but was reſcued by ſome ſpirited young men, who ſafely conducted him to the houſe of a friend. —While miniſters are declaiming on the ſeditious and turbulent ſpirit of the people of England, certainly nothing can be more ill-adviſed in them and their agents, than to ſet theſe horrible examples of riot and aſſaſſination. As impartial ſpectators of the political events of the day, it is our wiſh to give to all their due, "honour to whom honour, praiſe to whom praiſe;" and ſurely no friend of adminiſtration can remark without pain and regret, that while thoſe who have been accuſed of plots and conſpiracies, and of endeavouring to excite inſurrection, have demeaned themſelves in the moſt peaceful manner, the only inſtances of violence have proceeded from thoſe who avow themſelves the friends of government. The correſponding ſociety repeatedly

deep, and the damage is already eſtimated at many thouſand pounds. By this accident nearly 100 poor men are out of employ.

The committe of the General Hoſpital, Bath, have, by an ingenious contrivance of Mr. R. Chatterton, effectually removed the unwholeſome effluvia which has long been complained of in that building. A periodical diſcharge of water is effected, which requires not the leaſt attendance.

The ſheriffs of Briſtol have ſet a precedent, that ought to be generally followed: Inſtead of giving public dinners at the aſſizes, according to the uſeleſs cuſtom, they preſented 200l. to the Briſtol Infirmary.

At the Aſſizes for the county of Somerſet, Mr. Doniſthorpe was convicted of not having done his duty as a magiſtrate, when a number of people aſſembled riotouſly to ſtop a waggon-load of corn at Somerton. Mr. Erſkine, his counſel, had ſuch confidence in Mr. D's acquittal, that he did not call any witneſſes.

Married.] At Bath, N. C. Corſellis, eſq. of Colcheſter, to Miſs M. Bond, daughter of the late J. B. eſq. of Grange, Dorſetſhire.

At Briſtol, Dr. **New**, to Miſs M. Bull, daughter of the late J. B. eſq.—W. Abraham, eſq. of Bathwick, to Miſs Bowles, daughter of E. P. eſq. of Shirebampton.

At Ivelcheſter, John Moreton, eſq. lieut. in the navy, to Miſs E. Biſhop. At Martock, W. C. Wood, jun. eſq. to Miſs Horſey.

Died.] At Bath, ſuddenly, Mr. G. Frappell, 25 years maſter of the Grove-houſe there—Mr. T. Graham—B. Kingſton, eſq.—87, Mrs. Gardner—Mrs. Fricker—Mr. Langley—J. Bell, eſq.—Mr. Perry—69, Mrs. Kirkman, —79, Mrs. Hamar, relict of Admiral H.

At Briſtol, 85, Mrs. Oliver. Mr. J. Carpenter. Mr. John Rich. 82, Mr. John Tagg. Mr. Smith. Mrs. M. Haly, wife of Mr. P. H. bookſeller. Mrs. Hilhouſe, relict of J. H. eſq. Mrs. Simmons. Mrs. Harding. 85, Mrs. Harriſon. 84, Mrs. A. Matthews. Mr. Oliver. Mr. Houſe. Miſs Sheppard. Mrs. Hemmings. Mr. Peglar. Mrs. Hoare. Mrs. Murray Mrs. F. Robins, relict of the Rev. T. R. At Briſtol Hotwells, Mrs. Miller.

At Wells, Mr. Aiford; he had ſerved the office of mayor of that city.

Miſs Moſs, daughter of the rev. C. M. and niece to the biſhop of Bath and Wells.

Mr. W. Brown, ſurgeon, of Bradford; he attended at Wells on the trial of ſurgeon Spencer, and ſuddenly dropped down dead after his return from the theatre.

At Aſh Priors, Biſhop's Lydeard, C. Winter, eſq. At Wales, in the Pariſh of Queen Camel, in an advanced age, C. Crobrow, eſq. At Katharine, T. Parry, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for Somerſetſhire.

At Frome, 89, Mr. W Pope. At Taunton, Mrs. Cornith. Mrs M. Hammet, ſiſter of ſir B. H. knt. M. P. for that borough. Dr. Cox. At Tiverton, Mr. Handcock.

At Keynſham, Mr. W. Racker. 97, Mrs. M. Buck. At Dillington, near Ilminſter, John Trent, eſq.

At Watchett, Miſs Welch. At Alcombe, near Minehead, Mr. Staddon. At Banwell, 73, Mr. T. Burge. At Ubly, Mr. Brocks. At Blagdon, Mrs. Sprudd.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Perry. Mr. W. Smith, attorney; he was found drowned.

At Portbury, Mr. W. Moore. At Whitehall, 20, Mrs. E. Concanen, wife of Mr. G. C. attorney, of Briſtol.

DORSETSHIRE.

The ROYAL FAMILY, with their attendants, arrived at Weymouth on Monday, Auguſt 1. As the ypaſſed along the line of the camp at Bincum, the regiments all fired, and a party of the light horſe eſcorted them to Glouceſter lodge. The Weymouth volunteers, and the Angleſea fuſileers, were drawn up on the eſplanade to receive them; a gun was fired for a ſignal, which was anſwered by three frigates in the bay. In the evening a general illumination took place, and a grand diſplay of rockets was let off.

Saturday night, the 6th, a fire broke out at the Swan inn, Sherborne, which deſtroyed the ſtables, &c. belonging to it, and damaged ſeveral houſes adjoining.

Married.] F. J. Brown, eſq. M. P. for Dorſetſhire, to Miſs F. Richards.

At Sherborne, W. Wingfield, eſq. to the Rt. Hon. Lady C. Digby, ſiſter to the earl of Digby.

At Lyme Regis, Capt. T. Carnie, of the 6th regt. of foot, to Miſs Iſaacſon, daughter of A. I. eſq.

Died.] At Minchington, Mr. S. Muſtont. At Weymouth, Mrs. Morris, of Sherborne. At Batcombe, Mrs. Slade. At Lyme Regis, Mr. Peckett.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the intended Lunatic Aſylum at Exeter, the total amount of the preſent ſubſcriptions appeared to be 2502l. 15s.

The Grand Jury for the county of Devon have pledged themſelves to ſupport ſuch innkeepers as ſhall let a pair of poſt-horſes at 1s. and a ſingle horſe at 4½d. per mile. They ſtate as their reaſons, the reduction in the price of hay and corn, and the late act of Parliament, which relieves the innkeepers from the burthens of the military.

Married.] At Exeter, rev. G. Coleridge, of Ottery, to Miſs J. Hart. Mr. J. G. Manning, to Mrs. Thorn.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. T. Drew. 62, Mrs. M. Handleigh. Mr. T. Brice. Mr. W. Braunſcombe, attorney. At Briſtol, Mr. John Land, jun. of Exeter.

Aged 66, B. Incledon, eſq. of Pilton Houſe; he was high ſheriff of the county, in 1762.

At Tiverton, John Davy, eſq. he had been three times mayor of that town. John Chave, eſq. of Remberton, near Tiverton; he has bequeathed 100l. to the Devon and Exeter hoſpital.

At Exmouth, W. Hayward, eſq. late of the King's own regt. of Dragoons. 80, Mr. Titcher; he was a very penurious man, ſcarcely allowing himſelf

himſelf the common neceſſaries of life, and no medical aſſiſtance; though poſſeſſed of about 10,000l. his appearance was that of a common pauper.

At Plymouth, Mr. John Prideaux. Mr. T. Reynolds, one of the coroners for the county of Devon.

CORNWALL.

The Cornwall Agricultural Society has given notice, that there will be a Ploughing match at St. Columb, on Tueſday, Sept. 13, 1796, for the following premiums:

	l.	s.		s.	d.
Beſt Ploughman	3	3	Driver	10	6
Second beſt	2	2	Driver	5	0
Third beſt	1	1	Driver	2	6

The drivers not to exceed the age of 16. To the beſt ploughman, who ſhall be a pariſh apprentice, 1l. 1s.—his driver, a pariſh apprentice, not exceeding the age of 16, 2s. 6d. The ploughing to be in a ley field, as for a crop of wheat; ploughs of any deſcription to be admitted; 30 ſquare yards of land (about the fifth part of an acre) to be the quantity aſſigned to each plough, which is to be ploughed in two or three ſplit ridges, as the ground may admit of; two hours allowed for finiſhing. The pariſh apprentices to plough in a ſeparate piece of ground by themſelves.

At a general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the ſcheme of the Polbrock canal, held in Bodmin, on Tueſday, the 9th of Auguſt, Sir W. MOLESWORTH in the chair, it was reſolved, that the line of a canal from Guinea-port, in the pariſh of St. Breock, to Stoney-lane and Dunmeer-bridge, in the Pariſh of Bodmin, on the weſt ſide of the river Camel, according to a plan and eſtimate of Mr. Rennie, be approved of, and adopted by this meeting; and that application be made at the next ſeſſion of Parliament, for an act to enable the ſubſcribers to carry the ſame into effect. And it appearing to this meeting, that a branch might be made from the line propoſed to Ruthernbridge (about half a mile from the line) by which the benefits ariſing from the canal, in regard to the carriage of manure, would be more extended; Mr. Murray is requeſted to ſurvey that branch, and make his report thereon.

Died.] In St. Stephens in Branuel, 63, Mr. P. Pinch.

SOUTH WALES.

Died.] Aged 73, the Rev. R. Rogers, rector of Bryngwyn. Miſs E. Price, daughter of J. P. Price, banker, of Penybont. At Green Grove, Cardigan, E Vaughan, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for Cardiganſhire.

At New Mead, John Davies, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for Radnorſhire. At Ty-Mawr, Mrs. Hughes, relict of J. H. eſq. At Penyuan, lieut. A. H. Rees, of the royal navy.

Mrs. Owen, wife of the Rev. Mr. O. of Aberyſtwith, and ſiſter to Sir T. Bonſall, of Ireland. At Henſol Caſtle, Miſs Davy, daughter of the late major D. At Cardiff, Mr. T. Powell, of a very ancient family, lineally deſcended from Juſtin ap Gworgant, Lord of Glamorgan.

NORTH WALES.

Died.] At Moſtyn Hall, Flintſhire, Sir Roger Moſtyn, bart. M. P. for the county of Flint; which he had repreſented in eight parliaments; he was choſen the ninth time the laſt general election. W. Wynne, eſq. of Wern.

SCOTLAND.

A ſhark, nearly ſix feet long, was lately caught by ſome gentlemen, in the Clyde, at the Fairly roads. While carrying aſhore in the boat, it ſpawned a young one; and on opening it, after reaching the ſhore, twenty-three others about thirteen inches each in length, and all alive, were found in it. Several of them lived ſome hours afterwards. Another ſhark, of nearly the ſame ſize, has been ſince caught, at the ſame place.

The quantity of linen cloth ſtamped for ſale in Scotland laſt year, exceeds the quantity made in the year 1792, by nearly half a million of yards.

Married.] At Edinburgh, W. Buchanan, eſq. of Auchmar, to Miſs S. Bartlet. R. Gordon, eſq. of Xeres de la Frontera, to Miſs L. Rudyerd, daughter of Major R. R. B. Dundas, eſq. of Blair, to Miſs E. Spital of Blairlogie.

At Inverary, Capt. John Campbell, of the 3d regt. of Guards, to the Rt. Hon. Lady C. Campbell.

At Forfar, Mr. C. Adam, of Dundee, to Miſs Ure, daughter of J. U. eſq.

At Hawkhill, James Gordon jun. eſq. of Craig, to Miſs Johnſtone, of Alva.

At Dumfries, L. P. Broome, eſq. of New York, to Miſs B. Nugent, of Richmond, Yorkſhire.

John Swinton, jun. eſq. of Swinton, to Miſs Hepburn, of Cierkington.

Hon. W. Hay Carr, brother to the Earl of Errol, to Miſs Eliot, of Antigua.

Died.] At Edinburgh, C. Edmonſtone, eſq. Lieutenant Governor of Dumbarton Caſtle. Miſs H. Dickſon, daughter of the late Sir R. D. T. M. Riddell, of Mount Riddell, eſq. only ſon of Sir J. R. bart.

At Kirkcudbright, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, E. M'Culloch, eſq. of Ardwall. At Eaſtcraigs, John Stewart, eſq. Lieutenant Governor of Blackneſs Caſtle. Near Dumfries, John Ranaldſon, eſq. of Blairhall. At Campbelton, Mrs. M. Robertſon, wife of Dr. G. R. T. Rutherfoord, eſq. of Knowſouth. At Pollok Houſe, Capt. R. Maxwell, of the 16th reg. brother to Sir J. M. bart. At Park, Lady Hay, relict of Sir T. H. bart. At Machany, the Dowager Viſcounteſs of Stratfallan. At North Glaſſmount, G. Bruce, eſq.

At Moffat, Mrs. Duff, relict of Admiral D. of Fettereſſo, and daughter of the late General Abercromby. At Kinghorn, Major A. Rutherford, late of the 16th reg. of infantry. At Stromneſs, aged 109, James White. At Elgin, Mrs. Leſlie, wife of C. L. eſq. At Dundee, Mrs. M. Ogilvy, daughter of the late Sir D. O. bart.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Jean Chryſtie, daughter of the late Right Rev. H. C. At Loudon Caſtle, Mrs. Douglas, wife of G. D. eſq.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report for Auguſt.

PERHAPS at no period have the operations of nature ſo completely aided the induſtry of the huſbandman, as in the preſent ſeaſon. A more abundant crop, and more favourable weather for getting it in, has ſcarcely been remembered. It is additionally fortunate for the public, that our cultivators of the earth, tempted by the great prices of grain during the laſt year, were induced to ſow an unuſually large proportion of their lands with wheat. Importations to a very enormous and even ruinous extent have alſo taken place, which, with our own ſuperabundant produce, can ſcarcely fail to make Grain far more plentiful than it has been for many years.

Such is the general reſult of a correſpondence of the Conductors of the Monthly Magazine through nearly twenty diſtricts of Great Britain: the particular reports of ſingle diſtricts, it is believed, will not conſiderably affect it. In all the ſouthern parts of the iſland, the harveſt is in general over, and the corn has never been remembered to be got in ſo quickly, and ſo good and abundant. In Scotland, and in the Counties adjoining, the harveſt is backward, and the proſpect by no means ſo good. The deſtructive inſect, which occaſioned ſo conſiderable a failure in laſt year's crop, and the blight, a diſeaſe which is likewiſe fatal, will certainly prevent the wheat crop in that part of the iſland from being very productive, notwithſtanding a greater breadth of that crop never before covered the country. The white wheats on moiſt lands have ſuffered the moſt; the Egyptian red, a ſpecies which poſſeſſes many ſuperior properties in cultivation, has ſuffered the leaſt. In this place it may be intereſting to mention the average prices of wheat, in correſponding months within the laſt ten years.

In 1786, *July*,	37	6.	*Auguſt*,	39	0	per quarter.
In 1792 —	39	8.	—	42	10	
In 1795 —	93	10.	—	113	7	
In 1796 —	80	4.	—	75	6	

The average in Mark-lane, in the fourth weeks of July and Auguſt, in the preſent year, has been 67s. 8d. and 44s. 6½d.

In the northern diſtricts, the BARLEY and OATS, and BEANS, are very far ſhort of expectation, though the late warm weather has much aſſiſted them. The PEAS promiſe to be a better crop. The crops of this grain have proved very full and luxuriant in the eaſtern and midland, and particularly ſo in the ſouthern and weſtern diſtricts.

Since our laſt, HAY has varied little in price in the London markets. The *old-land* hay, to which the rains in the laſt month proved favourable, made up for the indifferent crops of rye-graſs and clovers. The cole-ſeed and muſtard, which is moſtly got in, promiſes to yield well: the proſpect for young cole-ſeed is generally good, particularly for that forward ſown.

TURNIPS are, in general, a failing crop. The PASTURES are alſo much burnt up, and many places during the late heats have been very ſhort of water. STOCK of all kinds ſtill, however, continue at high prices, and little variation has yet taken place in any of the fairs or markets. In Smithfield, Beef ſells now (as it did laſt month) from 3s. to 4s. per ſtone, and Mutton from 4s. to 4s. 6d.

The ſeaſon throughout has proved highly favourable to FALLOWING: indeed the ground never appeared in a better ſtate of culture.

In the WOOL buſineſs, little has been tranſacted in the preſent month. The prices are in the midland counties from 21s. to 24s. per ton; and in the weſtern, Somerſetſhire 30s. to 33s. and Wiltſhire 34s. to 36s. a weight.

HOPS promiſe variouſly. Complaints are made in Kent of the ſhortneſs of bine, and in Worceſterſhire of the mould. The whole duty is laid as low as 110,000*l.* that of Worceſterſhire at 14,000. Markets very dull, and prices ſtationary.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

No. VIII.] SEPTEMBER, 1796. [VOL. II.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, who has with ſuch very ſuperior merit tranſlated the Leonora of BÜRGER, is miſtaken when he calls that ballad wholly original. He has obſerved that many of the ballads of the gloomy German are tranſlated with improvements from Engliſh originals.—Perhaps the ſtory of Leonora was ſuggeſted by a ballad entitled, "*The Suffolk Miracle, or a relation of a Young Man, who a month after his death appeared to his ſweetheart, and carried her on horſeback behind him for forty miles, in two hours, and was never ſeen after but in his grave.*" It is in a collection of ballads, printed 1723. The collection extended to three volumes, each publiſhed ſeparately, and is now very rare. In this tale the ſpirit comes at midnight, and the maiden departs with him.

When ſhe was got her love behind,
They paſs'd as ſwift as any wind,
That in two hours, or little more
He brought her to her father's door.

But as they did this great haſte make,
He did complain his head did ache,
Her handkerchief ſhe then took out,
And tyed the ſame his head about.

And unto him ſhe thus did ſay,
"Thou art as cold as any clay!
"When we come home a fire we'll have,"
But little dreamd he went to grave!

As Bürger is well verſed in this branch of Engliſh poetry, it is not improbable that this rude but ſtriking tale may have occaſioned the ſublime ballad of Leonora. However this may be, it certainly contradicts a remark that has not unaptly been made upon that Poem, that the difference between a German ghoſt and an Engliſh one is, that the German rides on horſeback, and the Engliſh one goes on foot.

The imitation of the following lines from "William's Ghoſt", is, I think manifeſt. Theſe are the lines of Leonora:

"And where is then thy houſe and home,
"And where thy bridal bed?"
"'Tis narrow, ſilent, chilly, dark,
"Far hence I reſt my head.

"And is there any room for me,
"Wherein that I may creep?"
"There's room enough for thee and me,
"Wherein that we may ſleep."

Compare them with theſe of the Engliſh ballad:

Now ſhe has kilted her robes of green,
A piece below her knee,
And a the live-long winter night
The dead corpſe followed ſhe.

"Is there any room at your head, Willie?
"Or any at your feet?
"Or any room at your ſide, Willie,
"Wherein that I may creep?"

"There's no room at my head, Margaret,
"There's no room at my feet;
"There's no room at my ſide, Margaret,
"My coffin is made ſo meet."

Leonora is in parts equal to any compoſition I have ever read. The moral however is very exceptionable, and they who may abhor the vindictive juſtice of God, will think the puniſhment of Leonora exceeds her offence. The other ballad of the Parſon's Daughter is, in my opinion, ſuperior. The abruptneſs of the beginning, and the recurrence to it at the end are unequalled.

Sept. 3, 1796. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO my remarks on the ſymptoms of progreſſive deſiccation, inſerted in page 96, of your Magazine, I wiſh the following to be added.

In the Odyſſey (book iv, v. 355) Homer tells us that the iſland Pharos was a day's ſail from Ægypt, or from the mouth

of the Nile. When Ptolemy Philadelphus employed Sostrates to construct upon this solitary rock the most celebrated light-house of the ancient world, it was only seven stadia distant from the main land. In the time of Cleopatra it was already united with the continent, and the road leading to it called the *heptastade*.

Your's, &c.

July 20, 1796. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU doubtless will learn, with much pleasure, that a subscription has been opened for the relief of the widow and five young children of BURNS, the Scotch Poet. The following gentlemen have consented to act as trustees for the proper application of the money which may be thus raised:

PATRICK MILLER, Esq. of Dalswinton.
DOCTOR MAXWELL, Dumfries.
JOHN LYME, Esq. Dumfries.
JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq. of Banks.
ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, Esq. Edinburgh.
Mr. NICOL, Bookseller, London.
ALEXANDER MUNDELL, Esq. of Robert street, Adelphi, London.

There has been already subscribed at Dumfries, were the Poet resided for the last years of his life, £ 104. 12

At Edinburgh 64 16

Subscriptions are received at the houses of Sir W. FORBES and Co. and MANSFIELD, RAMSAY, and Co. bankers, and at the shops of the booksellers in Edinburgh; in London, at the shops of Messrs. CADELL and DAVIES, NICOL, EDWARDS, WHITES, PAYNE, JOHNSON, RICHARDSON, HOOKHAM, and ARCHES, booksellers; at Oxford, by Messrs. FLETCHER and Co. and Mr. J. COOKE, booksellers; at Cambridge, by Mr. W. H. LUNN, bookseller; and at Glasgow, by Messrs. DUNLOP and WILSON, and BRASH and REID, booksellers; and by Mr. MUNDELL, printer to the University of Glasgow.

It is to be expected that many of your numerous readers will exhibit on this occasion a tribute of their regard to departed genius; and that an age which in general affects so much mental liberality, will prove it by a bounty that shall effectually serve these distressed objects.

Your's, &c.

Sept. 9, 1796. BENEVOLUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking over the Hints on the Population of England and Wales, which appeared in the First Number of your Magazine, I was rather surprised to find our rapid decline in this respect so strongly asserted; particularly as the writer, who appears to have taken all the facts which he produces in support of his opinion from Dr. Price's Essay, most probably well knew, that the Doctor, after a long and minute investigation of the subject, requested it might be remembered, that *his* opinion in this instance was by no means a clear and decided conviction; and with his usual candour allowed, that in continuing to support his former arguments, he might probably be influenced too much by a desire to maintain an assertion once delivered.

From a comparison of the returns of the surveyors of house and window duties, it is inferred, that in 87 years the number of houses had decreased upwards of 360,000, their number in the year 1777 being 952,734. No evidence is brought forward to shew that the population from 1777 to the present time continued to decline; but from the destruction of the American and present wars, it is considered as highly probable: during the former, however, the contrary appears to have taken place, the total number of houses, according to the report of the surveyors in 1781, being in that year 1,005,810; from which time to the present, the produce of the house and window duties as little indicate a decrease of habitations, as that of the duties affected by consumption do of inhabitants.

It is stated as the most alarming circumstance attending the supposed depopulation, that it has taken place chiefly among the poorer class of the people; but if the following account of the number of houses excused on account of poverty in 1756 and 1781 is correct, they increased during 25 years nearly 10,000; the number being in 1756—274,755

1781—284,459.

The increase of the poor of late years, I believe few persons will be inclined to doubt; the general increase of the parish rates, beyond the difference caused by the enhanced value of provisions, seems to prove it; and the augmentation of the poorer class appears a more natural and certain effect of the enormous debt which depresses the most useful part of the community, than the diminution of our

numbers

numbers. The generality of any people will ſubmit to much inconvenience before they are driven to the determination of quitting their native country; their burthens accumulating gradually, they feel the effect without diſtinguiſhing the cauſe, and frequently aſcribe to adventitious circumſtances that accelerating riſe in the price of commodities, which is the inevitable conſequence of a ſyſtem of increaſing taxation. The tendency of our debt, which at preſent is augmenting with unprecedented rapidity, ſeems rather to be the daily introduction of a greater diſparity between the conditions of the different claſſes of the community, by increaſing the wealth of the rich, while it diminiſhes the comforts of the poor; and cauſing a conſiderable alteration in their comparative numbers, though that of the whole may remain nearly the ſame, or even increaſe.

Your Northumbrian correſpondent, p. 524, with much propriety, declines entering upon the ſtate of the population of the country at large. It is a point, which, except by a general enumeration, can only be determined from the data furniſhed by taxation, produce, or conſumption; and the ſingle inſtance produced of the great depopulation of a once conſiderable village, though founded on the actual number of inhabitants at different periods, might be eaſily oppoſed by correct enumerations of many villages in Yorkſhire and other parts, which prove a very conſiderable increaſe. Even this deſerted village is repreſented to have been nearly in its preſent ſtate for the laſt forty years; and though a more extenſive enquiry might have diſcovered a few ſimilar inſtances, I apprehend many more would have been found that for the years paſt have been, and ſtill are, gradually increaſing in numbers, though perhaps at the ſame time increaſing in poverty.

Of 606 pariſhes deſcribed in Sir John Sinclair's Statiſtical Account of Scotland, there are many in which the inhabitants are much leſs numerous than formerly, notwithſtanding which there has been upon the whole a very conſiderable increaſe. In 1755 they contained 884,981 inhabitants; and by accounts taken between the years 1790 and 1793 they amounted to 1,108,522; ſo that the increaſe of ſome places had not only counteracted the depopulation of others, but produced an augmentation of 223,541 inhabitants, or about 6000 per annum.—This, however, it muſt be obſerved, is very much below the natural rate of increaſe in any country, and evinces a great loſs of inhabitants from emigration, war, and other unfavourable circumſtances; for though it appears that of late years the population both of North and South Britain has been increaſing, it has certainly been at a much ſlower rate than in any other countries which have been leſs engaged in war, and where from ſubſiſtence being eaſier there is more encouragement to marriage, and a greater temptation to induce the natives of other countries to remove thither. The American States afford an inſtance of an unprecedented increaſe of population, having in the courſe of 180 years doubled their number more than thirteen times.

Aug. 28. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE obſervations of M. of Chicheſter in your number for July, p. 462, upon the halo round the moon, led me to the conſiderations which ended in the following queries; and it occurred to me that when he ſees thoſe queries, he will find exerciſe for a mind which diſcovers much genius.

Q. 1. Whether the circle or rings we frequently ſee round the Sun and Moon, are not occaſioned by the reflection of the circumference of the earth?

2. Whether ſuch reflection is not produced by that ſtate of our atmoſphere which generally precedes rain?*

On Sunday laſt, the 21ſt inſtant, a very large ring was ſeen for a conſiderable time round the ſun. The ſky was clear at its firſt appearance; in the evening, clouds appeared in the S. and S. E. to S. W. by S. Yeſterday, clouds from E. and N. E. lowered conſiderably, and this morning at three the whole atmoſphere was overcaſt, and ſo continues now at nine A. M.

Aug. 23, 1796. ORIENS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a Country Gentleman, and enjoy an eſtate in Northamptonſhire, which formerly enabled its poſſeſſors to aſſume ſome degree of conſequence in the country; but which, for ſeveral generations, has been growing leſs, only becauſe it has not grown bigger. I mean, that though I have not yet been obliged to mortgage my land, or fell my timber in

lative value is every day diminiſhing by the prodigious influx of wealth, real and artificial, which for ſome time paſt has been pouring into this kingdom. Hitherto however I have found my income equal to my wants. It has enabled me to inhabit a good houſe in town for four months of the year, and to reſide amongſt my tenants and neighbours for the remaining eight with credit and hoſpitality. I am indeed myſelf ſo fond of the country, and ſo averſe in my nature to every thing of hurry and buſtle, that, if I conſulted only my own taſte, I ſhould never feel a wiſh to leave the ſhelter of my own oaks in the drearieſt ſeaſon of the year; but I looked upon our annual viſit to London as a proper compliance with the gayer diſpoſition of my wife, and the natural curioſity of the younger part of the family: beſides, to ſay the truth, it had its advantages in avoiding a round of dinners and card parties, which we muſt otherwiſe have engaged in for the winter ſeaſon, or have been branded with the appellation of unſociable. Our journey gave me an opportunity of furniſhing my ſtudy with ſome new books and prints; and my wife of gratifying her neighbours with ſome ornamental trifles, before their value was ſunk by becoming common, or of producing at her table, or in her furniture, ſome new invented refinement of faſhionable elegance. Our hall was the firſt that was lighted by the lamp d' Argand; and I ſtill remember how we were gratified by the aſtoniſhment of our gueſts, when my wife with an audible voice called to the foot-man for the tongs to help to the aſparagus with. We found it pleaſant too to be enabled to talk of capital artiſts and favourite actors; and I made the better figure in my political debates from having heard the moſt popular ſpeakers in the houſe.

Once too, to recruit my wife's ſpirits, after a tedious confinement from a lying-in, we paſſed a ſeaſon at Bath. In this manner therefore things went on very well in the main, till of late my family have diſcovered that we lead a very dull kind of life; and that it is impoſſible to exiſt with comfort, or indeed to enjoy a tolerable ſhare of health, without ſpending good part of every ſummer at a *Watering-place*. I held out as long as I could. One may be allowed to reſiſt the plans of diſſipation, but the plea of health cannot decently be withſtood.

It was ſoon diſcovered that my eldeſt daughter wanted bracing, and my wife had a bilious complaint, againſt which our family phyſician declared, that ſea bathing would be particularly ſerviceable. Therefore, though it was my own private opinion that my daughters nerves might have been as well braced by morning rides upon the Northamptonſhire hills, as by evening dances in the public rooms, and that my wife's bile would have been greatly leſſened by compliance with her huſband, I acquieſced; and preparations were made for our journey. Theſe indeed were but ſlight, for the chief gratification propoſed in this ſcheme was an entire freedom from care and form. We ſhould find every thing requiſite in our lodgings; it was of no conſequence whether the rooms we ſhould occupy for a few months in the ſummer, were elegant or not; the ſimplicity of a country life would be the more enjoyed by the little ſhifts we ſhould be put to; and all neceſſaries would be provided in our lodgings. It was not therefore till after we had taken them, that we diſcovered how far ready furniſhed lodgings were from affording every article in the catalogue of neceſſaries. We did not indeed give them a very ſcrupulous examination, for the place was ſo full, that when we arrived late at night, and tired with our journey, all the beds at the inn were taken up, and an eaſy chair and a carpet were all the accommodations we could obtain for our repoſe. The next morning, therefore, we eagerly engaged the firſt lodgings we found vacant, and have ever ſince been diſputing about the terms, which from the hurry were not ſufficiently aſcertained; and it is not even yet ſettled whether the little blue garret which ſerves us as a powdering room, is ours of right or by favour. The want of all ſorts of conveniences is a conſtant excuſe for the want of all order and neatneſs, which is ſo viſible in our apartment; and we are continually lamenting that we are obliged to buy things of which we have ſuch plenty at home.

It is my misfortune that I can do nothing without all my little conveniences about me; and in order to write a common letter I muſt have my ſtudy-table to lean my elbows on in ſedentary luxury; you will judge therefore how little I am able to employ my leiſure, when I tell you, that the only room they have been able to allot for my uſe is ſo filled and crowded with my daughters hat-boxes, band-boxes, wig-boxes, &c. that I can ſcarcely move about in it, and am

this

this moment writing upon a ſpare trunk for want of a table. I am therefore driven to ſaunter about with the reſt of the party; but inſtead of the fine clumps of trees, and waving fields of corn I have been accuſtomed to have before my eyes, I ſee nothing but a naked beach, almoſt without a tree, expoſed by turns to the cutting eaſtern blaſt, and the glare of a July ſun, and covered with a ſand equally painful to the eyes and to the feet. The Ocean is indeed an object of unſpeakable grandeur; but when it has been contemplated in a ſtorm and in a calm, when we have ſeen the ſun riſe out of its boſom and the moon ſilver its extended ſurface, its variety is exhauſted, and the eye begins to require the ſofter and more intereſting ſcenes of cultivated nature. My family have indeed been perſuaded ſeveral times to enjoy the ſea ſtill more, by engaging in a little ſailing party; but as, unfortunately, Northamptonſhire has not afforded them any opportunity of becoming ſeaſoned ſailors, theſe parties of pleaſure are always attended with the moſt dreadful ſickneſs. This likewiſe I am told is very good for the conſtitution; it may be ſo for aught I know, but I confeſs I am apt to imagine that taking an emetic at home would be equally ſalutary, and I am ſure it would be more decent. Nor can I help imagining that my youngeſt daughter's lover has been leſs aſſiduous, ſince he has contemplated her in the indelicate ſituation of a ſhip cabin. I have endeavoured to amuſe myſelf with the company, but without much ſucceſs; it conſiſts of a few very great people, who make a ſet by themſelves, and think they are entitled, by the freedom of a watering place, to indulge themſelves in all manner of *polſonneries*; and the reſt is a motley group of ſharpers, merchants' clerks, kept miſtreſſes, idle men, and nervous women. I have been accuſtomed to be nice in my choice of acquaintance, eſpecially for my family; but the greater part of our connections here, are ſuch as we ſhould be aſhamed to acknowledge any where elſe, and the few we have ſeen above ourſelves will equally diſclaim us when we meet in town next winter. As to the ſettled inhabitants of the place, all who do not get by us view us with diſlike, becauſe we raiſe the price of proviſions; and thoſe who do, which, in one way or other, comprehends all the lower claſs, have loſt every trace of rural ſimplicity, and are verſed in all the arts of low cunning and chicane. The ſpirit of greediness and rapacity is no where ſo conſpicuous as in lodging-houſes. At our ſeat in the country, our domeſtic concerns went on as by clock-work; a quarter of an hour in a week ſettled the bills, and few tradeſmen wiſhed, and none dared, to practiſe any impoſition where all were known, and the conſequence of their different behaviour muſt have been their being marked, for life, for encouragement or for diſtruſt. But here the continual fluctuation of company takes away all regard to character; the moſt reſpectable and ancient families have no influence any farther than as they ſcatter their ready caſh, and neither gratitude nor reſpect are felt where there is no bond of mutual attachment, beſides the neceſſities of the preſent day. I ſhould be happy if we had only to contend with this ſpirit during our preſent excurſion, but the effect it has upon ſervants is moſt pernicious. Our family uſed to be remarkable for having its domeſtics grow grey in its ſervice, but this expedition has already corrupted them; two we have this evening parted with, and the reſt have learned ſo much of the tricks of their ſtation, that we ſhall be obliged to diſcharge them as ſoon as we return home. In the country, I had been accuſtomed to do good to the poor; there are charities here too; we have joined in a ſubſcription for a crazy poeteſs, a raffle for the ſupport of a ſharper, who paſſes under the title of a German Count, and a benefit play for a gentleman on board the Hulks. Unfortunately, to balance theſe various expences, this place, which happens to be a great reſort of ſmugglers, affords daily opportunities of making *bargains*. We drink ſpoiled teas, under the idea of their being cheap, and the little room we have is made leſs by the reception of cargoes of india taffetys, ſhawl-muſlins, and real chintzes. All my authority here would be exerted in vain; for, I do not know whether you know it or no, the buying of a bargain is a temptation which it is not in the nature of any woman to reſiſt. I am in hopes however the buſineſs may receive ſome little check from an incident which happened a little time ſince: an acquaintance of our's returning from Margate, had his carriage ſeized by the Cuſtom-houſe officers, on account of a piece of ſilk, which one of his female couſins, without his knowledge, had ſtowed in it; and

and it was only releaſed by its being proved that what ſhe had bought with ſo much ſatisfaction as contraband, was in reality the home-bred manufacture of Spital-fields.

My family uſed to be remarkable for regularity in their attendance on public worſhip; but that too here is numbered amongſt the amuſements of the place. Lady Huntingdon has a Chapel, which ſometimes attracts us; and when nothing promiſes us any particular entertainment, a tea-drinking at the rooms, or a concert of what is called ſacred muſic, is ſufficient to draw us from a Church, where no one will remark either our abſence or our preſence. Thus we daily become more lax in our conduct, for want of the ſalutary reſtraint impoſed upon us by the conſciouſneſs of being looked up to as an example by others.

In this manner, ſir, has the ſeaſon paſt away. I ſpend a great deal of money and make no figure; I am in the country and ſee nothing of country ſimplicity, or country occupations; I am in an obſcure village, and yet cannot ſtir out without more obſervers than if I were walking in St. James's Park; I am cooped up in leſs room than my own dog-kennel, while my ſpacious halls are injured by ſtanding empty; and I am paying for taſteleſs unripe fruit, while my own choice wall-fruit is rotting by buſhels under the trees.—In recompenſe for all this, we have the ſatisfaction of knowing that we occupy the very rooms which my Lord — had juſt quitted; of picking up anecdotes, true or falſe, of people in high life; and of ſeizing the ridicule of every character as they paſs by us in the moving ſhow-glaſs of the place, a paſtime which often affords us a good deal of mirth, but which, I confeſs, I can never join in without reflecting that what is our amuſement is their's likewiſe. As to the great oſtenſible object of our excurſion, health, I am afraid we cannot boaſt of much improvement. We have had a wet and cold ſummer; and theſe houſes, which are either old tenements vamped up, or new ones ſlightly run up for the accomodation of bathers during the ſeaſon, have more contrivances for letting in the cooling breezes than for keeping them out, a circumſtance which I ſhould preſume ſagacious phyſicians do not always attend to, when they order patients from their own warm, compact, ſubſtantial houſes, to take the air in country lodgings, of which the beſt apartments, during the winter, have only been inhabited by the rats, and where the poverty of the landlord prevents him from laying out more in repairs than will ſerve to give them a ſhowy and attractive appearance. Be that as it may, the rooms we at preſent inhabit are ſo pervious to the breeze, that in ſpite of all the ingenious expedients of liſting doors, paſting paper on the inſide of cupboards, laying ſand bags, puttying crevices, and condemning cloſet-doors, it has given me a ſevere touch of my old rheumatiſm, and all my family are in one way or other affected with it; my eldeſt daughter too has got cold with her bathing though the ſea water never gives any body cold.

In anſwer to theſe complaints, I am told by the good company here, that I have ſtayed too long in the ſame air, and that now I ought to take a trip to the continent, and ſpend the winter at Nice, which would complete the buſineſs. I am entirely of their opinion, that it *would* complete the buſineſs; and have therefore taken the liberty of laying my caſe before you; and am, ſir,

Your's &c,

HENRY HOMELOVE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WORKS of general utility juſtly demand the approbation of mankind, and thoſe perſons to whom ſociety are indebted for benevolent inſtitutions, convenient accommodations, or beneficial erections, have a greater claim on the gratitude and attachment of their cotemporaries, and on the veneration of poſterity, than either the ſtateſman or chieftain can pretend to, who in the cabinet, or in the field concerts or executes meaſures which ſtrengthen the hand of power by violating the principles of humanity, and the natural unalienable rights of our fellow beings!

Few men who reflect credit on the preſent age, have ſtronger pretenſions than Mr. BURDON, one of the worthy repreſentatives of the county of Durham, to the approbation and eſteem of the public. With a view to benefit the community in the diſtrict in which he reſides, a few years ſince, he formed a moſt excellent road between the opulent towns of Sunderland and Stockton, with ſcarcely any pecuniary aſſiſtance; by the completion of which the farmer is enabled to carry his produce to market with the greateſt eaſe and diſpatch, and lands

lands have rapidly increaſed in value beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of the reſpective proprietors. Till this communication was opened, the intercourſe between the two places was attended with equal hazard and difficulty, occaſioned by low ſwampy lands, and by a variety of other obſtructions. Theſe evils are now happily remedied by the erection of bridges, and by a very extenſive cauſeway, the execution of which reflects the higheſt credit on the abilities and diſcernment of the indefatigable projector.

Caſtle Eden, the reſidence of Mr. Burdon, is ſituated in a country neither remarkable for its fertility nor population; to promote the former he is continually exerting thoſe efforts which will aſſuredly lead to the accompliſhment of his wiſhes; to complete the latter, and moſt important deſign, he has encouraged the erection of an extenſive cotton manufactory, in which multitudes of men, women, and children, are continually employed. The numerous habitations for the perſons engaged in this undertaking, and for ſhopkeepers, to ſupply them with every neceſſary article, has given the portion allotted for this purpoſe the appearance of a conſiderable ſettlement. A market is alſo eſtabliſhed, which is plentifully ſupplied every Thurſday with meat, vegetables, &c. of the beſt quality. Schools are formed, under proper management, for the inſtruction of the younger members of this ſociety, who are carefully principled both in their religious and moral obligations; conſtant attendance on divine ſervice is ſtrictly enjoined on all who are not diſabled by ſickneſs or other infirmities; and every circumſtance indicates that if public events are favourable, this place will quickly riſe to an important ſtation in this northern part of the iſland. The church, which became too ſmall to contain the increaſe of inhabitants, has within a few months been almoſt entirely rebuilt on a very enlarged and commodious plan, at the expence of Mr. Burdon; and the regulations which are framed for the good and orderly government of the numerous body engaged in the manufactory, will, under Providence, be productive of thoſe conſequences which will enſure their eternal and temporal proſperity! In a word, the worthy proprietor of Caſtle Eden ſtands highly diſtinguiſhed as a valuable member of the community, and appears anxious to emulate, by uſeful undertakings, the celebrated Mr. Charwell, ſo elegantly characterized by the author of the Guardian, in the ninth number of that excellent compoſition.

The very material advantages which were immediately experienced on opening a communication between Stockton and Sunderland, ſuggeſted the idea of forming a road between the latter place and Newcaſtle; for that purpoſe Mr. Burdon requeſted a meeting of the gentlemen of property, to whom he pointed out the benefits likely to reſult from the undertaking, and propoſed entering into a ſubſcription to defray the neceſſary expences. It was aſſerted on this occaſion that the tolls which were to be collected under an act of parliament to be obtained for that purpoſe, would aſſuredly, in a ſhort ſpace, pay an extraordinary intereſt for the money advanced; yet his arguments, ſupported as they were by reaſon and by experience, did not appear to carry conviction, and the aſſiſtance afforded him was, in every point of view, truly inconſiderable. Far from being diſcouraged by the timidity of thoſe who were leſs ſanguine, he determined to carry the plan into execution, even though he ſhould be left to ſuſtain the whole of the expenditure to complete the great deſign. It became neceſſary to erect a bridge over the river Wear, which has recently been executed in the vicinity of Sunderland, in a manner which inconteſtibly evidences the public ſpirit, and the ſuperior genius of Mr. B. This noble ſtructure is undoubtedly ſuperior to any thing of the kind at preſent exiſting in Europe. It conſiſts of one ſpacious arch, 236 feet in ſpan, and 100 in height: the navigation is by no means impeded, as ſhips of conſiderable burthen can ſail under it, without lowering their top-maſts; the buttreſſes are of ſtone, the bridge itſelf of caſt iron, excepting a ſmall proportion, which is wrought; the boldneſs and elegance of the deſign equally gratifies and ſurprizes every judicious and every curious beholder; and has been executed at the expence of about 25,000l. of which ſum 19,000l. has been advanced by Mr. Burdon. Your's, &c.

Sunderland, Aug. 22, 1796. E. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the laſt Paper which I took the liberty of addreſſing to you, upon the ſtructure of the *Welſh* tongue, it was mentioned, that it had an affinity with certain

certain other languages therein ſpecified; I ſhall now lay before you a few particulars, in order to give ſome idea of its connection with the *Hebrew*.

In the following compariſon, I have adhered moſtly to the correſponding forms of expreſſion; for it would exceed your limits to ſhow the identity between ſimple words, as they are ſo numerous; and this mode too, if tolerably well ſelected, gives a much greater illuſtration to the ſubject.

BAN *(Welſh)* what is raiſed, reared, or conſpicuous;—raiſed, exalted, high. —*Banau*, heights, conſpicuous things, or heads; *Beni*, raiſed or reared ones.—*Hebrew*, בן BEN, a ſon;—בני אלים BENI ELIM, *ſons of powers*, i. e. mighty ones; *Welſh*, BENI ELYV, reared ones of powers.

BANÄU *(Welſh)* to raiſe, to rear, to erect, to make lofty, or conſpicuous.—*Banu*, to rear, to make lofty; to become high.—*Hebrew*, בנה BANAH, to build;—אבנה ABANAH, "I may obtain children"—"I may be builded"; *Welſh*, A-BANWY, that I may rear; Y-BANWY, I may be raiſed.

BEICHIAW *(Welſh)* to cry, to roar, to wail.—*Hebrew*, בכה BECHAH, to weep.

CAN *(Welſh)* with, or in poſſeſſion;—CANIAW, to poſſeſs.—*Hebrew*, קנה CANAH, to poſſeſs.

CHWAN *(Welſh)* animal motion, activity; — quick, briſk.—*Hebrew*, חי CHAI, life;—אל חי EL CHAI, God of life;—*Welſh*, *El chwai*, intellectual power of the quick.

CHWEIAW *(Welſh)* to be briſk or quick; to make quick.—*Hebrew*, חיה CHAIAH, to live;—מחיה מתים MECHAIEH METHIM, thou doſt animate the dead ones; *Welſh*, MYCHWEII METHION, thou doſt quicken thoſe that have failed.

Sentences compared.

בלע אדני—את כל נאות יעקב

Hebrew. Byllang adonai—eth cal nêoth Iangcob.

Welſh. By-llwng adon—ydh holl neuodh Iago.

The Lord has ſwallowed up—all the tabernacles of Jacob.

Hebrew. ברוך אתה יי אלהינו מלך העולם

1. Baruch attah eiâ eloeinu melech hangolam.

Welſh. 2. *Barwch wytti id el-eini maelog y-hwyl-ma.*

1. "Bleſſed art thou, O Lord, our God, king of the world."

2. *Seat of increaſe art thou, Supreme, our intellectual power, poſſeſſor of the ſpace of revolution.*—Literal.

Heb. דרכי שאול ביתה יורדות אל-חדרי מות

1. Dareci ſheol bethah ioredoth el-chaderi mäeth.

Welſh. 2. *Dyraeri ſûl buth-bi ea-wared-edh ill cadeiriau mêth.*

1. The road of the grave her houſe, going down to the chambers of death.

2. *That leads to vileneſs is her abode, going the deſcent to the ſeats of failing.*—Literal.

Hebrew. דרך ביתה יצעד

1. Derech bethah iitſengad.

Welſh. 2. *Dyrac buth-hi ai-i-ſengyd.*

1. The road of her houſe he would tread.

2. *The avenue of her dwelling he would go to tread.*—Literal.

Hebrew. תתברך צורנו

1. Tithbârach tſoreinu.

Welch. 2. *Ti-baedh-barwch ſaer-ei-ni.*

1. "Be thou bleſſed, our former."

2. *Thou take to thyſelf the ſtate of increaſe, our former.*—Literal.

Hebrew. מגני על אלהים

1. Mageni ngal elöim.

Welſh. 2. *Meigen-i huyl elyv.*

1. My ſhield is from God.

2. *My protection is from the intelligences.*

Hebrew. מי הוא זה מלך הכבוד יהוה צבאות הוא מלך הכבוד סלה

1. Me hua ze malec hacâvodh Jehovah tſebâoth hua malec hacâvodh.—Selah!

2. *Pyyw-o ſy maeloc y-cavad* I-A-YW-VO *ſavaevod yw-o maeloc y-cavad.*—Sela.

1. "Who is the king of glory? The Lord of hoſts, he is the king of glory.—Selah."

2. *Who is he that is poſſeſſor of attainment?* I THAT AM HIM *of hoſts, he is the poſſeſſor of attainment*—BEHOLD!—Literal.

The following are ſome more Welſh words ſimilar in ſound to the name—IEHOVAH.

Wyvi, I am.

A-vu-yw-a-vo, that was, is, that ſhall be.

Wyv-a-wyv, I am that I am.

Wyv-i-o, I am him.

Ia-yw-ve, ſupreme is he.

Iâ-yw-vo, ſupreme is him.

E-yw-vo, he is him.

Eve-yw-vo, he is him.

E-yw-a-vu,

E-yw-a-vu, he is that was.
Je-yw-ve, that is is he, &c.
Many remarks might be made, to give a clearer view of the above comparisons, but I must conclude for the present.

Your's, &c.

Sept. 7. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CERTAIN persons have for some time past been carrying on a dispute respecting the TALENTS of women, and the dispute I perceive has found its way into your Miscellany. I believe, sir, *the* question might be soon settled to the satisfaction of all parties, if we were first to agree in what is meant, or should be meant, by the word *talents*. Hitherto, if I understand the controversy, *talents* have been understood to mean the power or faculty of publishing in prose and verse; and if we limit it to this, we may easily decide, that women are inferior to men, because there have been probably a thousand male authors for one female.

But, sir, with submission, I would beg leave to suggest, that we narrow human genius and abilities very much, when we confine them to the bookseller's shop. Are not there many very able statesmen who never write any thing but treasury-warrants, and receipts for their salaries? Nay, do we not admire the vast genius of some members of parliament, whose *forte* is entirely in speaking, and who, when compelled to draw up an address to their independent constituents, commit errors that would disgrace a school-boy? In short, sir, if we have no other way of judging of a man's talents, but by the quantity he publishes, either from the press or from his mouth, are we not giving all the praise to mere *saying*; and never reflecting, that an accumulation of words, without corresponding *actions*, is to all necessary purposes *useless* and unprofitable?

This being premised, and, I hope, allowed, we need dispute no longer about the superiority of the male sex. The *talents* of the fair sex, as to all the great and important events of human life, and all the leading transactions of kingdoms and states, have so far transcended what has been attributed to *us*, that were I to compile a new UNIVERSAL HISTORY, however I might avail myself of the valuable labours contained in the old, I should certainly entitle it, "A History of the Power and Influence of the Female Sex, from the fall of Adam to the present time." It is the pitiful jealousy and envy of men which has deprived the sex of the honours due to them in history; and likewise some part of the concealment of their influence, arises from the brevity of histories, their authors taking a superficial view of events, and seldom troubling themselves to investigate the secret springs of human action; whereas, if we will only examine into the minute particulars of great events, the secret intrigues of courts, kings and ministers, or even of republics, we shall always find that the women have had a great share in bringing about political changes, wars, treaties, negociations, &c. although they, from modesty probably, content themselves with acting unseen and unobserved, and the men, proud of the success of the affair, wish to take all the merit to themselves. Now, sir, let me ask you a plain question: which of the two is likely to deserve most fame, and to confer greater renown on the party, the publishing a poem, or bringing about a revolution in a state or nation, perhaps with a few words? which requires greater abilities, to govern a kingdom, or to cajole a bookseller? to tickle the fancy of love-sick boys and girls by a novel, or to confound and stun half the cabinets of Europe, by a bold stroke of invasion, a massacre, and a partition? to write a ballad about a man and woman who never existed, or to make the existence of thousands of men and women miserable?

But this is not all. It is not enough to appeal to the history of ancient and modern nations, for proofs of the superiority of woman over man. This, perhaps, is not much in their favour, for a superiority of evil influence is not the present contest, and would not be very honourable if it were established. No, sir, if we wish to ascertain the real and meritorious superiority of female talents, we need not consult the voluminous records of history; we need only bring the question home to ourselves. I shall instance but in one respect, the *power of persuasion*. This I take to be the great test of genius and talents. He who possesses this, possesses every thing; and yet we know that what a man cannot do by whole treatises and volumes, by a well connected chain of arguments, and the most convincing calculations, is generally done by a woman with a smile, a glance of the eye, or a very few words. Sir, we may talk as we please of our vast learning, of our

our voluminous productions, of our many virtues for which we obtain credit in epitaphs and funeral ſermons. But with what painful efforts do we accompliſh the leaſt of our good actions! and to do a great good is the buſineſs of a long life. What is all our power compared, or, which is more dangerous, put in competition, with a *tear* or a *ſit?*

I repeat it, ſir, let us bring the queſtion home to ourſelves. What is it that conſtitutes the felicity of domeſtic life? Is it the wealth we have acquired, the houſe we live in, the equipage that beſpeaks our rank, or the ſervants that bow at our command? No, ſir, to uſe an expreſſion of Mr. BURKE, it is "the dignified obedience, and proud ſubmiſſion" we owe and pay to the female ſex. Our hearts confeſs that they deſerve it, and that we cannot help paying it, and cannot, therefore, help acknowledging their ſuperiority. When we refuſe to pay it, when our minds are in a ſtate of rebellion againſt thoſe lawful ſovereigns, where is it that we dare to breathe ſentiments of a ſeditious tendency? Is it in their preſence? No, a look, a word awes us into ſubmiſſion; and when we conceive the thoughts of reſiſtance, we fly, like cowards, to ſome ſecret place, to ſome neutral ground, to the deſert heath of celibacy, and the inſulated ſociety of worn-out batchelors, where we may growl our complaints with impunity, and talk of reſolutions which we have not the courage to carry into execution.

Conſcious of the ſuperiority of the female ſex, ſome have lately queſtioned whether they ought not to be admitted into the employments of civil life, for which women ſeem ſo admirably fitted: on this ſubject I mean, at ſome future occaſion, to offer my ſentiments. As women have been admitted to be *Queens*, there ſurely can be no inferior office to which they are inadequate. A very eminent judge lately decided, that a woman might be choſen *overſeer*. The office is but low, indeed, but there have been queens who perhaps wiſhed, at ſome period of their lives, that they had never filled a higher ſtation.

I ſhall not, however, anticipate what I have to offer hereafter on this ſubject. My preſent deſign was merely to hint, that great talents are not neceſſarily ſhown by much writing, and that they may be accounted to poſſeſs the greateſt talents who accompliſh the greateſt purpoſes by few means, which, in my mind, eſtabliſhes the ſuperiority of the fair ſex. *Q. E. D.*

I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,

Aug. 27, 1796. PHILOGYNES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your third Number (page 186.) appears a Letter from a gentleman who adopts the ſignature T. wherein he has favoured the public with his ideas of the manners in which he ſuppoſes lime to be ſerviceable to vegetation.

The writer endeavours to account for the utility of lime in huſbandry, by aſſuming a principle originating with ſome experiments of the late Sir John Pringle, namely, that *lime is a ſeptic and promotive of putrefaction*. Whatever merit be attributed to his ſubſequent reaſoning, the principle itſelf I ſuſpect to be erroneous.

The cauſticity of lime is a quality of extenſive uſe in ſeveral manufactures: tanners and fell-mongers employ it to extricate the hair and wool from the ſkins, preparatory to their operations; but cauſticity is not putridity, for hair thus ſeparated is uſually worked up with lime into a compoſition for plaiſtering walls and ceilings, and will, in that ſtate, be preſerved for a great number of years.

Vegetable ſubſtances are, perhaps, better preſerved when incloſed in lime-mortar, than by any other method. I have often noticed willow laths, apparently uninjured, in the partitions of old buildings, where they had remained fifty or one hundred years: and in ſome kinds of mortar, in which lime is a principal ingredient, ſtraw or chaff is employed, and thus combined will become very durable.

In the manufacture of indigo, lime-water is uſed, partly to promote the ſeparation of the colouring matter, and partly to prevent its putrefaction whilſt drying.

When, in dying with indigo, the vat is brought in to a ſtate of fermentation, there is a ſtrong diſpoſition to putrefaction, and quick-lime is applied, in proportion to the danger, as a preventative.

It is well-known alſo, that eminent phyſicians have ſtrongly recommended the frequent white-waſhing the cells of priſons, the apartments of hoſpitals, and the chambers of thoſe who are viſited with putrid diſeaſes, in order to check or prevent the effects of putrid effluvia.

From

From theſe circumſtances, I think myſelf juſtified in doubting the truth of the principle aſſumed by your correſpondent, T. And am inclined to believe quick-lime to be rather anti-putreſcent, than ſeptic.

Quick-lime laid on land muſt, from its cauſticity have ſome effect, the heat it communicates during the operation of ſlaking, may probably deſtroy a conſiderable number of inſects, and by increaſing the warmth of the ſoil may promote vegetation, and haſten the evaporation of redundant moiſture: but theſe effects can only be temporary: when completely ſlaked, lime is reduced to an impalpable powder undiſtinguiſhable from pulverized lime-ſtone uncalcined. It is in this ſtate, I preſume, that its permanent utility is moſt obvious, and thus employed it adds to the quantity of the ſoil, and by being intimately mixed with it, leſſens its tenacity, and prevents its conſolidating into a maſs impenetrable to the roots of vegetables; and whatever be its chemical qualities or combinations, the ultimate effects will, I believe, be the ſame.

Gravel, ſand, gypſum, the aſhes of foſſil coal, and the ſcrapings of the roads, are I ſuppoſe nearly ſimilar in the manner of their operation. In ſtiff lands they are of uſe in looſening the clods, and thereby allowing the roots to extend themſelves with leſs difficulty.

The great object with the farmer ſhould be, to bring his land as much as poſſible into the ſtate of a well-managed garden. The gardener gives the earth no reſt, his ſpade and hoe keep it in almoſt perpetual motion, and he repleniſhes it occaſionally from his melon and cucumber beds, with ſtable manure nearly or completely rotten.

Laboured diſquiſitions on the organization of vegetables, or the chemical properties of ſoil and manure, are a very rational employment for perſons of property, ſcience, and leiſure; but the practical farmer may ſafely advance in improvement by imitating the gardener as cloſely as circumſtances will allow, and leave curious ſpeculation to thoſe who are qualified for it, and who cannot be eſſentially injured by the failure of experiments.

Noblemen and gentlemen of large landed property, and the agricultural ſocieties eſtabliſhed in different parts of the nation, cannot adopt any method ſo likely to be beneficial to the country, as the appropriation of a quantity of land to the ſole purpoſe of experiment.

Tracts of indifferent land may be found in all large eſtates, and the wealth of the proprietor, or the fund of the ſociety, would ultimately be benefited, though an immediate profit could not rationally be expected.

Wiſhing you ſucceſs in the proſecution of a work which breathes a liberal ſpirit, and promiſes literary entertainment and extended utility, I am, ſir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

Bath, 27 Aug. 1796. T. P.

For the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I AM pleaſed to ſee the ſubject of Agriculture introduced into your Miſcellany, and if you think the following obſervations worth your inſertion, they are at your ſervice.

In the practice of the old ſyſtem of huſbandry, there is nothing more injurious to the public, or detrimental to the farmer, than that of fallowing land for a crop. The loſs of produce to the community from this cauſe is prodigious; it is, therefore, well worth the attention of the better informed huſbandman and the philanthropiſt to remove it. Our benevolent Creator has ſo bountifully provided for our ſuſtenance, that the fructifying powers of the earth would never be wearied of yielding its increaſe, if men were rational and induſtrious in the application of proper means to obtain it. By the hoe we prevent the in ruding weeds from robbing the growing plants of their food, and preſerve the invigorating quality of the ſoil from being exhauſted. To thoſe perſons who plead for the neceſſity of a fallow, in order to clear land from couch-graſs, and other weeds, I would ſay, it is the plea of indolence; as the whole benefit they wiſh for may be obtained without the loſs of a crop, by induſtry and a ſmall expence.—I ſpeak from experience: the proper management lies in ſkillfully appropriating the land for ſuch a produce as will only occupy it ſuch a ſpace of time as not to impede the neceſſary work of cleaning it. Laſt year, I took in hand from a tenant, a field of ſevenacres, after a wretched crop of wheat: this land was covered with couch graſs and wild oats: the ſoil was of a deep loam.—As ſoon as the ſcanty crop was cleared, I mowed the ſtubble, and ploughed it lightly. This I repeated at four different intervals each ploughing being deeper than the former, taking care to keep open every furrow

for the diſcharge of the water. The plough was followed by the loaded long-tined harrows, the roll, the lighter harrows, and laſt of all by eight women who picked up what couch viſibly remained.

But that I might more effectually perform the operation of cleaning the land by renewing the ſame labour as beforementioned in the courſe of the ſummer, I cropped it the 12 of March with the early dwarf garden pea, which were ſet nearly one buſhel to an acre by line. The crop was a very good one, which were taken to the barn for ſeed on the 15th of July laſt. Having provided a dreſſing of lime and manure at hand, I loſt no time in preparing the land for turnips, and I have now as promiſing an appearance of them as any of my neighbours who ſuffered ſuch a crop as I have deſcribed to eſcape them, and which they might have obtained without the leaſt diminution of the means of deſtroying weeds, or injury to the ſoil.

At ſome future time, I will give you the particulars of my expences, and the value of the crop of peas, that a judgment may be formed of this kind of huſbandry. If land is freed from weeds by the means I have pointed out, and it had the benefit of (what is always applied to a fallow in this neighbourhood) —a good dreſſing of manure,—I am perſuaded the ſame advantages would ariſe, as is obtained by permitting it to remain uſeleſs and unemployed.

I wiſh to ſee this uſeleſs practice, as well as that of neglecting to plough up ſtubbles immediately after a crop, diſcouraged, and ſhall be happy to ſee a contrary practice recommended by ſome more able pen than that of

Your humble ſervant,

Worceſterſhire. J. S.

Aug. 25, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF Mr. COLERIDGE had ever made a pilgrimage to the birth-place of Chatterton, he would never have inſerted theſe lines in his beautiful Monody—the only one that has yet done honour to the ſubject:

"Thy native cot ſhe flaſh'd upon thy view,
"Thy native cot, where ſtill at cloſe of day
"PEACE ſmiling ſat—and liſtened to thy
"lay."

The ſtreet is as cloſe and filthy as any in St. Giles's: there is a charity-ſchool there, and Mrs. Chatterton herſelf taught children to read and ſew. When ſuch is the place and ſuch the inhabitants, we cannot eaſily conceive PEACE ſitting in Pile-ſtreet.

In his dreſs, Chatterton had none of the careleſſneſs by which genius is ſo often ſo dirtily diſtinguiſhed. At that period laced cloaths were worn and he was fond of appearing in a ſhowy ſuit. It is ſtrange that men of genius ſhould ſo frequently wiſh to render themſelves ſingular by their appearance, either by becoming ſlovens, or, like Chatterton and Gray, by affecting the oppoſite extreme.

The field has been ſo often and ſo completed gleaned, that no new anecdotes of this ſtrange young man can now be expected. A complete edition of whatever he left, either under his own name or that of Rowley, is ſtill to be deſired. His unpubliſhed pieces are in the hands of Mr. CATCOTT, of Briſtol, on whom Chatterton has reflected a celebrity which he would otherwiſe have ſought in vain, either* under ground or on the top of a church-ſteeple. Some of theſe ſhould be preſerved. To publiſh them without ſubmitting them to the pruning knife would be to injure the reputation of the author and to inſult the decency of the reader. Some beautiful poems, (not contained in the editions of Rowley,) are in Mr. BARRET'S Hiſtory of Briſtol; and they appear amid that dull compilation, like a few ſtars in a dark night. Theſe pieces, with the publiſhed poems of Chatterton, and his contributions to the magazine of the day, if collected into a volume with his life, would form an acceptable preſent to the public. Subſcriptions have been propoſed for erecting him a monument; ſurely this would be the nobleſt?

Briſtol, Sept. 3. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON AN ODE OF HORACE.

THE reader is ſuppoſed to have taken down his Horace, and turned to the third ode of the third book: its object is to diſſuade Auguſtus againſt a ſcheme he entertained of transferring the ſeat of empire from *Rome* to *Troy*.

I. It is immediately obvious that the four firſt quatrains are wholly diſconnected with the reſt of the poem, and

* Alluding to his deſcent into Penpark-hole, and his aſcent up to the ſteeple of St. Nicholas Church: facts well known at Briſtol.

that

that the ſenſe and grammatical conſtruction require a full ſtop at the end of the line—

Martis equis Acheronta fugit,

2. No rational poet would begin an ode, having for its object to alter a preconceived intention, by the praiſe of the perſevering man—*tenacem propoſiti virum*: ſuch praiſe tends to defeat the end in view.

3. He would not choſe this place for undervaluing the dangers of the Adriatic and of the ſouthern ſtorm, to both which the paſſengers to and from the new ſeat of empire would often be expoſed, when he was endeavouring to throw obſtacles in the way of the enterprize.

4. He would not deſcribe one of the heroes, held up as models to be imitated, by the name of the rover *vagus Hercules*, where he wiſhed to withſtand a ſpirit of migrating from one place to another: he would rather have choſen ſome oppoſite epithet of praiſe.

In the ſcale of reaſons adduced for ſuppoſing four ſtanzas of this ode to have originally formed no part of it, the firſt and third are perhaps mere make-weights, but the ſecond and fourth are ſurely deciſive: beſides the ode begins worthily with—

Gratum eloquuta conſiliantibus
Junone divis:—

and forms a complete whole without thoſe ſixteen lines.

II. Theſe four ſtanzas do not form an ode by themſelves: for Pollux, Hercules, Bacchus, Quirinus, the inſtances produced of rewarded merit, were by no means peculiarly remarkable for juſtice and ſteadineſs, with the praiſe of which this fragment begins, but for military achievement in general. The praiſe of juſtice and ſteadineſs may indeed form part of an ode which celebrates their apotheoſis; but cannot form the theme of it.

III. Let us now enquire where they do belong: let us read them as the concluding ſtanzas of the preceding ode, and obſerve if they be connected with its ſubject. That ode beginning—

Auguſtam amici pauperiem pati,

is addreſſed to the parents of ſome youths, who were going to ſerve in the army againſt the Parthians, and contains advice to a young ſoldier. It recommends ſucceſſively the military virtues of hardineſs, courage, fortitude and fidelity. But, in its preſent form, it terminates diſagreeably, as if theſe virtues were to be of no uſe; whereas, if we ſuppoſe, Horace to go on to the praiſe of juſtice and ſteadineſs, and then to repreſent all theſe excellencies as conducting to apotheoſis, he will not only have preſented a liſt of virtues proper on ſuch an occaſion to be enforced, but alſo a lofty motive to practiſe them.

On the ſuppoſition, then that the ſixteen lines included between *Juſtum ac tenacem*, and *Acheronta fugit*, belong at the end of the ſecond ode of the third book, I propoſe for your inſertion, a new tranſlation of that ode, whence the reader will be better able to judge of its coherence.

To hardſhip, friend, enure thy ſon betimes;
Send the ſtout youth with level'd ſpear to ride
At the fierce Parthian foe,
And in ſharp warfare learn
To jouſt with danger, ſnatch his ſleeps abroad,
And bear the narrow dole of penury.
Him from the hoſtile wall
With anxious meaſuring eye
The royal mother, or the bride, ſhall view,
Trembling, leaſt he whom their raſh wiſhes ſhield,
When gore-fed anger calls
To rend the reeking ranks,
Meet the young lion—tempt the doubtful ſtrife.
'Tis ſweet and ſeemly for our land to fall.
The flying footſtep Death
Alſo attains, nor ſpares
The coward's hamſtring, or his branded back.
True Fortitude not only braves the fight
Undaunted, but the camp;
Nor heeds a clamorous crew
At puniſhment and pardon raſh alike.
To thoſe who merit not the ſtroke of fate
She reaches to unbar
The portals of the ſky
Pointing no common path: on ſoaring wing
She flies the low-lived feaſt and wine-ſprent floor.
Nor unrewarded goes
Fidelity's dumb tongue:
Hence who the Eleuſinian pomp reveals
With him beneath the over-hanging roof
I walk not, or abide
With him the treacherous keel:
Leaſt haply in the dome of evil men
A frowning godhead their companions join:
Vengeance, tho' lame of foot,
Is ſure to overtake.
But the juſt man ſecure his courſe purſues;
Not the lond croud's impetuous zeal for ill,
No tyrant's marking frown,
His rooted purpoſe ſhakes.
Him would the ſtorm-vext Adriatic ſurge,
The ſmould'ring lightning hurl'd by Jove's high hand,
The wreck of ſhattering worlds,
Unfearing ſmite.

Thus

Thus, Pollux, thus the rover Hercules
Strove to attain the beamy ſeats above,
Where in the nectar'd bowl
They tinge the roſier lip:
Thus, tiger-curbing Bacchus, couldſt thou climb
The home of Gods—Quirinus thus aſcend
Borne on the ſteed of Mars
Beyond the flood of death.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CIRCUMSTANCES prevented my ſeeing your Magazine for June, till very lately, elſe I ſhould have endeavoured before this to have anſwered the objections which your correſpondent, G. brings againſt my letter, on the comparative advantages of large and ſmall farms.

What your correſpondent ſeems particularly anxious to prove is, that on large farms a leſs number of horſes, and fewer labourers in proportion are employed, than on ſmall ones. This I allow to be the caſe in a trifling degree; I do not mean to ſay that a large farm has no advantages, I only contend that the annihilation of ſmall farms, and the preſent ſyſtem of encreaſing them to the very great magnitude that now we ſo often obſerve, is diſadvantageous. By ſo doing, the body of the yeomanry is very much diminiſhed, and one man occupies what would ſupport, in a reſpectable way, perhaps half-a-dozen.

He ſays "the great ſource of ill management in farming, is the keeping of an unneceſſary number of horſes or oxen to cultivate the ſoil;" and then adds, as an *undoubted fact*, that the ſame number of cattle which are neceſſary for the management of 50 acres, are equal to the management of 100. That it is a bad ſyſtem to keep an unneceſſary number of horſes I allow, but I am apt to believe, that bad cultivation proceeds oftener from too few than from too many being employed; and as for the aſſertion that a man can cultivate 100 acres with as ſmall a number of cattle that he can 50, it is too extravagant to require confutation. If we are to reaſon in this manner, we may go on and ſay 1000, or 10,000.—Afterwards I am aſked, if I never heard of any other manure than the houſe dunghill? I have not lived moſt of my life in the country, without knowing that manure is chiefly obtained from the farm yard; and it is therefore probable that the ſmall farmer will have the more in proportion. If G.'s aſſertion about the 50 and the 100 acres were true, there would be no doubt of it. As for the ſmall farmer's ſelling his hay and ſtraw, and bringing back "their value in coin," that is very ſeldom done. Perhaps near London, and ſome few great towns it may, though even there manure is always brought back; but in the country, farmers are obliged, by their leaſes, nine times out of ten, I may ſay 99 times out of 100, to expend all their hay and ſtraw on the premiſes.

The charitable reaſon given, viz. the mildneſs of the winter, why farmers did not thraſh out their grain ſooner, is, I fear, far from the real one. Monopoly in corn can only take place when the crops are indifferent, and little doubt is entertained but that the crops of the two preceding years were ſo; and I alſo believe that little doubt is entertained, that corn was both monopolized and withheld from market. Perhaps it was not monopolized by the farmer alone, but I know, from facts, that many farmers did buy it up, as well as withhold it.

When I ſaid that the ſmall farmer is obliged to ſell his corn at the uſual time to pay his rent, I did not ſuppoſe it could be urged as an argument againſt ſmall farms. Surely that which tends to keep the price of grain tolerably low, cannot be ſaid to be detrimental. G. need not be afraid of its *ſinking* too much. But when is the little farmer compelled to neglect his land to thraſh? By the uſual time, I do not mean that he is forced to thraſh it to a day; I only mean that he cannot afford to let it lie ſpoiling in his barns, like the rich and purſe-proud farmer.

The compariſon between a manufactory and an incloſure, does not hold good, for here reaſoning is ſuperſeded by fact; for that the poor's rates are generally increaſed on an incloſure taking place, is too well known to be controverted. I can cite many and many inſtances. I do not by this mean that I condemn incloſures in toto, but, except when a conſiderable quantity of waſte land is brought into cultivation, I do not conceive them to be very advantageous.

Becauſe I ſaid that a ſmall farm held out an incitement to induſtry, it is not to be concluded that I wiſh all farms to be let to men, who by their care and prudence have ſaved a ſmall ſum of money. A perſon who has been thus prudent and laborious, will moſt probably do his utmoſt to cultivate the land properly; and ſurely it is a good thing that an incite-

ment

ment to induſtry ſhould be afforded. I know many men who now are reſpectable farmers of 150l. a-year or more, who were twenty years ago nothing but common labourers. Is it not more advantageous that their money ſhould be thus employed, than ſpent in drunkenneſs and debauchery?

Perhaps I did not ſufficiently explain myſelf with regard to milk, for I was unwilling to take up more room in your Magazine than was neceſſary. I only ſaid that another conſequence of large farms was, that the poor could not obtain milk; but I did not mean ſo much from the ſcarcity of it, as that the large farmer will not ſell it them. He is too rich and too much ſet up to receive their halfpence: no, it feeds his hogs; and, in his eyes, that is a matter of much greater importance than the health of his poor neighbours. I ſay *health*, for nothing contributes ſo much towards the health of a poor perſon's family, as plenty of milk.

G. thinks poultry a luxury and beneath conſideration, but whether juſtly or not, I much doubt. Whatever like poultry is reared at little or no expence, and is, beſides, a plain and wholeſome food, I can never conceive as a luxury or as beneath conſideration.

I cannot but ſuppoſe, but that which deſtroys the juſt gradation of the different orders of ſociety is detrimental. This is a matter of opinion, but I believe of an opinion very generally received.—However, it certainly is a matter of fact, that large farms do deſtroy this gradation.

I have thus, ſir, briefly endeavoured to defend my opinion on this ſubject. How far I may convince others, I know not; but of the truth of what I advance, I myſelf am, from experience, fully perſuaded. It is not my intention to enter into any farther controverſy on the matter; but if any other perſon chuſes to take it up *, I ſhall be happy to ſee my aſſertion defended by abler pens, for it is a ſubject well worthy diſcuſſion. Did not circumſtances prevent me from taking the pains due to what appears in your Magazine, perhaps I might have defended it better myſelf.

I am, &c.

Olney, Sept. 4. A. Q. Q. L.

* A communication, which takes this ſide of the queſtion, written by our able correſpondent, "*A Poor Northumbrian*," is unavoidably deferred on account of its great length. EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING underſtood from Dr. Johnſon's Life of Addiſon, that the latter had never acknowledged the comedy of the Drummer to be the production of his pen, and that its claim to ſuch an origin depended merely on its having been delivered by Addiſon to Steele at a tavern, as the compoſition of a gentleman in company; I was ſomewhat ſurpriſed to find in the edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, by Theobald, Steward, and Sympſon, vol. i, p. 294, a note by Theobald, which, if it may be credited, will place the claim of Addiſon beyond diſpute. Speaking of the character of Savil, in the Scornful Lady, he ſays, "The ingenious Mr. Addiſon, I *remember*, told me that he ſketched out the character of Vellum, in the comedy called the Drummer, from this model." The character of Theobald, I believe, was not much diſtinguiſhed by veracity, and in this inſtance his *memory* might have failed him. Perhaps however ſome of your correſpondents may be able to aſcertain what ſort of credit is due to the above aſſertion; and in doing this they will oblige,

Your's, &c.

Norwich, Sept. 12, 1796. J. C. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE impriſonment of ſeven Quakers in York Caſtle for refuſing to pay tithes (mentioned page 350 of your miſcellany) was a ſubject which had long engroſſed my attention. That the public might not be deceived as to the circumſtances of an affair, about which there was a general curioſity, I wrote in the month of May laſt, a pamphlet entitled "Strictures on the conduct of the Rev. George Markham, A. M. Vicar of Carlton, occaſioned by his proſecution of ſeveral members of the people called Quakers, for their non-payment of Tithes." This was publiſhed in June, by Mr. Owen, and I have reaſon to believe that the tendency of that pamphlet has been approved by many worthy and diſtinguiſhed members of the Church of England; who being attached to the preſent eſtabliſhment, and fully convinced of the excellence of chriſtianity, cannot but view the line of conduct which Mr. Markham has purſued, as aiming to deſtroy the exiſtence of the former, and, directly

rectly hoſtile to the principles of the latter.

I aſſerted, page 6, that "in the reign of Charles I. the ſociety was perſecuted with the greateſt degree of violence, which did not abate till the acceſſion of William and Mary to the Britiſh crown." I have ſince been told that the ſociety was not perſecuted in the time of Charles I. I am willing to acknowledge that the aſſertion is made with too great a latitude. *As a ſociety* perhaps they were not perſecuted, no laws, that I know of, being made againſt them. But it ſhould alſo be remembered that the heads of this ſociety were made the objects of perſonal violence, and became the victims of brutal cruelty even before the time of the commonwealth, eſpecially during the ſtruggle between the Parliament and the King; and what the ſtate had not time or opportunity to perform, the prieſts of that day took care ſhould not be neglected. Perſecution is perſecution, whether it be received from the ſtate or from individuals, or whether you fall under its laſh either perſonally or collectively.

I believe this is the only miſtake I have made, excepting a grammatical one, at the beginning of the paragraph, page 37, which eſcaped me in the hurry of compoſition.

I am one of thoſe who conſider perſecution of our fellow creatures as rebellion againſt God. It is to me equally hateful whether it proceeds from a monarch or a prieſt; whether it reſides in the temples of luxury, or ſuperſtitiouſly hides itſelf in the gloom of a convent. I am ſtrongly inclined to think that Mr. Bourn was right in ſaying "there are no characters in the world more oppoſite to each other, than thoſe of a chriſtian and a perſecutor*.

I think, ſir, I have not diſgraced my character, as a member of the church of England, by expoſing the conduct of one of its teachers. The propriety of ſuch an eſtabliſhment I am ready to confeſs, and am equally ready to declare, that *the purer it is kept the longer it will laſt.*

I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

L—, Aug. 9, 1796. CHARLES WILSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to make a few remarks on the obſervations of your correſpondent MEIRION upon the Welſh Language.

There are in the Welſh (he ſays) words perfectly ſimilar in ſound, to the mythologic names of the ancient world, anſwering exactly to moſt of the explanations given by Gebelin and Bryant. Mr. Bryant is a very learned man, but though his ſyſtem may amuſe us by its ingenuity, it is not accurate enough to convince. Sanconiathon, Manetho, and Beroſus, afford but bad premiſes on which to erect a demonſtration. The explanations which Mr. Bryant has given of what he calls the Ammoniat particles, and on which he founds his ſyſtem, are entirely conjectural; and his conjectures have been proved by Mr. Richardſon, the ableſt of our oriental ſcholars, to be totally unfounded.

Meirion ſays, "there is not the leaſt difference between the language of the laws of Howell in the tenth, or Geoffrey of Monmouths hiſtory in the twelfth century, and that now ſpoken in Wales;" but, Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote in latin, and the Britiſh Hiſtory which he is ſaid to have tranſlated, was brought from Armorica, by Walter Mapæus, the celebrated archdeacon of Oxford, and at that time carried marks of great antiquity. A copy of this original hiſtory is ſaid to exiſt at Wynneſtay; if Meirion means this copy, he has confounded the original with the tranſlation, conſequently his dates are wrong, and this proof of the ſtability of the Welſh language invalidated.

Dr. PERCY in his preface to his very valuable tranſlation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, has given the Pater Noſter in the ancient and the modern Britiſh languages. I know nothing myſelf of the language, but the difference to the eye is as evident, as the difference between Chaucer and Dryden's tranſlation would appear to a man who underſtood neither.

The advocates of Welſh poetry have extolled it too highly. The fair Pilgrim, which EDWARD WILLIAMS has tranſlated from Dafydd ap Gwilym, is the beſt ſpecimen I have ſeen; and a few detached ſentences in Llywarch Hen are very beautiful; but theſe muſt not be compared with the wild majeſty of the Runic poems, or the remains of Oſſian, whoſe exquiſite merit has ever been, and ever will be acknowledged, by thoſe who poſſeſs, "the eye that can ſee nature, and the heart that can feel nature."

September, 6th, 1796. B.

* Bourn's Diſcourſes, vol. ii. p. 435.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,

YOUR ingenious correſpondent Heraclito-Democriteus has aſſumed a very appoſite ſignature. He reminds me of a perſon I have ſomewhere heard or read of, who had ſuch a command of muſcles, as to laugh on one ſide of his face, while he wept on the other. I could have indulged a hearty laugh at the wit and humour with which his letter abounds, had I not been checked by the thought *Hæ nugæ in ſeria ducunt.*

Swift's Yahoo, though there are many ſtrokes of wit and ſatire in it, I cannot but conſider as a piece of blaſphemy againſt human nature, and from my ſoul abhor the ſentiment he utters in a letter to Pope: "I love Peter and I love John, but as for that thing called human nature, I deteſt it."

It has been ſaid, and I believe, juſtly, that the ſcorn and contempt with which the unhappy Jews have been for ages invariably treated by the *good orthodox* Chriſtians, has been one cauſe of that baſe and abject ſpirit which is ſo generally attached to their character; and I cannot but ſuſpect, that if, inſtead of inculcating that truly noble maxim of the old philoſophers, "*Reverence thyſelf*," we are preſented with degrading caricatures of human nature, however humouroufly drawn, and highly finiſhed, it may have a ſimilar effect.

Your correſpondent, indeed, appeals to hiſtory, and the uniform experience of paſt ages, to prove, that men were made for the purpoſe of pillaging, enſlaving, and murdering each other, at the command of tyrants and leaders of armies: but this is ſurely a very partial and incomplete view of the ſubject. Was I about to draw the general moral character of the inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter, would it be fair to form my eſtimate from the annals of Newgate, and the Old Bailey, or from the ſcum of mankind, as corrupt courts, wicked princes, armies and their leaders, uſually are?

Hiſtory is, in fact, little more, conſidered in a moral point of view, than the hiſtory of the canaille of mankind, and by no means proves that there is more moral evil, than moral good in the world. How, indeed, ſhall we make the computation? For after heaping together the many inſtances of ambition, violence, impoſture, cruelty, revenge, ingratitude, want of natural affection, brutal ſenſuality, &c. which hiſtory and experience abundantly furniſh, who will ſum up for us the contrary inſtances of love to relatives, friends, neighbours, ſtrangers, enemies, and the brute creation? who ſhall reckon up the innumerable inſtances of private virtues in the middle claſſes of life, which are ſeldom regarded as within the province of hiſtory; inſtances of temperance and chaſtity, generoſity, gratitude, and compaſſion, courage, humility, patience, reſignation, piety, &c. and ſtrike a fair balance? Theſe latter, like cheering ſuns, fertilizing ſhowers, healthful and fruitful ſeaſons, the common phenomena of nature, occur often, mix themſelves with our moſt common thoughts, words, and actions, and paſs little noticed; while the former, eſpecially if joined with power, as they uſually are, like ſtorms and tempeſts, famines, plagues, and earthquakes, make ſtronger and more laſting impreſſions, and occur to the memory and imagination, more readily in all enquiries of this nature.

Let us ſee, then, Mr. Editor, whether we cannot, as Her. Dem. deſires, from a fair drawing after nature, give a better and more favourable portrait of this animal, man, than his Simia ſine Cauda exhibits, or, at leaſt, mend his draft?

HOMO: Animal ſui generis; os ſublime; intelligens; boni inveſtigator; ſagax; audax; conſortio gaudens; animalium reliquorum domitor; ſermonis, artium & ſcientiarum multarum, capax; cœlum intuens & illorſum tendens.

I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,

HOMO.

Hackney, Sept. 8, 1796.

THE ENQUIRER. No. VIII.

QUESTION: *Wherein do the preſent Modes of Popular Inſtruction admit of Improvement?*

Without thee, what were unenlighten'd man?
A ſavage, roaming through the woods and wilds
In queſt of prey. THOMSON.

IT has hitherto been too much the practice of the higher orders of ſociety to treat the lower ranks with contempt. The philoſopher has ſpoken of the vulgar as a ſavage herd, whoſe thoughts are all vanity, whoſe words are all falſe-

hood and error; who cenſures that which is good, and approves that which is bad; whoſe praiſe is diſgrace, and whoſe actions and enterprizes are folly*. The hiſtorian has allowed the common people neither judgment, nor honeſty†. Even the good-natured poet, who has had the candour to acknowledge, that the opinion of the vulgar may ſometimes be right‡, has not ſcrupled to ſpeak of them as a many-headed monſter §, and to ſpurn them with indignant diſdain ‖. By ſtateſmen and politicians the common people have been regarded as a herd of *ſwine*; ſtupid, troubleſome, and unmanageable; as beaſts of burden, formed only to toil and ſweat, that their ſuperiors may live in eaſe and luxury; as wheels in the great machine of commerce, in which no other power is required, than that of moving in their proper places; or, laſtly, as mechanical inſtruments of defence or hoſtility, to kill, or be *killed off*, at the pleaſure of their leaders; and not leſs blindly under their direction, than the gun or the bayonet which is put into their hands.

If there be any ground for theſe contemptuous notions of the common people, it can only be found in that ignorance which their degraded ſtate has hitherto rendered almoſt unavoidable, or in thoſe prejudices which their ſuperiors have thought it their intereſt to foſter. The wealthy and powerful have been afraid of communicating to them that light which would enable them to ſee both their rights and their wrongs. The wiſe have made a monopoly of their wiſdom; ſhutting it up in the ſchools, or ſhrouding it under the veil of hieroglyphics and myſteries. Inſtead of providing for the inſtruction of the multitude, or even leaving them to the unbiaſſed operation of their rational powers, it has been the conſtant practice to inſtitute ſyſtems of deluſion, for the diſhoneſt purpoſe of feeding credulity and cheriſhing ſuperſtition. What right have thoſe, who have thus enfeebled men's underſtandings, in order to ſubjugate their wills, to complain of vulgar ignorance and prejudice? Firſt to put out a man's eyes, and then to blame him for not finding his path, is to add inſult to cruelty.

Philanthropy muſt reprobate the idea of keeping men ignorant, in order to keep them ſlaves. Knowledge is the natural food of mind; and to deny men the opportunity of attaining it, is as unjuſt, as to withhold from them the means of acquiring their daily bread. Capable as every man is by nature of deriving pleaſure and benefit from the exerciſe of his intellectual powers, it becomes one great end of ſocial alliance, to furniſh each individual with the means of increaſing his ſtores of rational enjoyment, by improving his underſtanding. Beſides the increaſe of perſonal happineſs, which, in a well regulated ſtate of ſociety, would be the neceſſary effect of increaſing knowledge; it is evident, that the intereſts of ſociety are beſt promoted by a free diffuſion of intellectual light, through the general maſs of the people. It is only by the cultivation of the underſtanding, that the groſſneſs of brutal manners can be corrected, that the violence of appetite and paſſion can be reſtrained, and that man can be rendered "mild and ſociable to man." No one, who has actually compared the character of the moſt illiterate with that of the better inſtructed poor, in different places, will doubt, that the eaſieſt and ſureſt method of making men good citizens, is to afford them means and opportunities of information.

Admitting the utility of public inſtruction, as a point which will be controverted only by thoſe who have ſiniſter ends to ſerve by keeping the people in ignorance, it is important to enquire in what manner this buſineſs has hitherto been conducted, and in what reſpects it is capable of improvement? In the moſt civilized nations of antiquity, the communication of knowledge to the common people appears to have been almoſt entirely neglected; the idea ſeems ſcarcely to have occurred to their moſt enlightened philoſophers; and it would be difficult to find, in the writings of the ancient Greeks or Romans, any explicit aſſertion of the neceſſity or utility of popular inſtruction. Some individuals, indeed, of more than ordinary benevolence, took upon themſelves the character of moral inſtructors. Pythagoras and Socrates, are celebrated names which come under this deſcription. Of the former, we read, that at Samos, his native place, in a ſemicircular building, in which the inhabitants had been accuſtomed to meet for

* Charron. † Tacitus. ‡ *Interdum vulgus rectum videx.* § *Bellua multorum eſt capitum.* ‖ *Odi ſtro-fanum vulgus & arces, &c.* Hor.

for public buſineſs, he delivered popular precepts of morality *; and that afterwards, at Crotona, in Magna Græcia, he collected citizens about him *in diſtinct claſſes*, and by his moral lectures produced ſuch an entire change in the manners of the citizens, that from extreme luxury they were converted to ſtrict ſobriety and frugality †. But the accounts of Pythagoras are involved in obſcurity; and of his lectures we have no other remains, than a few dark ſayings, and a brief ſummary of his popular doctrines, in the "Golden Verſes" commonly aſcribed to him, but probably drawn up by one of his diſciples. Concerning the mode of inſtruction adopted by Socrates, we are better informed: in that valuable treaſure of ancient morals, Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, are preſerved many of thoſe converſations, in which this great man inſtructed the people of Athens in the duties of life. Socrates had unqueſtionably the merit which Cicero aſcribes to him, of bringing down philoſophy from heaven to earth, and introducing her into the public walks and domeſtic retirements of men; and his method of teaching by a ſeries of queſtions, leading imperceptibly to the concluſion he had in view, was admirably calculated to produce moral conviction; but this mode was leſs ſuited to the purpoſe of general information, and was, obviouſly, inapplicable to public inſtruction.

If we ſearch for precedents on the preſent ſubject, among the ancient Jews, we ſhall find no appearance of popular inſtruction, in the early period of their hiſtory, but the daily reading of the law, and occaſional admonitions and warnings from their prophets, delivered with a degree of obſcurity, which will not permit us to conſider them as models for our imitation. At a later period, explanations both of the written and traditionary law were introduced; but they abounded with allegorical fancies and cabaliſtic myſteries, much more likely to confound than illuminate the underſtanding. No one, in the preſent day, would think of looking into the Miſhna of Jehuda, or the Jezirah of Akibhah, to learn the beſt method of enlightening the world.

The æra of popular inſtruction may, perhaps, be ſaid to have commenced with that of the Chriſtian religion. John, the precurſor of Chriſt, exhorted the Jewiſh populace to reformation of manners, and taught different claſſes of men their reſpective duties. Jeſus Chriſt exhibited a new and excellent pattern of public teaching; and it was a peculiar proof of his benevolent ſpirit, that he preached to the poor. His mode of conveying moral inſtruction in the vehicle of fable, or parable, was ſingularly impreſſive; and it was adapted, with the higheſt wiſdom, to the circumſtances of his auditories, which were almoſt univerſally compoſed of perſons of confined education, more acceſſible through the medium of the imagination, than by direct addreſſes to the underſtanding.

It is much to be lamented that the method of moral inſtruction, introduced by the great "preacher of righteouſneſs," was not more religiouſly adhered to by his ſucceſſors. From the time, however, when the metaphyſical ſubtleties of the Platonic ſchools were incorporated with the ſimple doctrines of Chriſtianity—an event which ſeems to have taken place, in ſome meaſure, even within the firſt century--it muſt be owned, that the Chriſtian modes of public inſtruction loſt a great part of their practical utility. The abſtruſe tenets and technical language of the Alexandrine ſchools, were interwoven with the leſſons of Chriſtian morals; the fanciful method of interpreting ſcripture, which had been in uſe among the Jewiſh doctors, were adopted by the Chriſtian fathers; and preaching took a polemic and ſcholaſtic turn, which impaired its uſefulneſs, as an inſtrument of moral improvement. The evil continued and encreaſed, through many centuries; and, till the reformation, ſermons, inſtead of being intelligible and uſeful lectures on moral topics, were authoritative declarations of the doctrines and inſtitutions of the church; rhapſodical harangues on the holy myſteries; and unintereſting, often ridiculous, panegyrics on the Virgin Mary and other ſaints.

Even the reformation, though it ſhook the foundation of the ancient edifice of ſuperſtition, did not entirely aboliſh the myſtical and ſcholaſtic method of preaching. The reformers themſelves were as deeply immerſed in theological ſubtleties, as the church from which they ſeparated. With a very few exceptions, among which may be particularly mentioned that bold caſtigator of the vices of his times, the good biſhop Latimer, and, afterwards, biſhop Taylor and Dr. Barrow, preachers ſtill continued to enve-

* *Jamblich. Vit. Pyth.* c. v.
† *Juſtin, lib.* xx. c. 4.

lope their doctrine in thick clouds of myſtery. That illuſtrious ornament of the Engliſh church, Archbiſhop Tillotſon, did more than all his predeceſſors to reſtore the ſimplicity of Chriſtian inſtruction: and ſince his time, many eminent preachers have appeared, whoſe ſermons explain with perſpicuity the general principles of religion, and enforce, with energy, the practice of good morals. Such practical preaching, ſupported, as it is, by its obvious utility, and recommended, as it has been, by a long train of diſtinguiſhed names, will not be brought into diſcredit, by the injudicious zeal or petulant invective, of modern enthuſiaſts, or by the high-toned deciſion which has, *é cathedrâ*, declared moral preaching "deſtitute of the genuine ſpirit and ſavour of Chriſtianity," and denounced moral preachers as "apes of Epictetus."

It muſt, however, be owned, that the preſent mode of popular inſtruction by preaching, even in the moſt able and judicious hands, is leſs productive of moral effect than might be expected. Of this it is unneceſſary to allege any other proof, than the negligence and indifference with which theſe public lectures are commonly attended. In order to diſcover the cauſes of this fact, as far as it is to be imputed to any defect in the method of preaching, let us advert to the acknowledged end and purpoſe of preaching, which is, to lead men to the practice of virtue. This end is only to be accompliſhed, either by communicating to the hearers ſuch information as will enable them to form for themſelves good principles and rules of conduct; or by exhibiting truths and facts, already admitted, in ſuch a ſtrong light, as ſhall tend to inſpire juſt ſentiments, and invigorate virtuous reſolution. Preaching, in order to be uſeful, muſt be *inſtructive* and *impreſſive*.

As far as concerns *inſtruction*, it is evident that little effect is to be expected from looſe and flimſy declamations on general topics, in which much is aſſumed and nothing proved; from a confident aſſertion of doctrines and facts, unſupported by ſatisfactory argument and evidence; or from a dull repetition of precepts, of which neither the meaning is diſtinctly explained, nor the obligation clearly eſtabliſhed. People, in the preſent inquiſitive age, are leſs likely, than formerly, to be charmed into belief by the periodical repetition of a ſet of propoſitions, or to miſtake the authoritative deciſion of a dogmatical preacher, for a proof of the doctrine which he profeſſes to teach. To teach, is not to aſſert and declare, but to explain and prove. Men are inſtructed at church, not when they are led, like parrots, to repeat a leſſon by rote, but when they receive ſome new information, or are enabled, by the legitimate exerciſe of their reaſon, to gain a ſatisfactory conviction of ſome intereſting truth. How much more uſeful would pulpit inſtruction become, if, inſtead of the preſent deſultory and unconnected method of preaching, were introduced regular courſes of lectures on religious and moral ſubjects! Of this kind, are the following: A View of the Grounds of Religious Belief; in which the whole argument is fairly ſtated to the hearers, not to bias or guide their judgment, but to give them an opportunity of judging for themſelves:—A Review of the Hiſtory of Religion, Pagan, Jewiſh, Mahometan, and Chriſtian; to inform the hearers of the miſchievous effects of ſuperſtition, intolerance, and fanaticiſm, and to enable them to diſtinguiſh, in religious opinions and practiſes, that which is important and uſeful, from that which is trivial or pernicious:—Lectures on Morals; in which the general foundation of moral obligation ſhould be aſcertained, and the ſeveral branches of morals ſhould be diſtinctly defined, their obligation eſtabliſhed, and their importance illuſtrated by facts collected from hiſtory and biography:—A Popular Survey of Nature, its more obvious Laws, and its mutual Relations and Dependencies; to illuſtrate the univerſal adaptation of means to ends, and herein exhibit a proof, obvious to every capacity, and richly fraught with rational entertainment, of the exiſtence of a firſt intelligent and deſigning cauſe.

In order more effectually to anſwer the ſecond purpoſe of preaching, that of forcibly *impreſſing* upon the minds of the hearers truths already known and admitted, ſeveral expedients might be adopted. The firſt is, in addreſſes of this kind, to ſtudy and exerciſe all the energies of manly eloquence. From this point, that flimſy oratory, examples of which abound in the French ſchool; and thoſe frigid harangues, which are ſo commonly read, with inſipid monotony, by the Engliſh preacher, from his velvet cuſhion, are equally diſtant. This claſs of ſermons can only become powerfully impreſſive, and practically uſeful, when

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acknowledged truths are rendered perſonally intereſting by being "brought home to men's buſineſs and boſoms;" when accurate portraits of characters, as they exiſt in real life, are delineated; and when a ſtrong repreſentation is given of the actual effects of different principles, and different modes of conduct, on the happineſs of individuals and of ſociety. Excellent ſpecimens of this impreſſive kind of pulpit eloquence will be found in the volumes of Sermons lately publiſhed by Mr. Fawcett. As farther methods of improving this branch of public inſtruction, it may be ſuggeſted, that a more free uſe might be made of citations from the poets, in illuſtration of moral ſentiments; that maxims or aphoriſms, from various writers, might be digeſted into diſtinct leſſons, and read in connection with the ſubject of diſcourſe; and that hiſtorical or biographical anecdotes, illuſtrative of moral truths, might be more frequently and largely introduced. With the high example of the parables of the New Teſtament before us, will it be thought too bold, to add, that conſiderable advantage might be expected from the occaſional introduction of an allegory, a fable, or a tale?

If it ſhould be apprehended, that ſuch innovations as theſe would in ſome degree incroach upon the dignity of the pulpit, it may be remarked, that the inconvenience would be abundantly overbalanced by an increaſe of the impreſſive effect, and conſequent utility of preaching.

Several of the propoſed improvements would require, that the practice of *reading* ſermons be abandoned, and that public inſtructors addreſs their audiences, either *extempore* or *memoriter*. Should this be thought an inſuperable difficulty, by thoſe who have been long habituated to rely upon their manuſcripts, it may be found neceſſary, henceforwards, to make the acquiſition of the power of ſpeaking in public from memory, or immediate conception, an eſſential part of academic diſcipline. It may not be long, before our regular clergy, of every deſcription, may find the neceſſity of adopting this, and every other fair expedient, to ſave themſelves the mortification of "reading their weekly lectures to the walls of deſerted churches."

Beſides the improvements ſuggeſted above, with reſpect to popular inſtruction in religion and morals, it will be eaſily perceived, that, if the queſtion was examined upon a more extended ſcale, plans might be propoſed, for affording the common people information upon many other ſubjects intimately connected with their perſonal and ſocial intereſts.—And, independently of thoſe circumſtances which have hitherto ſo injuriouſly cut off the general maſs of mankind from intellectual purſuits and enjoyments, no good reaſon can be aſſigned why the public inſtruction of the lower claſſes of the people ſhould be confined to religion. It is perfectly conſonant to reaſon and ſound policy, that they ſhould enjoy an opportunity of acquiring every kind of knowledge, which will enable them to fill up their ſtation in ſociety with greater public utility, to proſecute their ſeveral occupations with greater benefit to themſelves, or to enjoy their moments of leiſure with greater comfort. Proviſion, for example, ſhould be made for their inſtruction in the rights and duties of citizens: in the municipal laws which they are bound to obey; in the proper management of themſelves and their families with reſpect to health; in their relation to mankind at large, ſo far as it may be learned from general views of the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of the world; in the general laws of nature; in ſhort, in whatever may qualify them to be ſomething more and better than mere paſſive machines in the ſocial ſyſtem. How far the ſtate ought to interfere in providing public inſtruction? is a difficult queſtion. Perhaps, the ſame arguments which lie againſt their interference in education [*ſee Enquirer, No. II*] may render it expedient that this proviſion ſhould be made by private, rather than by public exertions. Concerning the wiſdom of the proviſions, there can, however, be no queſtion. Were proper ſeaſons and places (diſtinct from thoſe devoted to religion) every where allotted for popular inſtruction; were ſuitable perſons engaged to undertake the charge; and were the common people, by an equitable advance of their wages of labour, put into a condition to avail themſelves of ſuch proviſion; it is impoſſible to ſay what important benefits might not accrue to ſociety from the rapid progreſs of knowledge.

But this view of the ſubject demands a fuller diſcuſſion than can be given it in this place. Thoſe who are ſmitten with the dread of *innovation* will think, that projects more than ſufficient have been already ſtarted in this paper: others may, perhaps, agree with the Enquirer in regretting, that an apprehenſion, ſo irreconcileable

conciliable with the genuine ſpirit of philanthropy, ſhould place ſuch powerful obſtructions in the way of improvement.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a note of p. 280, of the Life of Mr. Robinſon, I have ſaid, "W. C. Unwin was a ſtudent, and, if I miſtake not, afterwards a fellow of Chriſt College, Cambridge. He became tutor to the children of Cowper, the ingenious author of the Taſk."

Having ſince been repeatedly informed that I was miſtaken relative to Mr. Cowper, who is not married, and has no children; and having been called on by his friends at Olney, to make a public declaration of my miſtake, I requeſt the favour of you to permit me to rectify this error through the medium of your Magazine. I was led into it by Mr. Cowper's dedication of a Poem to Mr. Unwin, called *Tirocinium*, in which I am informed the education of *his* children, means *Mr. Unwin*'s children.

I am, ſir, your's, &c.

Clifford's Inn, GEORGE DYER.
Sept. 12, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remark may ſerve to ſhow to what miſchievous abſurdities a blind adherence to precedents will lead: There are ſcarcely any who are not convinced, either by perſonal experience, or the general complaints of their neighbours, that *tithes* have long remained an inveterate grievance, without hope of redreſs; and there can be no doubt of their having been adopted as a mode of clerical maintenance, from the proviſion by Moſes for the Levites. By the fundamental maxim of the Engliſh tithe-law, it appears, that the prieſthood have a right to one-tenth of the annual produce of the kingdom*. The other citizens, then, have, by natural equity, a reciprocal claim to an equal ſhare of inſtruction; a number of teachers proportioned to the diviſion of maintenance; that is, one prieſt to nine laymen. This would be a prepoſterous arrangement for the ſupport of a *doctrinal* religion; but it is a fair deduction from the principle. The practice not being co-extenſive with the maxim, this abſurdity does not ſeem to be much, if at all, taken notice of. The tribe of Levi was one of twelve, therefore we may reckon one prieſt to eleven laymen among the Jews. This too would appear abſurd, but for the conſideration that their religion was a *ceremonial* one. At the eſtabliſhment of tithes for the Levites, the government was a theocracy, and, conſequently, much of the civil adminiſtration would fall within the province of the prieſthood, and require ſome remuneration, which, with the extraordinary expence of ſacrifices, will ſerve to account for the difference between the Levite's one-tenth, and the layman's one-eleventh of nine-tenths.

Durham, June 15, 1796. WM. DRUTHIN.

* See 1 Black. Com. 24.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty to encloſe a query, which I am anxious ſhould receive a brief anſwer from ſome of the able correſpondents of the Monthly Magazine, by the inſertion of which you will oblige, your's, &c. J. P. W.

Query. Can the term "*New Manufactures*" (which, for the ſake of argument, I will allow comprehends all *new* mechanic inſtruments) under theſe words include *all new applications*, *poſſible* applications, *practicable* applications, of *principles*, before thought of, but not reduced to practice, and of the inſtruments which are to be the ſubjects of theſe principles, not actually organized, and certified in an organized form?

Carliſle, Sept. 2, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTHING is more common, in times of national danger and diſtreſs, than for thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of the adminiſtration of public affairs, to call loudly for *unanimity*. "In leſs critical times (ſay they) oppoſition may have its uſe, and men are free to maintain what ſyſtem they chooſe; but in emergencies like the preſent, that man cannot be a friend to his country who impedes the meaſures employed for the ſecurity of the whole. All difference in opinion ought now to be ſunk in attention to the general welfare, and all the members of the community ſhould unite heart and hand in the

the preſervation of every thing dear to them."

But there are caſes in which this language, plauſible as it may appear, is the height of impudence and abſurdity.—Suppoſe, for inſtance, that the perſons who uſe it are convicted of having betrayed their truſt—of having ſyſtematically preferred private or partial intereſts to thoſe of the general body—of having conducted without capacity, plans which they entered into without principle—of being the authors of all the calamities they deprecate—have *they* a right to expect that confidence in the wiſdom and rectitude of their conduct, on which alone unanimity can reaſonably be founded? Is it not obviouſly the firſt ſtep towards a melioration of the ſtate of affairs to remove ſuch men from any ſhare in the management of them? and if they will not retire voluntarily, muſt not a determined oppoſition to their meaſures be employed, to force them to a reſignation?

Again, it may have been the conſtant policy of a ſet of rulers to augment and perpetuate thoſe differences between different orders of the community, which conſiſt in diverſity of privilege and emolument—which place one part over the heads of another, though equally deſerving in every point of civic merit. They may have reſiſted every application for the levelling of theſe offenſive inequalities, though founded on the cleareſt principles of equity; and have encouraged that inſolence of a triumphant party which adds contumely to oppreſſion:—they may ſtudiouſly have made uſe of the ſupport they have given to uſurped prerogatives, for the purpoſe of procuring reciprocal ſupport to themſelves:—they may have avowed their reſolution to oppoſe all future attempts for the rectification of abuſes, upon the mere ground of keeping things as they are; and thus have reduced to abſolute deſpair all hopes of amendment by the quiet progreſs of reaſon and juſtice:—and after this, can it be expected, that a little cant of civility and moderation can conciliate the injured with the injurers, or give to thoſe who have been taught to conſider themſelves as aliens, all the feelings of citizens?

There may exiſt in a ſtate a body of men whoſe privileges and emoluments are founded on pretenſions which will not bear examination. Conſcious of this, they may make it the grand point of their policy to check all free enquiry, to attach perſons to their party by nouriſhing old prejudices, and to throw all poſſible odium and ſuſpicion on thoſe who have emancipated themſelves from their authority. They may (ſuch is the weakneſs of human nature) ſucceed in their attempts, and may ſtrike off from the liſt of *brethren* a large and reſpectable number of their fellow-ſubjects. But can they hope for the co-operation of theſe rejected relatives, when a great part of the object is to preſerve them in the poſſeſſion of a power they have uſed ſo unkindly?

In fine, national unanimity can have no other ſolid baſis than national wiſdom, juſtice, and benevolence. Circumſtances of diſtreſs alone never have produced, and never will produce it; and they who have occaſioned that diſtreſs are of all men the moſt unfit to be the medium of union.

Sept. 5. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late earl of Cheſterfield, though he was ſufficiently complimentary to the ladies in his converſations with them, yet, in his private letters to his ſon, denied the exiſtence of any reaſonable woman: and, in one of his letters, is the following paſſage: "Women are only children of a larger growth; they have an entertaining tattle, and ſometimes wit; but for ſolid, reaſoning, good ſenſe, I never in my life knew one that had it, or who reaſoned or acted conſequentially for four and twenty hours together." Such is the ſtatement of this celebrated nobleman; but you and I, Mr. Editor, I dare ſay, among our female acquaintance and connections, have met with reaſonable women; or, at leaſt, women approaching very nearly to that character: and as I have now before me evidence of the exiſtence of a reaſonable woman, in the reign of king James I, I have thought it not improper to tranſmit it to you.—The reaſonable lady to whom I refer, was Lady COMPTON, who wrote the following letter to her huſband, which is now preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, as a curioſity:

"*My ſweet life,*

"Now I have declared to you my mind for the ſettling of your ſtate, I ſuppoſed that it were beſt for me to bethink and conſider within myſelf, what allowance were meeteſt for me: for conſider-

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ing what care I ever had of your eſtate, and how reſpectfully I dealt with thoſe which both by the laws of God, of nature, and civil policy, wit, religion, government, and honeſty, you, my dear, is bound to; I pray and beſeech you to grant to me, your moſt kind and loving wife, the ſum of 2600l. quarterly to be paid. Alſo I would, beſides that allowance, have 600l. quarterly to be paid, for the performance of charitable works: and thoſe things I WOULD NOT, neither WILL BE, accountable for. Alſo I WILL HAVE three horſes for my own ſaddle, that none ſhall dare to lend or borrow: none lend but I, none borrow but you. Alſo I would have two gentlewomen, leſt one ſhould be ſick, or have ſome other let. Alſo, believe it, it is an undecent thing for a gentlewoman to ſtand mumping alone, when God hath bleſſed their lord and lady with a great eſtate. Alſo, when I ride a-hunting, or a-hawking, or travel from one houſe to another, I will have them attending; ſo, for either of thoſe ſaid women, I MUST AND WILL HAVE for either of them a horſe. Alſo I will have ſix or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myſelf, with four very fair horſes; and a coach for my women, lined with cloth, and laced with gold; the other with ſcarlet, and laced with ſilver, with four good horſes. Alſo I will have two coachmen, one for my own coach, the other for my women. Alſo at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only *carroches*, and ſpare horſes for me and my women, but I will have ſuch carriages as ſhall be fitting for all, orderly, not peſtering my things with my women's; nor their's with either chambermaid's; nor their's with waſh-maids. Alſo for laundreſſes, when I travel, I will have them ſent away before with the carriages, to ſee all ſafe. And the chambermaids I will have go before, that the chamber may be ready, ſweet, and clean. Alſo for that it is undecent to crowd up myſelf with my gentleman uſher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horſe to attend me, either in city or country. And I muſt have two footmen. And my deſire is, that you defray all the charges for me. And for myſelf, beſides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, ſix of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and ſix other of them very excellent good ones. Alſo I would have to put in my purſe 2000l. and 100l. and ſo you to PAY MY DEBTS. Alſo I would have 6000l. to buy me jewels, and 4000l. to buy me a pearl chain. Now, ſeeing I have been, and am, ſo REASONABLE unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel, and their ſchooling, and all my ſervants, men and women, their wages. Alſo, I will have all my houſes furniſhed, and my lodging chambers to be ſuited with all ſuch furniture as is fit; as beds, ſtools, chairs, ſuitable cuſhions, carpets, ſilver warming-pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and ſuch like. So for my drawing chamber in all houſes, I will have them delicately furniſhed, both with hangings, couch, canopy, glaſs, carpet, chairs, cuſhions, and all things thereunto belonging. Alſo my deſire is, that you would PAY YOUR DEBTS, build up Aſhby-houſe, and purchaſe lands, and lend no money, as you love God, to the Lord-Chamberlain, who would have all, perhaps your life, from you. Remember his ſon, my lord Walden, what entertainment he gave me, when you were at Tilt-yard. If you were dead, he ſaid, he would be a huſband, a father, a brother, and ſaid he would marry me. I proteſt, I grieve to ſee the poor man have ſo little wit and honeſty to uſe his friends ſo vilely. Alſo he fed me with untruths concerning the Charter-houſe, but that is the leaſt; he wiſhed me much harm, you know how. God keep you and me from him, and any ſuch as he is. So now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what it is that I would not have, I pray, when you be an earl, to allow me 2000l. more than now I deſire, and double attendance.

"Your loving wife,

"ELIZA COMPTON."

The above letter may be ſeen in the Harleian Collection of MSS. No. 7003, fol. 105; and as it contains ſuch inconteſtable evidence of the actual exiſtence of a REASONABLE WOMAN, in the reign of king James the Firſt, I hope it will not be queſtioned, by ſceptical perſons, but that ſuch women may probably be found in this country, even at the preſent period.

Sept. 2, 1796. H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a moment when the queſtion of invaſion is agitated in all companies; when more ſerious indications of ſuch an enterprize are given on the other ſide

ſide of the water; and when more ſerious apprehenſions of it are conceived on this, than at any former period, you will not perhaps refuſe to give place to a few obſervations on a ſubject ſo truly intereſting, and concerning which the opinions of our countrymen are ſo enormouſly at variance.

The true-born Engliſhman, on whom Mr. Burke beſtows the well merited praiſe of *cheriſhing his prejudices*, thinks he has cloſed the debate, when he has bluntly aſked, *If we have not a ſuperior fleet?* Entrenched up to the chin, in this formidable poſition, he ſmiles with equal contempt at the alarm of his adverſary, and at the preparations making on the coaſt of France.

And as long, indeed, as we are ſure that the French government carry their views to nothing ſhort of the conqueſt of the iſland, we have a tolerable aſſurance, alſo, that they will not land an army on our ſhores while we have a ſuperior fleet to cut it off from all ſupport, reinforcement, or retreat. But if complete ſucceſs be not their object—if it be merely their meaning to ravage our coaſt; to ſpread a dangerous alarm through the country; to ſhake the paper foundations on which the fortune of the ſtate repoſes; or to eſtabliſh themſelves in ſome ſtrong poſt, by way of cutting off part of our reſources, and converting them into the ſubſiſtence of their own troops; in that caſe, it would be no eaſy matter to ſhow how our ſuperior fleet can defeat their purpoſe, unleſs we ſuppoſe it gifted with ubiquity, or furniſhed with a ſufficient warrant to impreſs the winds.

By the conqueſt of Belgium and Holland, the French may be ſaid to have completed the inveſtment of our iſland; and this the bold and ſagacious Dumourier conſidered as a proper preliminary to the invaſion of England. There is not now a wind that blows from the heavens, that would not bear them to ſome part or other of our coaſt: but there are a great many that would oppoſe the paſſage of our fleet to the quarter where its preſence might be neceſſary. Let us ſuppoſe, for inſtance, that the French, by ſecretly ſending a ſquadron north-about, to reinforce the Dutch, gain a ſuperiority in the German ocean; as long as that ſuperiority laſts—and it will laſt as long as an eaſterly wind may prevent our ſending an additional force to thoſe ſeas—ſo long will our coaſt, from the North Foreland to the farther extremity of Scotland, lie open to their attempts. It would be tedious and needleſs to multiply examples of this ſort; every man who has the leaſt nautical knowledge, can ſtate, or conceive a variety of caſes in which the the French can make a run over to this country, unleſs we keep a greater naval force *at ſea*, in every point, than they can collect in any one; and that is plainly impoſſible.

But their debarkation, how will that be effected? Fifty thouſand men are not landed in an hour; and the fleet which might be unable to prevent their coming to our coaſt, would deſtroy them before they could effect a footing on Engliſh ground.—Not if they come over in ſmall craft, accompanied by a flotilla calculated to run into ſhoal water. When once there, they might effect their landing, with little moleſtation from the ſide of the ſea. Kept at a diſtance by their great draught of water, our line of battle ſhips could only witneſs a debarkation which it would be utterly out of their power to prevent.

It appears, then, to be undeniable, that circumſtances may occur, in which the French may ſucceed in landing troops on this iſland, in ſpite of a ſuperior fleet. If a ſolitary army were to debark, they might certainly be conſidered as *enfans perdus*, ſent on a forlorn hope indeed; for our fleet, when once apprized of their poſition, would put ſupplies, and reinforcements, and a retreat quite out of the queſtion. But from the known abilities of the directory, and the ſyſtem of warfare they have adopted, it may be conjectured, that after drawing our attention to one quarter they would direct their efforts againſt a variety of others, and take their chance for being able to effect ſubſequent debarkations, during that diſtraction of our ſea and land forces that would neceſſarily enſue.

But it is highly probable, that their intentions to invade us, like their preparations for a deſcent, were never ſerious, till they contemplated the poſſibility of rivalling or outmatching us on our proper element. I know very well that it is a ſort of hereſy to doubt the omnipotency of our marine. But be it remembered, that in 1780, the combined fleets of France and Spain, drove Sir Charles Hardy up the Channel; and that in 1786, Lord Howe was obliged to run between Scilly and the main, to avoid a ſuperior force. Nor ſhould we have been able to have ſhown ourſelves in theſe ſeas during

during all the latter part of the conteſt; nor ſhould we have dared to relieve Gibraltar, in the laſt quoted year, if the Dutch had cordially united with our enemies; but, fortunately for us, the *powers above* detained their fleet in the Maeſe and the Texel.

At the preſent moment, Richery's and the Toulon ſquadrons, are ſaid to amount to 21 ſail of the line. The Spaniards, according to all the accounts we have received, have fitted out more than double that number. The Dutch have alſo a conſiderable fleet; and the French have a force, either lying at Breſt, l'Orient, and Rochefort, or ſailed from thoſe ports. Were all this ſtrength muſtered in one place, it would, in the preſent diſperſed ſtate of our marine, amount to very fearful odds, againſt which we might contend, with the hope, but without the certainty, of ſucceſs.

The next queſtion that occurs is, where are they to land? This will be better ſolved by the engineers who have ſurveyed the coaſt, than by me. In every ſpot on which they have erected batteries, and they are numerous, they have admitted the practicability of the attempt, without ſufficiently guarding againſt it. Many of thoſe batteries might ſoon be ſilenced by gallies, gun-boats, and other veſſels, whoſe eaſy draught of water would bring them cloſe in ſhore; and as a large proportion of them are open in the rear, they could oppoſe no reſiſtance to an enemy, when landed, in force.

As to myſelf, I have little doubt that if a general engagement at ſea were to terminate to our diſadvantage, the enemy would ſtrike at the vitals of the empire, by ſailing up the Thames. As far as Tilbury-fort, I believe there is no reſiſtance that a ſtrong flotilla would not overcome.

I am aware, that every ſuch idea is ridiculed by General Lloyd. The Dutch, ſays he, ſailed up the Medway with twenty ſhips; but it is a folly to ſuppoſe that an enemy would attempt to ſail up the Thames. But he forgets to ſay *why* it is a folly to attempt the forcing a paſſage up a river leſs defended, and more eaſily navigable, than the Medway, and with which multitudes of foreign ſeamen are as well acquainted as ourſelves.

As ſeveral of the opinions I have ſlightly indicated here, are directly in the teeth of the author I have juſt quoted, I ſhall take this occaſion to ſay a few words of his book. When he called it a Rhapſody, he, no doubt, meant rather to imitate Marſhal Saxe, who intitled his military works a Reverie, than to ſtamp upon it a character of abſurdity: but while it bears ſtrong marks of talents, and military knowledge, it appears to me in many places abſurd in the extreme. After having witneſſed the ſpeed with which our troops on many occaſions penetrated through the woods and wilds of America, as well as the rapid progreſs of the French through ſo many hoſtile countries, I can never believe that an enemy who ſhould debark in England would not be able to advance above a mile or two a day. Nor after the diſtance the Highlanders advanced in the rebellion of forty-five, in which the author was concerned, can I give credence to his aſſertion, that an army of 50,000 men would certainly periſh by famine or by his infallible attacks, *with a trifling force, upon their line of operation*, before they could make their way forty miles into the country. Neither can I underſtand how our hedges, ſo eaſily cleared by a few field-pieces and howitzers; or our hillocks, ditches, and copſes can render this country impenetrable to the French, after ſeeing "the Alps and Pyreneas ſink before them," and the immenſe foreſts and rivers of Germany oppoſe no valid obſtacle to their furious career.

It would be well for all thoſe who read this book, to which its author's name and the times have given popularity, to recollect, that the excellent *ſpy and intriguer* who wrote it had made his peace with our government, and was become a penſioner of the ſtate againſt which he had committed ſo many offences. As it was written at a time when the terror of an invaſion was prevalent, and as he councils the ſtockholders to lay aſide their fears, it is not unreaſonable to conclude that he was *counſel for the defendant*, and paid for his opinion.

While I expoſe opinions of ſo different a tenor, I admit, that it would be dangerous to ſpread a panic alarm, that might drive us to deſpondency, indeciſion, and deſpair: but it would be ſtill more dangerous to be lulled into a falſe ſecurity, or to truſt to inſufficient means of defence. Our boaſted *wooden walls*, conſidering the term as applied to fleets of great ſhips, are certainly an excellent rampart; but there are two that I conceive to be better ſtill. The next beſt is a flotilla, which could follow the enemy into ſhoal water, and being rendered by its oars in a great meaſure independent of the winds, could carry

confuſion

confuſion and deſtruction among them when attempting to land. It is not, however, by ſcattering a few gun-boats, of very little force and bad conſtruction, upon different parts of our coaſt, that we can hope ſucceſsfully to oppoſe an enemy who are employing myriads of artificers in the building of ſmall veſſels, and whoſe ſhores, from the Texel to Bayonne, reſound with dreadful notes of preparation!

But the beſt of all, and indeed the only certain way of ſaving us from the horrors, or at leaſt from the wretched conſequences that may reſult from an invaſion, appears to me, as it appears to many others, to be the forming of a general militia of the nation; and the adoption of ſuch political meaſures as may induce all parties to rally round the government. No ſteps of that kind ſeem to be taking; and I lament to ſay, that, in the mean time, the lives and properties of the Britiſh nation are committed to the winds, and to frail compages of boards. *Navibus & cæſibus vita populi Romani permiſſa eſt.*

Sept. 14, 1796. PIERRE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for June, a Correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf M.H. has defended the ſyſtem of Helvetius, and aſſerted that "nothing can be more monſtrous and hypothetical, than the notion of a child (whoſe mind having received no impreſſion, is a total blank, without a ſingle idea) being born with a power of diſcrimination, a correct judgment, &c."

The philoſophy of Helvetius has become very faſhionable in England. I, however, believe, that all arguments deduced from experience and analogy, are directly in oppoſition to it. Two individuals—ſay the advocates of this ſyſtem, would be preciſely ſimilar, if they received preciſely the ſame education; that is, if they ſhould be preciſely in the ſame ſituations, and the ſame circumſtances; now this can never take place. Thus, they aſſert what they themſelves acknowledge never can be proved.

Materialiſts and Immaterialiſts are agreed, that the brain is the organ of thought; we have no buſineſs now with the enquiry what it is that thinks—a point which never can be proved, and of which the proof, if poſſible, would be uſeleſs. The brain, however, is the organ of thought, as the eye is the organ of viſion; the point, then on which this ſyſtem reſts, is, that the organization of the brain is in all men equally perfect, excepting in abſolute idiots and madmen. But is there no gradation from the man of ſtrong and ſound intellect, down to the idiot? Has your correſpondent never known perſons, who, though not in a ſtate of abſolute idiotiſm, are yet little removed from it? Who ſhall draw the line where theſe *removes* end? As there are gradations below the ſtandard of common ſenſe, may we not reaſonably infer that there are gradations aſcending above it?

The opponents of Helvetius believe in innate aptitudes—not innate ideas. In the ſame manner as the organ of ſight is formed with different degrees of ſtrength in different perſons, they aſſert a difference of perfection in the organ of thought. I have known a child catch a tune before he could articulate a ſentence, though his brother never diſcovered the leaſt inclination for muſic. Now the *education* of their *ears*, had been preciſely the ſame; for their mother had ſung the ſame ſongs to both in their infancy.

The inſtance of the Jeſuits, which Helvetius adduces, may be applied againſt his ſyſtem: it is a well known fact, that their preceptors watched with the utmoſt attention the diſpoſition of their pupils. One of them was believed incapable of attaining any kind of knowledge, till his tutor tried him in geometry, and he became a celebrated mathematician.

Is the brain always *exactly* of the ſame ſize and ſhape? Are the ventricles always exactly of the ſame ſize? Is the medullary ſubſtance always *exactly* of the ſame conſiſtence—ſo that the vibrations may always be propagated with equal ſwiftneſs? Theſe queſtions muſt all be decided in the affirmative, before it can be proved that all men are equally poſſeſſed of intellectual powers.

September 2, 1796. S. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is nothing ſo eſſential to the character of the hiſtorian, as that power of the mind which combines and condenſes into one view, facts, apparently different, but which, on a nearer inveſtigation, prove to be the component parts of a regular ſyſtem, which developes the hidden cauſes of things, and unfolds, with almoſt intuitive accuracy, the ſecret motives of the moſt refined policy: yet how few do we ſee poſſeſſed of this power? we are either preſented? with

a bare frigid recital of events; or borne, by the ſtrength of imagination, into the unfathomable depths of ſpeculative refinement: of the latter of theſe, however inimitable in other reſpects, Davila is a conſpicuous example: of the former we have daily inſtances; but the hiſtorian who is free from both theſe faults, and to whom this power may with juſtice be attributed, is Hume.

I have been induced to offer theſe remarks by way of introducing to your notice a ſubject (as it appears to me) by no means accounted for by the profeſſed hiſtorians of thoſe times, viz. the abdication of Charles the Vth, emperor of Germany, and the reſignation of the Imperial crown to his ſon, Philip IId. Robertſon, in his Hiſtory, attributes it to the declining ſtate of his health; a ſpecious reaſon indeed; yet it is highly improbable, that in ſo active a breaſt as that of Charles the Vth, ambition ſhould ever have been extinct but with life.

The uncorrupt, the ever memorable Sully, in his Memoirs (a work replete with acute obſervations) attributes the emperor's reſignation to diſappointment; and this, from a review of circumſtances, appears to me to be the true reaſon. Flattered, as Charles had ever been, with the hope of univerſal monarchy, the cruel blow of Maurice, elector of Saxony's revolt, was doubly felt: diſappointed in his hope of making the Imperial dignity hereditary in his family; and diſguſted with the bad ſtate of his affairs with reſpect to France, now exerting herſelf with renewed energy, under a young and ambitious monarch; he was convinced, that the hope of obtaining univerſal dominion would never be realized. His hopes being thus deſtroyed, which he had been fondly cheriſhing during the latter part of his reign, he determined to reſign his power, before it ſuffered farther diminution; and that his deſcent might be as remarkable as his riſe had been ſplendid, to finiſh his long career of turbulent ambition in the gloomy melancholy of the cloiſter: that he might give the world an inſtance of magnanimity not inferior to the boaſted philoſophy of Dioclesian.

If this reaſon ſhould not appear to be the true one, I truſt that ſome of your readers will communicate one more concluſive.

St. John's College, Cambridge, May 13. BLASTOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent conqueſts in Italy by the French armies, has recalled to my mind ſome thoughts I have long entertained, relative to the paſt viciſſitudes, and the probable deſtiny, of that beautiful country. On reading the hiſtory of Italy, and of the Italian language, and on obſerving the revolutions of the arts and ſciences, it is difficult to avoid perceiving the ſtrong reſemblance between Italy and ancient Greece. A perſon thoroughly acquainted with their hiſtories, will likewiſe find, that the courſe of civilization and of decay, has been nearly the ſame in both of them. I am confident, that the publication of theſe ideas, at a time when Italy is probably about to undergo ſuch very important changes, cannot fail to be agreeable to your readers. I will, therefore, exhibit a kind of comparative map of both countries, in the four great periods of their reſpective hiſtories.

GREECE.	ITALY.
Firſt period.	*Firſt period.*
Termination of the Trojan war; the heroic age; tyranny and abuſe of power in the ſeveral ſovereigns.	Termination of the dark age, towards the year 1000; earls, marquiſſes, and dukes, tyrannize over the people, and abuſe their power in the name of German emperors.
The Greeks, irritated, riſe in inſurrections; erect commonwealths, and eſtabliſh the Amphictionic league.	Freedom is purchaſed or reconquered; Piſa and Genoa become free cities; the conſuls ſucceed to earls and dukes; league between the Italian republics in the year 1167.
Games, feaſts, ſacrifices, in great requeſt among the free Greeks.	Horſe-races, military exerciſes; laws and ſtatutes; bravery follows liberty.
By Lycurgus and his laws, Sparta acquires the greateſt weight and authority; ſhe becomes the ſeat of juſtice and virtue, and the common centre to whom the other ſtates reſort in their wants or differences.	Venice, the greateſt of the Italian cities, becomes the common protector of Italy. *Eomus ad bonus Venetos* was the common ſaying of all diſcordant cities.
Athens, the rival of Sparta in military valour, ſurpaſſes her in arts and politeneſs. Themiſtocles, Miltiades, and others, as well as Leonidas, great generals. Wiſe men; commerce, colo-	Tuſcany was the Attica. In war, the rival of Venice. Piſa, and Florence, Venice and Genoa obtain great victories, but their Themiſtocles had no good hiſtorian. Learned men

GREECE.	ITALY.
nies in the leſſer Aſia and Europe.	ariſe in Tuſcany from the intercourſe with the Arabs in Spain. Tuſcan, Venetian, and Genoeſe colonies in the eaſt. Arts and faſhions ſpread by the Italians over Europe.
Second period. Quarrels between Sparta and Athens. The latter prevails by ſea. Solon and his laws: victories and internal cultivation make her rich.	*Second period.* 1200. Wars and jealouſies between Piſans & Florentines; between the Genoeſe and the Venetians about the dominion of the ſea.
Each of them want to rule the other. Great civil wars, eſpecially the Peloponneſian war: ſtruggles between the people and civil and military authorities.	Guelphs and Ghibellines: the white and the black. Bloody war between Frederic theIſt and the Milaneſe commonwealth. Diſputes between nobility and people, between the captains and the valvaſſors.
The Aſiatic colonies depart from their obedience to Greece, during the internal conteſts.	The remote conqueſts ſhake off the yoke of the Italians during the civil factions.
Thebes riſes; ſtruggles for ſupremacy. Beſieged by the Spartans. Victory of Epaminondas. — Athens, Sparta and Thebes become predominant; great jealouſies and diſcords between them.	Rome, Naples, Milan, claim the general dominion. Sieges and battles. The Turrians, the Carrareſe. Milan, Florence, and Venice, prove ſtrongeſt. The pope quits Rome. Factions and diſcords every where.
Third period. General diſcord and corruption gives riſe to the projects of Philip, of Macedonia. His alliance with the Theſſalonians; conquers the Greeks, by the means of the Greeks enraged againſt each other in their civil war, called the *ſacred war*.	*Third period.* 1400. The popes retire from Avignon. The emperor grows ſtrong in Italy. The Viſconts Gonzaghi join him. Univerſal diſcord renders him more powerful, and he deſtroys one party by means of the other.
By great victories and great reputation, Philip obtains the general command. He conquers the Beotians and the Athenians at Chæronea. The Greeks, tired of their freedom, and fond of novelty and change, expect to flouriſh under the ſway of a ſingle chief.	Several princes attempt to be the Philip of Italy: the popes, the emperors, the king of Naples, and, above all, the Venetians. They were the Amphictions againſt ſtrangers. The civil diſputes abate. Freedom loſt by the wearineſs of the people of their ſtruggles to preſerve it.
Arts, ſciences, eloquence, poetry, every where. The philoſophers follow the generals.	Dante and Cimabue, Boccaccio and Giotto. Petrarch, above all. Diſcovery of codes. Invention of printing. Arrival of the Greeks. The Medicis in Tuſcany. Protection given to learning.
Travels and diſcoveries of philoſophers. The ſciences paſs from Egypt into Greece.	The ſciences and books of Greece paſs into Italy. Travels of the Italians in ſearch of books and antiquities.
Philip victorious every where, prepares the age of Alexander.	Every thing prepares the age of Charles V.
Fourth period. Age of Alexander— his extenſive dominions in Europe and Aſia.	*Fourth period.* Immenſe empire of Charles V in Italy.— in Europe.—in America.
General peace. Great men of every kind: arts, ſciences, language, luxury, ſhows, and public exhibitions.	The Italians more tranquil after the defeat of the leſſer tyrants. Wonderful works in painting, ſculpture, architecture. Playhouſes and public entertainments.
Commerce between the ſubject provinces. Greece the common centre of them. The Indies and the Eaſt her tributaries.	Commerce paſſes into other nations: but Italy keeps the treaſures got by it. Theſe treaſures draw into that country whatever is found in America and in the Indies.
After the death of Alexander, diviſions, effeminacy, decay, perfidy, tyranny, till at length the ROMANS, called in by the Greeks themſelves, conquer Philip the IId; make his ſon, Perſeus, priſoner, and convert Greece into a province of the ROMAN REPUBLIC.	Decay of Italy: liberty loſt in its various ſtates. Arts and ſciences corrupted or neglected. Subjugated by the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

I do not pretend, Mr. Editor, to have made a parallel perfectly complete; I only wiſh to raiſe the curioſity of your readers, towards a ſubject highly intereſting to all who cultivate ancient and modern hiſtory. In ſuch political and hiſtorical parallels, we muſt not look ſo much to the exactitude of the details, as to the general body of facts which lead to the concluſions.

London, September 10, 1796. J. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND SITTINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION AT PARIS *.

[*The Conductors of the Monthly Magazine are happy it is in their power to preſent the Public with ſo early a report on the proceedings of the moſt ſplendid and important eſtabliſhment for the promotion of knowledge that perhaps has ever exiſted. They propoſe to continue theſe reports as early as poſſible after each ſitting of the Inſtitution, and occaſionally to inſert at length the more intereſting and uſeful memoirs.*]

FIRST SITTING. The 15th of Germinal (April 4) 1796.

CITIZEN Lalande read a memoir, ſhowing, that, in conſequence of his late labours and obſervations, the orbit of Mercury, ſuppoſed the moſt difficult to be known, is now that the moſt accurately determined.

Citizen Berthollet defended the French chemical theory from the attacks of three German chemiſts, who had directed their objections againſt thoſe acriform ſubſtances, which make ſo great a figure in chemical operations, particularly againſt the oxygenous and azotic *gaſſes*. Citizen Berthollet completely overturned the foundation of their objections, by relating the reſult of his experiments upon phoſphorus diſſolved in azotic gas.

Citizen Fourcroy, after having compared with the theories of modern chemiſts ſome diſcoveries, very little known, which were made by John Mayow, an Engliſh phyſician, more than a century ago, defended, in like manner, the French principles of chemiſtry. Citizen Vauquelin and he gave an account of a great number of experiments they have made upon phoſphorus with pure azote, with azote mixed with oxygen, and ſubmitted to various degrees of heat, with hydrogen; and, laſtly, with ſulphurated hydrogenous gas *(hepatic air)*. This laſt ſubſtance forms with phoſphorus, *ſulphureo-phoſphorous gas*, on which Meſſrs. Vauquelin and Fourcroy promiſe to make farther experiments.

Citizen Van Mons, of Bruſſels, ſent a memoir to the claſs, in which he likewiſe ſupports the principles of modern chemiſtry, and refutes the opinion of a foreign chemiſt, who looks upon the muriatic acid as a compound.

Citizen Guyton proved, that the jacinth of France is the ſame as that of Ceylon, and that it contains, in like manner, an earth already noticed by Klaproth. This earth being of a diſtinct nature from any of the five ſimple earths, admitted by chemiſts, forms a ſixth, to which he continues to give the denomination of *Zirconie*.

Citizen Guyton moreover preſented to the claſs, the model of an inſtrument for determining the ſpecific gravities of both ſolids and fluids. He calls it a *gravimeter*, and demonſtrated its ſuperiority over the the *araeometers*, for which commerce and the arts are indebted to Nicholſon and Fahrenheit.

Citizen Cuvier, after reading a memoir upon the circulation of the blood in cold-blooded animals; and after pointing out the remarkable variations that occur in the number of muſcles of the hand, upon which the agility and addreſs of the fingers depend, proceeded to ſhow the mechaniſm of the organs of hearing in whales and other cetaceous animals, the true ſtructure of which had before eſcaped the reſearches of anatomiſts.

Citizen Laſſus pointed out an eaſy mean of curing a diſeaſe hitherto deemed incurable—a ſwelling and elongation of the tongue, of which the extremity ſometimes deſcends to the chin.

In the claſs of moral and political ſciences, Citizen Grégoire repelled a charge brought againſt the French government by the emigrants and the cabinet of St. James's, who accuſe it of having deſtroyed the philanthropic ſettlement which was formed at Sierra Leone, in order to remove the cauſe of ſlavery.

Citizen Dupont de Nemours thence took occaſion to obſerve, that this eſtabliſhment, of which England is ſo juſtly proud, was firſt projected by a Frenchman. In the *Ephémerides du Citoyen*, he had himſelf demonſtrated, as long ago as 1771, that the labour of a negro ſlave coſts more than that of a free white; and that it was poſſible to form an eſtabliſhment on the coaſt of Africa, where the ſugar-cane is naturalized, and where it might be cultivated by free blacks. In 1774, he laid his plan before Turgot, who approved of it; but it was rejected by the council of the king.

Citizen Dyanniere read two memoirs, which ſhow, that the author has endeavoured to bring political economy, as nearly

* For an account of this great Inſtitution, ſee our Magazine, p. 119, No. II.

nearly as poſſible, to the preciſion of the exact ſciences.

It reſults from his firſt memoir, that the diſtrict of Gueret, in the department of La Creuſe, contains 43,580 inhabitants, in a ſpace of 43 ſquare leagues; and that, ſuppoſing an equal diviſion made among all the conſumers, the wheat produced in the diſtrict, though one of thoſe the moſt expoſed to inclement ſeaſons and ſterility, would be more than ſufficient for the nouriſhment of the inhabitants; but that as often any meaſures are taken which obſtruct the free commerce of corn, a ſcarcity is ſure to enſue.

His ſecond memoir principally conſiſts of calculations, furniſhed by Paris, Lyons, and London, by which it appears, that all variations in the price of corn have a ſenſible effect upon the health and exiſtence of mankind; that an exceſs in its price being known, a proportionate exceſs may be ſafely aſſigned to the number of deaths in thoſe towns; that the more government interferes, the greater is the variation that takes place in its price; and that, conſequently, all the branches of agriculture ought to be encouraged in ſuch a way that the ſcarcity of one article may be compenſated by the abundance of others.

In the claſs of literature and the fine arts, Citizen Duſaulx read ſome fragments of his travels among the Pyrenéan mountains; and Citizen Bitaubé, an eſſay, intituled, *On the Study of the Ancients.*

Citizen David le Roy read the firſt part of his *New Reſearches concerning the Ships employed by the Ancients, from the beginning of the Punic Wars to the Battle of Actium, and of the Uſe that might be made of them in the French Marine.*

Remarking the ſudden way in which the Romans, who had never eſſayed their power at ſea, eclipſed the naval glory of the Carthaginians and ruined their marine, he aſcribes almoſt all their ſucceſs to the conſul Duilius, the inventor of the *corvus*, a kind of flying bridge, which, by a new and ſimple contrivance, hooked the enemy's ſhips, and enabled the Roman ſoldiers to board them two abreaſt.

The author rectifies the very faulty deſcription which Folard has given of this machine in his Commentaries on Polybius; and thinks it might be advantageouſly uſed on board the French privateers.

The reſt of the tranſactions recorded in this ſitting, were not remarkable for novelty or importance.

At the *ſecond public ſitting* of the National Inſtitution, on the 15th Meſſidor, (July 3) Citizen Pelletier communicated to the firſt claſs his obſervations on Stronthian earth, found in the north of Scotland. Hope, profeſſor of chemiſtry at Glaſgow, Schmeiſter, of Hamburgh, and Blumenbach and Klaproth, of Berlin, conſider it as a newly diſcovered earth, diſtinct from the ſeveral kinds already admitted by chemiſts, while ſeveral other ſcientific men have long been of opinion, that the combination of Stronthian earth with the carbonic acid gas, is nothing more than a variety of the combination of barytes, or *terra ponderoſa*, with that acid. Citizen Pelletier reſolved to put their opinions to the proof, and made a number of experiments, which he detailed to the claſs, and from which he thought himſelf authorized to infer, that the Stronthian earth is different from Barytes, and, with ſtill greater reaſon, that it is entirely diſtinct from the other ſimple earths with which we are as yet acquainted.

On the ſame day, Citizen Fourcroy read a memoir concerning Barytes, and its reſemblance to Stronthian earth, from which both he and Citizen Vauquelin thought they had a right to deduce conſequences very different from thoſe of Citizen Pelletier. Chemiſts had long deſired to have Barytes in a very pure ſtate, when, a few months ſince, Citizen Vauquelin diſcovered a mode of ſeparating it entirely from the carbonic acid. That point once attained, Citizens Fourcroy and Vauquelin were able to aſcertain the principal properties of the earth in queſtion, and to make extenſive reſearches concerning its combinations. The firſt part of theſe labours were the ſubject of Citizen Fourcroy's memoir, which he terminates by advancing, that having carefully compared the new properties of Barytes with thoſe aſcribed to Stronthian earth by Klaproth, both he and Citizen Vauquelin think they have reaſon to conſider them as one and the ſame earth.

In a ſecond memoir, however, Citizen Pelletier gives an account of new experiments which he has made upon Stronthian earth and Barytes, rendered very pure by a different proceſs from that of Citizen Vauquelin. Theſe experiments induce him to perſiſt in looking upon them as two diſtinct earths. He informed the claſs, that Stronthian earth was not confined to the place from which it derives its name; but

but that it had been found in another part of Scotland, and in Saxony alſo.

While the above men of ſcience were employed in improving the chemical theory, by aſcertaining the number of ſimple earths, an immediate application of chemiſtry to the arts was made by Citizen Guyton (de Morveau.)

It is well known, that the inakerability of platina, and the difficulty with which it enters into fuſion, render it, in certain circumſtances, much more valuable even than gold. The French chemiſts having indicated the method of purifying it, and of reſtoring to it its ductility, it is now fabricated into very uſeful inſtruments and veſſels; but the art of rendering it ſubſervient to our purpoſes is ſtill far from perfection, and the eſſential properties of the metal as yet little known. Citizen Guyton thought proper, in conſequence, to ſubmit it to a ſeries of experiments. Thoſe he communicated to the claſs relate to its denſity, its tenacity, its adheſion to mercury, and its amalgamation. They are of the more importance at this moment, as the Spaniſh government has juſt ſent to France a very conſiderable quantity of this metal (found only in South America) purpoſely to aſſiſt the French chemiſts in their reſearches.

An eaſy proceſs for the ſolution of the elaſtic gum in ſulphuric ether has been invented by Citizen Pelletier. It is by no means difficult to conceive the great utility of this ſolution, which, on being applied to the ſurface of a body, lets the ether fly off, and forms a kind of varniſh, that preſerves it effectually from the deſtructive influence of the air.

Citizen Chaptal, aſſociate of the National Inſtitution, after having ſhown in a treatiſe the great conſumption which ſoft ſoap occaſions in France of the oils of the Republic and Italy; after pointing out the great advantage that would reſult to individuals, and to the nation at large, from the finding of a ſubſtitute; and after giving an account of the various fruitleſs attempts made for that purpoſe, explains the manner of making a very cheap kind of ſoap, which he calls *ſoap of wool*. It is compoſed of a ley of wood aſhes, or of potaſh, in which old ſcraps of woollen cloth, or flocks of wool, are boiled and diſſolved to the point of ſaturation. The author enlarges upon the utility of this compoſition, not only for the fulling of cloth, but for the preparation of cotton intended for dying, for waſhing linen, and for other domeſtic uſes and proceſſes of the arts.

Obſervations on the ſtructure of the cryſtals called *Zeolites*, were then read by Citizen Hauy. He deſcribes the different primitive and ſecondary forms of the four ſpecies, and ſays, that one of them (that which was firſt mentioned by Cronſtedt) poſſeſſes alone the remarkable property of acquiring both kinds of electricity by the mere application of heat, and of preſerving them for ſome time after it has cooled. He obſerves, that the cryſtals which have this property, differ from the uſual ſymmetry of cryſtals by the various forms of the parts in which the two kinds of electricity reſide. One of thoſe parts has additional ſides, which are wanting in the other, ſo that the part which will give ſigns of vitreous, and that which will exhibit appearances of reſinous electricity, may be pointed out before hand. Citizen Hauy concludes, by ſaying, that the *Tourmaline* and Topaz were known to poſſeſs this electric property; that he diſcovered it in the oxide *(calx)* of zinc, and in calcareous boratæ; and that the cryſtals called *Zeolites* may now be added to the liſt, which he had long been endeavouring, to no purpoſe, to enlarge, by a multitude of experiments made on a great variety of ſubſtances.

The organization of vegetables has been the object of Citizen Desfontaines' reſearches. It reſults from the different compariſons he has made of his obſervations with thoſe of ſeveral other naturaliſts, particularly of Citizen Daubenton upon the palm-tree, that vegetables are diviſible into two great claſſes, of which the diſtinctive characters are taken from the ſtructure, diſpoſition, and developement, of the internal organs. After having proved that the ſeeds of all the vegetables comprehended in the firſt claſs have only one cotyledon, or ſeminal leaf, and that thoſe of the ſecond have two, he points out the advantages that may be derived from theſe new principles, and does not deſpair of their aſſiſting, on ſome future day, not only to diſcover the natural relation between different vegetables, but their genus alſo, and even their ſpecies.

Citizen Cuvier gave the claſs a deſcription of the ſkeleton of a very large quadruped, which was found in South America, a hundred feet under ground, which is now depoſited in the cabinet at Madrid, and of which Roume, aſſociate of the Inſtitution, has ſent an engraving, accompanied with a ſcientific deſcription *.

* For the particulars of this intereſting fact in natural hiſtory, ſee the detailed account given at p. 367 of this Magazine. We have alſo

Citizen Daubenton communicated the plan and the firſt reſult of a ſeries of experiments, made in the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, upon ſeveral domeſtic animals. Their tendency is to make known the produce of the mixture of ſeveral uſeful animals; the leaſt coſtly remedies, and the moſt proper food for ſheep; the means of giving a good taſte and ſmell to the fleſh of tame rabbits, and that of improving the moſt productive breed of fowls.

Citizen Buache ſpoke of ſome iſlands in the South Sea, which have been conſidered as fabulous, becauſe not properly laid down by the earlier navigators, but which, from the laſt voyages of Cook, Bougainville, and de la Peyrouſe, actually appear to have an exiſtence. In that caſe they are to be found by keeping in the latitude of thirty degrees and a third from the 180th to the 210th degree of longitude.

Citizen Goſſelin brought together all that the ancients knew of the Arabian Gulf, and of the mobility of its ſhore. He ſhowed that the *Ophir* of the Hebrews ſtill exiſts to the northward of Yemen; but that it is at preſent inland, in conſequence of the retroceſſion of the ſea.

Citizen Duvillard read the beginning of a great work upon benefit ſocieties *(caiſſes d'économie)* which by making a profitable uſe of the ſmalleſt ſavings of induſtrious citizens might afford all the aſſiſtance ſuffering humanity requires, and furniſh all the recompenſes due from ſociety.

Citizen Delambre related his labours in the meaſurement of the meridian.

In the laſt public ſitting of the Academy of Sciences he had given an account of the delays, dangers, and obſtacles of every kind, which, in the ſpace of the laſt nine months, had prevented his meaſuring more than twelve triangles, from Compiegne to Pithiviers.

The next ſummer was more fortunate. Four months ſufficed to meaſure the ſpace between Compiegne and Dunkirk. The ſteeples in the way greatly facilitated the operation.

It was more difficult between Pithiviers and Orleans. The foreſt affording no remarkable point of view, it became neceſſary to erect a ſignal-houſe *(ſignal)* ſixty feet high, and experience had ſhown the danger of drawing the eyes of the people upon ſuch objects in revolutionary times.

It was reſolved upon, however, although the protection given by the conſtituted authorities was hardly found to ſuffice.

The operation became very laborious in the heart of the winter, citizen Delambre being obliged to go every day through three leagues of ſnow in his way to and from the ſignal-houſe, and being alſo under the neceſſity of taking down his inſtruments every afternoon.

Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, the work was drawing to a concluſion, when he was recalled, with an injunction to ſuſpend it without delay. It was at the time when the danger of diſobedience was great. Citizen Delambre, however, ventured to run the riſk. He did not quit his moveable obſervatory, till he had connected his triangles at Orleans and at Châteauneuf. On the very day that he was putting the laſt hand to that part of the buſineſs, the wooden tower, on which he was ſtanding, was blown down by a gale of wind. Thus did the wiſh of a man of ſcience to ſerve his then ungrateful country, make him brave death in a variety of ways.

He was not allowed to return to his taſk till eighteen months after, happy at having brought it as far as the ſolid rocks of Orleans and of Châteauneuf.

The ſpace between Orleans and Bourges was that which had given the moſt trouble in 1740; and the difficulty was greatly increaſed by the deſtruction of the ſteeple of Salbris and ſeveral others.

The winter came. Citizen Delambre went to Dunkirk, one of the extremities of the meridian, and meaſured, with the greateſt exactitude, the height of a circumpolar ſtar in its two paſſages over the meridian. This operation can only be performed in the months of Frimaire, Niveſe, and Pluvioſe, becauſe it is neceſſary that the nights ſhould be fourteen or fifteen hours long.

The Memoirs of the National Inſtitute contain an explanation of the principles of the operation undertaken by Citizens Delambre and Mechain, in order to meaſure the arc of the meridian, which paſſes through France, from Dunkirk to the Pyrenean mountains, and which ſtretches along through Spain towards Barcelona.

Citizen Mechain, placed at the other extremity of the arc, was then making, with equal zeal, and with no leſs embarraſſments, obſervations, which perfectly agree with thoſe of Citizen Delambre.

On one ſide the meridian is meaſured from *Dunkirk* to *Dun-ſur-Auron*, a diſtance of *two hundred and thirty-ſeven thouſand toiſes*; on the

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alſo annexed the engraved repreſentation of the ſkeleton, which, we truſt, will gratify our curious readers.

the other from *Barcelona* to *Carcaſſonne*, in a country and circumſtances ſtill more difficult, along a ſpace of *ſeve hundred thouſand toiſes*.

This great operation, which requires an union of all the moſt perfect geodœtical means, and an inconceivable number of aſtronomical obſervations, has been ſometimes attacked, and ſometimes ſuſpended. But the law of the 18th Germinal, of the third year of the republic, has given freſh ſpirit to every part of the undertaking. The different commiſſioners charged with its execution are now buſily employed. Mechain is reſuming his triangles at Perpignan; Delambre is ſetting off to continue his at Bourges and at Dun; and both hope to return to Paris after having completed their honourable and laborious taſk.

A diſſertation was read to the claſs by Citizen Tenon, upon the different degrees of increaſe and decreaſe of the human ſkull, conſidered particularly at the four principal periods of life; at the birth, at the age of ſix years, at the age of maturity, and in the ſeaſon of decrepitude. After indicating theſe different degrees, with a great deal of preciſion, the author aſſerts that the knowledge thence reſulting will be of great uſe in the management of the head, while growing, and when attacked by diſeaſes more or leſs ſerious, eſpecially thoſe that require important operations.

Citizen du Pont de Nemours, after remarking the connexion that exiſts between the ſciences, affirmed that the greater number of queſtions of political economy, eſpecially thoſe that relate to the cauſes and effects of the prices of productions and merchandize, could only be ſolved with perfect exactneſs by means of the moſt tranſcendant geometry, without which nothing better than a vague and uncertain reſult can be obtained. He gave, as an example, the effect of freedom reſtored to commerce, or of a tax taken off any commodity; an effect which cannot be properly expreſſed, unleſs by two correſponding ſerpentine and *aſſymptote* curves. He called upon the learned members of the phyſical and mathematical claſs to turn their attention towards theſe *political curves*, which are perhaps innumerable.

Having thus given a ſuccinct account of every thing of a practical and phyſical nature that deſerves notice in the Tranſactions of the Inſtitute for the laſt three months, we ſhall mention the labours of the French literati in matters of a moral, metaphyſical, and ſpeculative nature with ſtill greater brevity and reſerve.

Citizen Prony pronounced a panegyric on citizen Pingré, who died on the 12th of Floreal laſt. One part produced a great effect upon the minds of the auditors:

"Pingré," ſaid he, "though upwards of eighty-four years of age, was not leſs aſſiduous at the ſittings of the National Inſtitute, but he came accompanied by melancholy: *his eyes ſought there in vain that friend, that competitor, whoſe pen no leſs profound and eloquent than his own*" .....

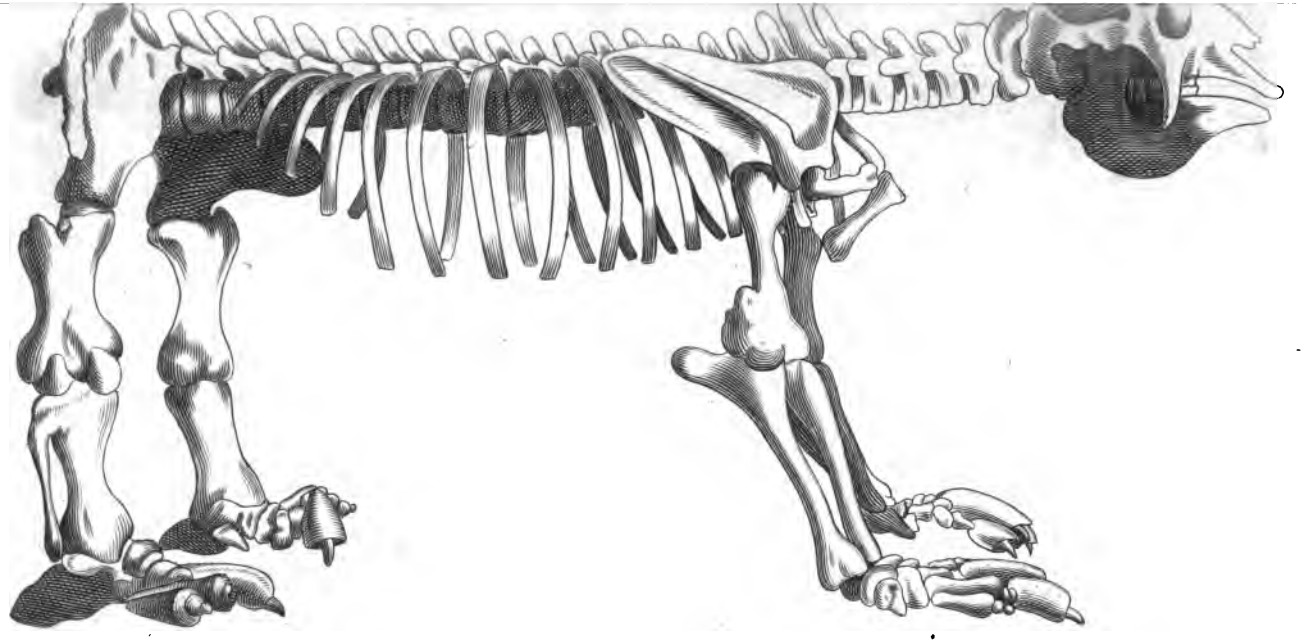
At theſe words every body preſent divined the name of Bailly, and loud applauſe interrupted the orator. It redoubled when he named that excellent man, ſo celebrated on account of his learning, and ſo remarkable for his courage, for his probity, and for the virtues he diſplayed during the revolution. They were repeated a third time, and were mingled with tears, when Prony ſpoke of the tragical end of Pingré's reſpectable friend.

After a moment of involuntary ſilence, occaſioned by the idea of *Bailly*'s death and of that of *Pingré*, *Baudin*, of the Ardennes, read a treatiſe on the *Spirit of Faction*, in which he denied that an attempt to give freedom to all could be denominated factious. Brutus, the firſt conſul, William Tell, and Waſhington, might have failed, as Marcus Brutus and Caſſius did at Philippi, and Barneveldt upon the ſcaffold. It is not ſucceſs which diſtinguiſhes the hero from the factious ſpirit: it is the difference of the object they have in view.

Nor would he admit that the being a minority conſtituted a certain proof of faction. Cato's firmneſs, ſurviving in the midſt of almoſt univerſal deſpondency, did not make him a factious man; ſince all the Romans would have wiſhed to be free; but Cato was almoſt the only one who preſerved ſufficient courage to remain ſo. But he who, under the pretence of ſupporting rights, endeavours to diſſolve the ſtate itſelf, becomes a factious man; "and the epithet will doubtleſs apply to the two Gracchi, againſt whoſe memory the very names of thoſe who have taken them for *models* bear witneſs."—(This paſſage excited the loudeſt applauſe.)

Baudin concluded, by ſaying, that in a monarchy factions are only formidable to the authority of the prince; while in a republic they endanger general liberty, which is the property of all; and, conſequently, that in the latter they ought to be more odious to every one who poſſeſſes patriotiſm or virtue.

Citizen



The SKELETON of a large species of QUADRUPED hitherto unknown

lately discovered one hundred feet under ground near the River la Plata.

Citizen Camus communicated to the Inſtitute his remarks on the Illyrian tongue, either the parent or a dialect of the Sclavonic; and the ſource of the Poliſh and Hungarian languages. Theſe reſearches are one of the fruits of the author's captivity.

He mentioned afterwards the juſtice done to France by the learned of Germany, and the great hopes they conceive from the formation of a national inſtitute of ſciences and arts; and thence proceeded to ſpeak of the arrangement of libraries. One of the principal regulations he recommends, is the making a ſyſtem of *Bibliography*, or an index of books, pointing out the works of real utility in every branch of ſcience.

A treatiſe by Citizen Rœderer followed, concerning *the funeral inſtitutions proper for a republic, which permits all kinds of worſhip, but authorizes none.*

He would neither wiſh to have the dead depoſited on the *high roads*, as among the Romans; not in *catacombs*, as was the cuſtom of the Chriſtians in the earlier ages; nor in *caves*, as among the Germans; nor in *temples* erected to the dead themſelves, as was the practice of the Greeks in heroic times; nor in *church-yards*, as among the people of modern Europe: he would have their remains laid to reſt in a *ſacred wood*. There trees, flowers, birds, air, and light would ſurround the *manes* of the virtuous; and there barren and frightful rocks would preſent to the wicked ſepulchral caverns, *haunted by vultures*, the ſymbols of remorſe.

It may be doubted whether this fanciful way of diſpoſing of the dead, will be more approved of by philoſophers on this ſide of the water, than the *charitable* piety of the legiſlator Paſtoret, who propoſed ten years impriſonment in fetters, as the puniſhment of thoſe who ſhould in any way violate their aſhes. It would, beſides, be worthy Rœderer's ingenuity to ſhow how vultures can be compelled to fly round the tombs of the wicked *(terror autour des cavernes ſépulchrales.)*

In the ſame ſitting Citizen Prony was to have given an account of the progreſs of ſurveying land *(le cadaſtre)*, and Citizen Fontanes was to have read his obſervations on ſome notes written by Voltaire in his youth upon a copy of Virgil, but time did not permit.

The following are the ſubjects of the prizes propoſed by the Inſtitute:

MATHEMATICS.

The conſtruction of a watch for the pocket, capable of ſhowing the longitude at ſea, taking care that the diviſions indicate the decimal parts of the day; namely, the tenths, thouſandths, and hundred thouſandths; or that the day be divided into ten hours, the hours into a hundred minutes, and the minute into a hundred ſeconds.

PHYSICS.

The compariſon of the nature, form, and uſe of the liver in the different claſſes of animals.

POLITICAL *and* MORAL SCIENCES.

First Prize.

To determine the influence of ſigns on the formation of ideas.

Second Prize.

For what purpoſes, and on what conditions, is it proper for a republican ſtate to open public loans?

LITERATURE *and* FINE ARTS.

First Prize.

To examine the changes that the French tongue has undergone from the time of Malherbe and Balzac to the preſent day.

Second Prize.

To examine what has been, and what may be, the influence of painting on the manners of a free people?

Notice concerning the Skeleton of a very large Species of Quadruped, hitherto unknown, found at Paraguay, and depoſited in the Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Madrid. Drawn up by G. CUVIER.

(SEE THE ANNEXED PLATE.)

THIS ſkeleton is foſſil. It was found a hundred feet beneath the ſurface of a ſandy ſoil, in the vicinity of the river of La Plata. It only wants the tail, and ſome pair-bones, which have been imitated in wood; and the ſkeleton is now mounted at Madrid, where the Citizen Roume, correſpondent of the National Inſtitution, has examined it with attention.

This ſkeleton, repreſented in the annexed plate, is twelve feet (French) long, by ſix feet in height. The ſpine is compoſed of ſeven cervical, ſixteen dorſal, and four lumbar vertebræ: it has, conſequently, ſixteen ribs. The ſacrum is ſhort; the oſſa ilia very broad, and their plane being almoſt perpendicular to the ſpine, they form a very open pelvis. There is no pubis or iſchium; at leaſt they are wanting in this ſkeleton, and there is no mark of their having exiſted when the animal was alive.

The thigh bones are exceſſively thick,

and the leg bones ſtill more ſo in proportion. The entire ſole of the foot bore on the ground in walking. The ſhoulder-blade is much broader than long. The clavicles are perfect, and the two bones of the fore-arm are diſtinct and moveable upon each other.

The fore limbs are longer than the hind. To judge by the form of the laſt phalanxes, there muſt have been very large pointed claws, encloſed at their origin in a bony ſheath. There appears to have been only three of theſe claws on the fore-feet, and a ſingle one on the hind. The other toes ſeem to have been deprived of them, and, perhaps, entirely concealed beneath the ſkin.

The head is the greateſt ſingularity of this ſkeleton. The occiput is elongated and flattened, but it is pretty convex above the eyes. The two jaws form a conſiderable projection, but without teeth, there being only four on each ſide above and below, all grinders, with a flat crown, and grooved acroſs. The breadth of the branches of the lower jaw, and the great apophyſis placed on the baſe of the zygomatic arch, deſerve particular notice.

This quadruped, in its characters, taken together, differs from all known animals; and each of its bones, conſidered apart, alſo differs from the correſponding bones of all known animals. This reſults from a detailed compariſon of the ſkeleton with that of other animals, and will readily appear to thoſe who are verſed in this kind of reſearches; for none of the animals which approach it in bulk have either pointed claws, nor ſimilarly formed head, ſhoulder-blades, clavicles, pelvis, or limbs.

As to its place in the ſyſtem of quadrupeds, it is perfectly marked by the ſole inſpection of the ordinary *indicatory characters*, that is, the claws and teeth. Theſe ſhow that it muſt be claſſed in the family of unguiculated quadrupeds deſtitute of cutting teeth; and, in fact, it has ſtriking relations with theſe animals in all parts of its body. This family is compoſed of the *Sloths* (Bradypus, L.); *Tatoos* (Daſypus, L.); *Pangolins* (Manis, L.); *Ant-eaters* (Myrmecophaga, L.); and *Oryčteropus*, or *Cape Ant-eater*.

[The writer proceeds to a detailed compariſon of parts of theſe animals with the ſkeleton in queſtion, which, for the ſake of brevity, we omit.]

The great thickneſs of the branches of the lower jaw, which ſurpaſſes even that of the elephant, ſeems to prove that the vaſt animal, which is the ſubject of our examination, was not content with leaves, but, like the elephant and rhinoceros, broke and ground the branches themſelves. Its cloſe and flat-crowned teeth muſt have been very proper for this purpoſe. The poſition of the bones of the noſe, having ſome analogy with that of the elephant and tapir, would induce a ſuſpicion that our animal wore a trunk, but it muſt have been very ſhort, ſince the length of the head and neck together equals that of the fore-legs. However this be, we find, in the abſence of canine teeth, and the ſhortneſs of the muzzle, ſufficient characters to conſtitute a new genus in the family of the *edentated*, which ought to be placed between the *Sloths* and the *Tatoos*, ſince to the ſhape of the head of the former, it joins the teeth of the latter. It would be neceſſary to know particulars of which a ſkeleton cannot inform us, ſuch as the nature of the teguments, form of the tongue, poſition of the mammæ, &c. in order to determine to which of theſe it approached the moſt. In the mean time, I thought I might give it the generic name of MEGATHERIUM, and the trivial one of *Americanum*.

It adds to the numerous facts which apprize us that the animals of the ancient world were all different from thoſe which we now ſee on the earth; for it is ſcarcely probable, that if this animal ſtill exiſted, ſo remarkable a ſpecies could have hitherto eſcaped the reſearches of naturaliſts. It is alſo a new and very ſtrong proof of the invariable laws of the ſubordination of characters, and the juſtneſs of the conſequences, thence deduced for the claſſification of organiſed bodies; and under both theſe views it is one of the moſt precious diſcoveries which have for a long time been made in natural hiſtory.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE HEAT COMMUNICATED BY ONE BODY TO ANOTHER.

I. SEVERAL hypotheſes have been propoſed, for determining the proportional heat communicated by one body to another, but none of them have been ſubjected to the ſtrict examination of the geometer, and the reſult compared with experiments. Sir Iſaac Newton * ſuppoſes, that the heat of the ſun is directly as the denſity of its rays, or reciprocally as the ſquare of the diſtance of

* Principia Math. p. 466.

the

the places from the ſun; but this hypotheſis is not generally true, as the heat communicated by a fiery body ſeems to depend upon its figure, as well as its diſtance from the other body; and as its laws differ very conſiderably from thoſe of attraction; I ſhall therefore, in the preſent paper, conſider the proportional effects of fiery bodies of regular figures, upon the moſt probable hypotheſes, and afterwards compare the concluſions with thoſe deduced from experiments.

That the action of a very ſmall fiery body upon another ſmall body is nearly in the reciprocal duplicate ratio of their diſtance, is a ſuppoſition ſo agreeable to reaſon and to general experience, that we may ſafely found our computations upon it: but whether in eſtimating the effect of a fiery body, we ought to conſider the action of the whole, or only part of the body; or of the whole, or only part of the ſurface? are queſtions which have not yet been determined: we ſhall therefore give the reſults upon each of theſe ſuppoſitions.—It is likewiſe neceſſary to remark, that the compoſition and reſolution of forces can no where take place in eſtimating effects produced by heat; in this reſpect, it differs materially from attraction.

II. Let P be the centre, and AP (Fig. I) the radius of a ſphere, and let it be required to find the heat communicated to the point P by the convex ſuperficies of a ſegment, whoſe axis equals DE. If $p=3.14159$ equal the circumference of a circle, whoſe diameter is unity, $2p\times AP$ will be = the circumference of the generating circle, and therefore $2p\times AP\times DE$ equals the ſuperficies of the ſegments; and as every point in this ſuperficies is equally diſtant from P, the effect of the whole is $=\frac{2p\times AP\times DE}{AP^2}=2p\times\frac{DE}{AP}$.

III. † Now let HFGBH repreſent a ſolid, generated by the rotation of the curve HFG about its axis HG, and let ADB be perpendicular to HG, meeting the ſurface in the points A, B; alſo let P, ſituate in the axis GH produced, be the point which receives the heat from the body; and from the centre P and radius PA deſcribe the arc PEB, meeting HG in E. Then ſuppoſing the ſolid compoſed of an indefinite number of ſpherical ſurfaces, of which the common centre is P, the effect of one of theſe ſurfaces (§ II) will be equal $2p\times\frac{DE}{AP}$, and the differential of the whole action equal $2p\times DE\times\frac{dAP}{AP}$. But as CD is given, and from the nature of the generating curve the relation between CD and AD, PD will be given, in terms of AP; and, conſequently, the integral of the expreſſion $2p\times DE\times\frac{dAP}{AP}$, or the action of the part of the ſolid AHBE upon the point P.

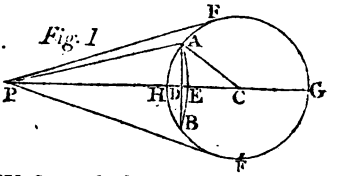


Fig. I

IV. Suppoſe, for example, the fiery body to be a ſphere, whoſe centre is C and radius CA; then will $2PC\times PD=CP^2-CA^2+AP^2$; $PD=\frac{CP^2+AP^2-CA^2}{2CP}$, and $DE=AP-PD=\frac{CA^2-(CP-AP)^2}{2CP}$. Hence, $2p\times DE\times\frac{dAP}{AP}=p\times\frac{CA^2-(CP-AP)^2}{CP\times AP}\times dAP=2p\times dAP-\frac{p(CP^2-CA^2)}{CP\times AP}\times dAP-\frac{p\times AP\times dAP}{CP}$, and the effect of the part AHBE of the ſphere $=2p\times AP-\frac{p(CP^2-CA^2)}{CP}\times$ Hyp. Log. $AP-\frac{p\times AP^2}{2CP}+C$.

But when $AP=PH=CP-CA$, the effect ſhould be $=0$; therefore, $C=-2p\times PH+p\times\frac{CP^2-CA^2}{CA}\times$ Hyp. Log. $PH+\frac{p\times PH^2}{2CP}$, and the foregoing value equal $2p(AP-PH)-\frac{p(CP^2-CA^2)}{CP}\times$ Hyp. Log. $\frac{AP}{PH}+p\times\frac{PH^2-AP^2}{2CP}$. Therefore, if we put $AP=PG$, we will have the action of the whole globe $=2p(PG-PH)-\frac{p\times PH\times PG}{CP}\times$ Hyp. Log. $\frac{PG}{PH}$

† This problem may be reſolved in ſeveral different ways, but the one we have given is probably the ſimpleſt.

$-\frac{p(PG^2-PH^2)}{2CP}=2p\times CA-\ldots\ldots$

$\frac{p\times PH\times PG}{CP}\times$ Hyp. Log. $\frac{PG}{PH}$.

If the point P touch the globe, PH will be $=0$; and the heat communicated to $P=2p\times CA$, or directly as the radius of the globe.

V. If the ſurface of the ſolid alone communicates the heat, the inveſtigation and the reſult will be different. For if if HAGB be the ſolid, and P the given point (Fig. I) the action of the circumference of the circle, whoſe radius is AD, will be equal to $\frac{2p\times AD}{AP^2}$, and the differential of the action of the ſurface of the ſegment $AHBA=\frac{2p\times AD}{AP^2}\times\ldots$ dAH. Now in this caſe, if the ſolid be a ſphere, dAH will be equal $\frac{CA\times dPD}{AD}$, and $2p\times\frac{AD\times dAH}{AP^2}=2p\times\frac{CA\times dPD}{AP^2}$; but $PD=\frac{CP^2-CA^2+AP^2}{2CP}$, and $dPD=\frac{AP\,dAP}{CP}$, therefore, $2p\times\frac{CA\times dPD}{AP^2}=\frac{2p\times CA}{CP}\,\frac{dAP}{AP}$, and the integral equal $\frac{2p\times CA}{CP}\times$ Hyp. Log. $AP+C$. When $AP=PH$, this expreſſion ſhould be $=0$; conſequently, the correct integral $=\frac{2p\times CA}{CP}\times$ Hyp. Log. $\frac{AP}{PH}$; and the action of the whole ſpherical ſurface $=\frac{2p\times CA}{CP}\times$ Hyp. Log. $\frac{PG}{PH}$.

VI. Now as $PG=PC+CA$, and $PH=PC-CA$, $\frac{PG}{PH}$ is equal $\frac{PC+CA}{PC-CA}=\frac{1+\frac{CA}{PC}}{1-\frac{CA}{PC}}$, and $\frac{2p\times CA}{CP}\times$ H. Log. $\frac{PG}{PH}=\frac{2p\times CA}{CP}\times$ H. Log. $\frac{1+\frac{CA}{CP}}{1-\frac{CA}{CP}}$. But by the nature of logarithms, the Hyp. Log. $\frac{1+\frac{CA}{PC}}{1-\frac{CA}{PC}}$ is $=\frac{2CA}{PC}+\frac{2CA^3}{3PC^3}+\frac{2CA^5}{5PC^5}$, &c. and the action of the whole ſurface $=4p\left(\frac{CA^2}{CP^2}+\frac{CA^4}{3CP^4}+\frac{CA^6}{5PC^6},\text{ &c.}\right)$ When the radius CA bears a ſmall proportion to the diſtance PC, the whole action will be nearly $=4p\times\frac{CA^2}{CP^2}$, and, conſequently, the heat as the ſquare of the diſtance: which is the very principle upon which our reaſonings were grounded.---This rule will anſwer pretty accurately, when we want to compare the heat of the different planets with each other. When P coincides with H, the expreſſion becomes infinite.

VII. But there is another hypotheſis which appears more probable than any of them: that is, that the point P receives its heat from that part of the ſurface only which is contained between the tangents drawn from the point to the ſurface of the ſphere. In this caſe, $AP=PF$, and by the nature of the circle $PF^2=PG\times PH$; but the action of the ſuperficies of the ſegment FHF (§ V) is $=\frac{2p\times CA}{CP}\times$ H. Log. $\frac{PF}{PH}=\frac{p\times CA}{PC}\times$ Hyp. Log. $\frac{PF^2}{PH^2}=\frac{p\times CA}{PC}\times$ Hy. Log. $\frac{PG\times PH}{PH^2}=\frac{p\times CA}{PC}\times$ Hyp. Log. $\frac{PG}{PH}$.

It is obvious that this laſt expreſſion is juſt half the preceding, where the action of the whole ſurface was conſidered.

When P coincides with H, this expreſſion likewiſe becomes infinite.

[*To be continued.*]

Aberdeen, June 24. β. CYGNI.

*** *The Concluſion of this valuable Paper, as well as the new Queſtions, and the Anſwers to the former ones, are deferred, for want of Room, till our Next.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE very curious Papers relative to the Marches of Wales—The ingenious Eſſays on the Characteriſtics of Poetry—Anti-Sinboron—D. C. in reply to "A Woman"—The intereſting Letter of Sarah Bockett—A Poor Northumbrian on Large Farms—N. O. in reply to "O. N."—T. S. A. T. on Oratory—The Sonnet ſigned Y—the Poetry, by W. R.—the Reply of "A Woman" to "C. D."—A Layman on Tythes—and ſome other accepted and valuable Communications are unavoidably deferred—ſeveral of them on account of their great Lengths. Is the Paper of W. T. jun. original?—The frequent and the continued Correſpondence of all other literary and ingenious Friends will be thankfully accepted.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the Communications of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

CONDORCET

APPERTAINED to the nobility by birth; to the people from ſentiment —although a *Marquis*, he ſcorned not to conſider himſelf as a citizen. He was a philoſopher alſo.

The friend and diſciple of Voltaire, like him too he was the correſpondent of Frederick, of Pruſſia. Neither his title, his fortune, his ſituation at the Academy, of which he had been declared 'perpetual ſecretary,' nor his private friendſhip, could prevent him from ſacrificing every conſideration to his principles. Such was the eſteem in which he was held, that before the flight to Varennes, the eyes of all France were fixed on him, as tutor to the Prince Royal; but his love of liberty was ſo offenſive in the eyes of Royalty, that another perſon was ſurreptitiouſly appointed by the King and Queen, in order to prevent his nomination.

After thirty years of ſtudy and meditation, conſecrated to the ſciences and his native country, or rather to all Europe; after labouring four years excluſively for the revolution and liberty, this great man, proſcribed under the *tyranny* of Robeſpierre, was forced to wander about from place to place, to ſhelter himſelf in woods and caverns, and at length to have recourſe to poiſon, to put an end to his calamities!

Without books, without friends, frequently without even food, inſtead of uttering complaints and execrations againſt his unjuſt country, or rather the bloody and victorious faction, that then governed it, his whole mind was bent on a project beneficial to humanity. This is developed in his work, entitled, "*Eſquiſſe d'un Tableau Hiſtorique des progrès de l'Eſprit Humain*," in which, conſidering man under three diſtinct points of view, he enquires, What he has been? What he is? and, What he may be?

The Convention, ſenſible of the merit of this work, on the 13th Germinal, 1796, decreed as follows:

"Art. I. La commiſſion exécutive de l'inſtruction publique acquerera ſur les fonds mis à ſa diſpoſition 3000 exemplaires de l'ouvrage poſthume de Condorcet, intitulé, 'Eſquiſſe, &c.'

"II. Le comité d'inſtruction publique eſt chargé de veiller à ce que ces 3000 exemplaires ſoient diſtribués dans l'étendue de la republique, & de la manière la plus utile à l'inſtruction. Chaque membre de la convention en recevra un exemplaire."

It is impoſſible to contemplate

'A brave man ſtruggling 'midſt the ſtorms of fate,
'And greatly falling,'——

without recollecting the paſſage in the Roman Moraliſt:

"Ecce par Deo dignum, vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compoſitus! Non video, inquam, quid habeat in terris Jupiter pulchrius, ſi convertere animum velit, quàm ut ſpectet Catonem, jam partibus non ſemel fractis, nihilominùs inter ruinas publicas erectum."

Seneca de Divin. Prov.

From count Tilly's work on the French Revolution, an abridged extract occurs in the Monthly Review (vol. xviii, p. 557) in which Condorcet is charged with the murder of his friend, benefactor, and political creator, the duc de la Rochefoucauld. The Count admits, that perhaps he was not privy to the deſigns againſt that nobleman; but alleges that his ingratitude is recorded in the courts of law of his country.

"When he married Madame de Grouchy, ſhe had no fortune but that which ſhe derived from the bounty of the houſe of La Rochefoucauld: the Duke gave her a bond for 100,000 livres, and paid the intereſt of that ſum regularly up to the ſecond year of the revolution, when Condorcet put the bond in force, and compelled the Duke to pay the principal." Thoſe who with to eſtimate the effect of literature upon the moral character,

rather, muſt deſire to come at the exact truth in this matter.

A French emigrant, who appeared to know much of the leading families of France and of their private hiſtory, was lately mentioning, that Madame de Grouchy univerſally paſſed for a caſt-off miſtreſs, who by her complaiſance and dexterity, had obtained the bond in queſtion; and that at the time of her marriage, ſhe was announced as a rich ward of the Rochefoucauld family, whom they had introduced to the attention of Condorcet. Whether he knew or knew not her real relation to them, the charge of ingratitude, in exacting her dower, muſt, on this ſtatement, fall away. The death of the Duke is known to have been connected with the September maſſacre; and cannot, of courſe, be fairly charged, directly or indirectly, upon one of the Girondiſt party, the leaders of which virtuouſly ſacrificed their own lives, in the attempt to bring the inſtigators of that horror to puniſhment.

Genſonne,

Born at Bourdeaux, in 1758, and educated for the bar, was returned a member for the *Gironde*, and became one of the leaders of that illuſtrious body, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the department whence they were delegated. He was cool, tranquil, intrepid. He abhorred the *mountain party*, and was at once dreaded and deteſted by that faction, which, on the 31ſt of October, 1793, revenged all his accuſations and ſarcaſms, by means of the guillotine. He was a good father, a good citizen, an excellent man, and a ſincere republican; but he was a logician rather than an orator.

Guadet

Was an orator, but not a logician; he excelled in what we term a *ſet ſpeech*—but few of the men of that day could ſpeak *extempore*. He ſat both in the legiſlative and conventional aſſemblies, and eſcaped the bloody proſcription of the twenty-one deputies, only to periſh by a more horrible deſtiny! He alſo, was a good father, and a good huſband, for it may be neceſſary to inform the ignorant and the prejudiced, that there were good men in France, poſterior to the deſertion of the clerical and titled emigrants.

Moreau

Is a native of Morlaix, in the *ci-devant* Bretanny, 29 miles diſtant from Breſt. When about 18 years of age, he was ſent to Rennes, to ſtudy the law; and he who might have proved but an indifferent *avocat*, has, at the age of 33, acquired the character of a ſkilful commander.

He firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Holland, and then ſerved with great *éclat* under Pichegru. The late brilliant paſſage acroſs the Rhine, without the loſs of a ſingle man, was achieved under his auſpices. His father is ſaid to have periſhed during the tyranny of Robeſpierre; the ſon is a zealous republican, and fights and conquers in that cauſe.

The Abbe de Lille,

Like the bards of old, is at once a poet and a muſician; and, in conſequence of a rare union of both characters, he compoſed the *Marſeillois Hymn*, which, by connecting his name with the hiſtory of the French Revolution, will render it immortal.

In addition to his other works, he has *meditated* a poem on the "Imagination," for what is ſingular enough, this has never as yet been committed to paper. The truth is, that the Abbé, relying on his extraordinary memory, never copies out any of his verſes, until they are about to be printed *.

He was arreſted during the ſhort-lived tyranny of Robeſpierre; and if he had periſhed on that occaſion, both the poem and the poet would have been loſt together!

Lequinio.

As Anacharſis Cloots termed himſelf, "the orator of the human race," ſo Lequinio aſſumed the title "citizen of the globe." The latter was a patriot previouſly to the revolution, and a republican before the decree for the abolition of monarchy. He ſat in the convention, and voted for the death of Louis. His celebrated work, 'Les Préjugés Détruits,' abounds every where with marks of genius. It was printed at Paris: "anno eventus, quo reges & ſacerdotes, ab orbe terrarum obliterandi." (1792) M. Le-

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* "*Le plus bel epiſode de ſon poëme ſur l'imagination, dont le ſujet eſt l'aventure du célèbre peintre, Robert, perdu pendant quelques heures ſans guide & ſans flambeau dans les immenſes ſouterrains nommés les* CATACOMBES DE ROME. *Ce poëme n'eſt point imprimé; ſi l'auteur eût péri, nous perdions à la fois & le poëte eſt l'ouvrage, car Monſ. l'Abbé de Lille ſe repoſant ſur ſon excellente mémoire n'écrit jamais les vers qu'il compoſe que lorſqu'il veut les livrer à l'impreſſion.*'—This note was written by Madame de GENLIS a few weeks ſince.

quinio

quinio is one of the philoſophical ſceptics, to whom Dr. Prieſtley addreſſed a letter, juſt before he was driven from a country, by the iron-hand of perſecution, which will hereafter claim him as her own.

"*Our* ſons ſhall bluſh their fathers were thy foes!"

SERVAN

Obtained, by his merit alone, the croſs of St. Louis, and that too at a time when other men acquired it by the meaneſt arts, and the moſt degrading ſubmiſſions. Before the revolution, at a period when a liberal ſentiment might have afforded an introduction into the Baſtile, he publiſhed "*le Soldat-Citoyen*," in which he endeavoured to inſpire a mercenary ſtanding army with the idea of patriotiſm:—his attempt did not prove wholly abortive. His talents, by ſome ſtrange fatality, had procured him a place at a diſſipated and degenerate court, but he was diſmiſſed in 1790, as his *civiſm* rendered him hateful to M. Guynard St. Prieſt.

When a ſucceſſor to the miniſter, Degrave, was thought of, Servan was pointed out as a proper one by Roland; and being approved of by the council, and the patriotic deputies conſulted by it, he was preſented to, and accepted *readily* by the king. This is the more remarkable, as he was perſonally odious to his Majeſty.

Servan hated, and in return was hated by the court. It was then what they themſelves were accuſtomed to term a *combat au mort* between the royaliſts and the patriots: one party was ſure to ſucceed; and which ever prevailed, blood muſt inevitably be ſhed. At this period Bourdeaux and Marſeilles (the latter of which is a Greek colony) were the moſt zealous of all the cities of France, Paris itſelf not excepted, in behalf of freedom: nay, it was thither the friends of freedom had determined to retire, in caſe of a reverſe; that if abſolute monarchy reared its head in the North, they might oppoſe it by means of a republic in the South.—Accordingly we find Servan, Barbaroux, and Madame Roland, drawing a line of demarcation on the map; ſtudying the military poſitions, and the courſe of the rivers; invoking the aid of the *Bordelais* and the *Marſeillois*; and ſwearing on the altar of liberty that they would not belie the hopes of mankind!

CHAMFORT.

If a want of the advantages of birth prediſpoſe us to favour a government which levels all family diſtinctions, no man could be born a republican more truly than Chamfort. He was the fruit of illicit love, and as it ſhould ſeem of promiſcuous amours; for he never knew his father—a circumſtance which in no degree diminiſhed his affection for his other parent, to ſupply whoſe wants he often denied himſelf the neceſſaries of life.

He was taken at a very early age into the College des Graſſins, at Paris, in quality of *Burſar**, and was known there by his Chriſtian name of *Nicolas*. Nothing during the two firſt years announced extraordinary talents; but in the third, out of five prizes that were diſtributed annually, he bore away four, failing in Latin verſes alone. The next year his ſucceſs was complete; and he made a remark upon the occaſion, which diſcovered good taſte, a ſuperior mind, and the opinion he entertained of the judges: "I loſt the prize laſt year," ſaid he, "becauſe I imitated Virgil; this year I obtained it, becauſe I took Buchanan, Sarbievius, and other moderns, for my guides."

In Greek he made a rapid progreſs; but his petulance, his wit, and his waggiſh tricks, threw the claſs into ſo much diſorder, that he was expelled from it by M. Lebeau, the profeſſor of that language; and not long after left the college altogether. Thrown upon the wide world, without friends or any point of ſupport, he was ſoon reduced to the loweſt pitch of poverty. He bore his misfortunes, however, with philoſophic patience, and cheered himſelf with the moſt flattering hopes: "I am a poor devil now," ſaid he to Selis, another man of letters; "but do you know what will happen? I ſhall obtain a prize from the academy, my play will ſucceed, I ſhall be courted by the world, and well received by the great, whom I deſpiſe: they will make my fortune for me, and I ſhall afterwards live like a philoſopher."

The firſt part of his prediction was ſoon verified. He obtained a prize, and ſent a copy of his production to the very M. Lebeau who had expelled him from the Greek claſs, accompanied by the following note: "*Chamfort* ſends the work that has obtained the ſuffrages of the Academy to his old and reſpectable maſter; and at the end of nine years begs his pardon for *Nicolas*." M. Lebeau made

* A kind of inferior uſher, with a ſmall ſtipend.

anſwer: "I always loved *Nicolas*; I admire *Chamfort*." A few days after, they met, and the maſter and the pupil embraced each other with tears.

Nor was he deceived by his preſentiment of his future fortune. By the cares and intereſt of his friends it gradually ſwelled to eight or nine thouſand livres a year; but the greateſt part of it conſiſted of penſions, and the whirlwind of the revolution ſwept them away. The day after they were ſuppreſſed, he went to ſee his fellow academician, Marmontel, and found him lamenting the loſs that his children would ſuffer by the ſame decree. Chamfort took one of them upon his knees: "Come here, my little fellow," ſaid he, "you will be a better man than either of us. Some day or other you will weep over your father, on hearing that he had the weakneſs to weep over you, becauſe he feared that you might not be ſo rich as himſelf."

That meteor that roſe in the French revolution; ruſhed through the political ſyſtem like a comet; and diſappeared in the midſt of the long ſurpriſe and uneaſy admiration it excited—Mirabeau, in ſhort, was the friend of Chamfort, and often borrowed his pen. The moſt eloquent paſſages in the *Letters on the order of Cincinnatus* belong to the latter. He was, indeed, his council upon all occaſions; and when Mirabeau went to paſs an hour with him, as was his cuſtom in the morning, he uſed to call it going to *rub* the moſt electrical head he had ever met with.

The light emitted by this electrical head could not fail to ſhine in oppoſition to the blaſting rays of the mock ſun of liberty—of the felon Robeſpierre—to whom talents and virtue were alike obnoxious.

It was difficult, however, to lay hold on Chamfort. Frank, upright, decided, and independent of all parties, he had ſteered a ſteady courſe through the revolutionary ſtorm, openly profeſſing an equal hatred of prieſts and nobles, and of Marat and the reſt of the men of blood. At the ſame time that he was author of the ſaying, * "*Guerre aux chateaux, paix aux chaumières*," he explained by the appellation of the *fraternity of Cain and Abel*, the compulſive ſyſtem of fraternization deviſed by the Jacobin Club.

* War to the ſeat, Peace to the cottage.

At length, however, an obſcure informer was found to denounce him, and Chamfort was carried to the Madelonnettes. Unable to obtain there the attentions, and the occaſional ſolitude that ſome habitual infirmities imperiouſly required, he conceived ſo profound a horror of impriſonment, that when he was ſuffered to return a few days after to his apartments under the cuſtody of a guard, he ſwore he would rather die than be immured anew.

In little more than a month the gendarme told him he had orders to carry him back to a houſe of confinement.—Chamfort retired to a cloſet, under the pretence of making his preparations; fired a piſtol at his head; ſhattered the bones of the noſe; and drove in his right eye. Aſtoniſhed at finding himſelf alive, and reſolved to die, he took up a razor, tried to cut his throat, and mangled the fleſh in the moſt dreadful manner. The weakneſs of his hand made no change in the reſolution of his mind: he attempted ſeveral times, in vain, to reach his heart with the ſame inſtrument; and finding himſelf begin to faint, made a laſt effort to open the veins at his knees. At length, overcome by pain, he uttered a loud cry, and fell almoſt lifeleſs into a chair.

The door was broke open and ſurgeons and civil officers ſoon repaired to the ſpot. While the former were preparing dreſſings for ſo many wounds, Chamfort dictated to the latter the following truly Roman declaration: "I, Sebaſtian Roch Nicolas Chamfort, declare it was my intention to die a freeman, rather than to be carried back, like a ſlave, to a houſe of confinement. I declare, moreover, that if violence be uſed to carry me thither in the ſtate I am in, I have ſtill ſtrength enough to finiſh what I have begun."

An hour or two after, he became perfectly calm, and reſumed his uſual ironical manner. "See what it is," ſaid he, "to want dexterity; an aukward man cannot even kill himſelf." He then went on to relate how he had *perforated* his eye, and the lower part of his forehead, inſtead of blowing out his brains; *ſcored* his throat, inſtead of cutting it; and *ſcarified* his breaſt, without reaching his heart. "At laſt," added he, "I recollected Seneca; and in honour of Seneca, I reſolved to open my veins; but Seneca was a rich man; he had a warm bath, and every thing to his wiſh: I am a poor

a poor miſerable devil, and have none of the ſame advantages. I have hurt myſelf horribly, and here I am ſtill."

Not one of the multitude of wounds he had made was mortal. Strange as it may appear, they were even attended by beneficial conſequences. By giving vent to an internal humour that had long preyed upon his conſtitution, they reſtored him to a ſtate of health he had been a ſtranger to for years; and Chamfort might now have been alive, if, when his wounds were cloſed, the ſurgeons had given iſſue to that humour by other means. But they neglected the precaution, and this amiable and courageous character was ſoon after ſeized with a mortal diſeaſe.

[*Theſe anecdotes will be* REGULARLY CONTINUED, *and the Conductors requeſt the aſſiſtance of all perſons who, by a recent reſidence in France, are qualified to communicate original and intereſting facts.*]

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE SIR GEORGE SAVILE.

[*We have been favoured with the following letter by the gentleman to whom it was ſent, and who obſerves that it is a true fac ſimile of the frank and liberal mind of the truly excellent writer. The ſermon alluded to, was preached before a regiment of militia, and afterwards printed.*]

Sir, *Liverpool, Nov.* 19, 1779.

"I RETURN you the Sermon with thanks. It has entertain'd and pleas'd me much. I am inclined to think the political part of it more conſiſtently treated throughout than the religious. The queſtion of *obedience* to unlawful commands is ſoundly laid down, & ſubject only to that ſort of difficulty which all political propoſitions are liable to from the poſſibility of being overſtrained, & of putting caſes which ſhall drive you to abſurd concluſions, by getting into extremes. Thus it will be objected, "*Shall each common ſoldier judge of a nice point of law?*" Nevertheleſs the doctrine is right and ſound.

But I do not ſo well like the application of Chriſtian virtue, to enable a nation "*to darken the Roman ſplendour, & to conquer and bleſs the world.*" I take *conquering to bleſs*, & cutting one half of a nation's throats, to treat the other with lenity, to be the moſt unchriſtian thing in the world. Indeed, I have always thought, *parcere ſubjectis* to be a very fooliſh, as well as a very impertinent ſaucy language, for man to talk to his *fellow creatures*. I do not know whether I ſhould add to the force of my argument, by ſaying, likewiſe, *fellow chriſtians*, becauſe, I conceive, the great point of the Chriſtian religion was to teach us we are *fellow creatures*.

But, indeed, where is the good of it? Why can't one as well ſpare people firſt? I am ſure one may ſpare more of them, & with far leſs trouble. To talk of *conquering people*, and of the *divine principles of free government*, in the ſame page, (nay, within four lines) makes one ſick.

To know whether conquering (under the ſaucy pretence of bleſſing) is good, only aſk how you would like for France, or Spain, or the Turk, if you pleaſe, to talk ſo to you? They would all *bleſs* you their own way; ſome with circumciſion, ſome with the inquiſition. And to know whether it is *Chriſtian, ſo to do to others as you would not be done to*, is ſettled, as I remember, ſome where or other; ſo I need not argue it.

Saving the few lines, p. 20, which the above refers to, I like the Sermon well; but that curſed habit, imbibed very early, of applauding ſucceſsful generous highwaymen, leads one into terrible ſcrapes when one ſets about to manufacture ſuch a warp with a *Chriſtian* weft. Charles the 12th muſt have been a deviliſh good Chriſtian. What pity your Alexanders, &c. had not the ſame advantages! I think a Roman general had not the *greater triumph*, unleſs he had ſlain a certain number of men. *To darken their ſplendour*, I ſuppoſe the number muſt have been increaſed for a clever Chriſtian triumph.

And now having, I think, almoſt writ a ſermon likewiſe, I thank you once more, & remain, ſir,

Your obliged, and
Obedient humble ſervant,
G. SAVILE.

T. B. Bayley, eſq.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO SOLITUDE.

FAR from Ambition's ſelfiſh train,
Where Avarice rules the buſy day,
And patient Folly "hugs his chain,"
Enſlav'd by Cuſtom's ruthleſs ſway,
Lead me, calm ſpirit! to ſome ſtill retreat,
Where Silence ſhares with thee the blooming mead,
Save when at diſtance heard, in cadence ſweet,
The village minſtrel tunes his ſimple reed.
There, free from cares, from jarring paſſions free,
Oft may I ſtrike the lyre, ſweet Solitude! to thee.

When orient Morn, in bluſhing pride,
Profuſely ſheds the gliſt'ning dew,
Oft let me climb the mountain's ſide,
And raptur'd mark the varied view.
When Noon directs on earth his parching ray;
Then let me find the cool, the peaceful ſhade,
Form'd by embow'ring oaks, in firm array,
O'er ſome ſmall ſtream that ruſtles through the glade.
Thither let Fancy lead her magic band,
And o'er my ſenſes wave her ſoul-entrancing wand.

But when at eve the curfew's knell
Winds ſlowly thro' the duſky grove,
Penſive I'll ſeek the rural cell,
Or 'midſt the gloom in ſilence rove;
And when from village ſpire the ſolemn toll
Yields its ſad tribute to the breathleſs clay;
As calm Reflection ſteals upon my ſoul,
The tear unmark'd ſhall take its ſilent way;
And mournful oft I'll cull the violet's bloom,
Heave the ſad ſoothing ſigh, and dreſs the clay-cold tomb.

When Midnight ſpreads her blackeſt robe,
And ſhrouds in ſullen miſts the ſky;
When Terror rules the ſilent globe,
And phantoms mock the fearful eye;
Parent of all! whoſe voice the winds obey,
The raving ocean, and the black'ning ſtorm,
Yet ſtoop'ſt to guide the ſparrow on his way,
And ſhed'ſt thy mercy on the ſtruggling worm!
To thee, great God! to thee my voice I'll raiſe;
Trembling I'll ſtrike the lyre, and hymn thy boundleſs praiſe.

Norwich. A.

EPIGRAM.

MARTIAL, Book viii. Epig. 35.

CUM fitis ſimiles, pareſque vitâ,
Uxor peſſima, peſſimus maritus,
Miror, non bene convenire vobis!

TRANSLATED.

Pair'd in wedlock, pair'd in life;
Huſband, ſuited to thy wife:
Worthleſs thou, and worthleſs ſhe;
Strange it is ye can't agree!

Hackney, June 26, 1796. G. W.

IRREGULAR STANZAS UPON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

IT is vain! and her ſpirit has fled;
Matilda has ſunk in the tomb;
The beauty of Nature lies mix'd with the dead:
Alas! how ſevere is the doom.

As a lily that blows in the vale,
That ſprings to perfection, and dies;
She bloom'd, and then ſick'ned—but ſhall we bewail?
The grave of the pure is the path to the ſkies.

The victim of woe and deſpair,
Her ſoul now delights in its reſt;
And roving with bliſs thro' the regions of air,
Unites in the ſongs of the bleſt.

July 29, 1796. T.

EPITAPH

ON MRS. RAINEY, OF GREENVILLE, COUNTY OF DOWNE, IRELAND.

By Dr. DRENNAN.

THE light of Memory, ſtruggling thro' the gloom,
Awakes to life the tenant of this tomb;
Reſtores each mild, majeſtic matron grace,
Dwells on the form, and lingers on the face;
In ſtrong deluſion waits to hear her ſpeak,
And ſees the bloom juſt mantling o'er the cheek.
Her mind recals the varied lovelineſs,
The power to warm, to harmonize, to bleſs;
The tranquil conſtancy in acting right,
And the fine ſenſe of elegant delight;
Her breaſt by duty warm'd, by goodneſs grac'd,
While round it play'd the lambent flame of taſte.
Hers, every charm that could in courts prevail,
Her charm and choice to ſteal along the vale.
Hers, the full ſweetneſs of domeſtic life,
The friend, the daughter, ſiſter, mother, wife.
The wife—O thou whom moſt my ſoul deſires,
In whom I liv'd, with whom my bliſs expires!
In vain does Memory pierce this mortal gloom;
Thy huſband ſees, and only ſees—the tomb.

ELEGY

UPON THE LOSS OF A FRIEND.

WHILST others wildly run in Pleaſure's courſe,
And ſcorn pale Miſery's ſadly plaintive ſigh,
I weep, unheeded victim of remorſe,
Ah! whither, whither, ſhall the wretched fly?
But now my boſom ſwell'd with eaſy mirth;
But now it flow'd with ſympathetic joy;
Each ſweeter from charm Friendſhip took its birth:
Fool that I was! ſuch bleſſings to deſtroy.

And

And must one moment dash the happy scene,
And darken each fair prospect Hope has made?
Oh! that such pleasures I had never seen,
Or never known the blissful vision fade!

The sun at even sinks below the sky,
And in the morning rises as before:
My hopes, alas! (I speak it with a sigh)
Are set in sorrow, and shall rise no more.

1796. MARTIS-COLL.

ODE TO THE SPIRIT OF ANIMATION.

[Vide DARWIN's *Zoonomia*, Vol. I.]

Indited on a journey on horseback last winter, and travelling late at night.

O THOU! whose presence none can trace
'Midst all the sons of ADAM's race,
Nor tell, or where, or when,
Or how thou sprang'st to life at first,
Or in what corner thou wast nurst
Of this frail house of men:

Dear to my head, my heart most dear,
SPIRIT OF ANIMATION! hear,
Nor let our union end.
I own, without thee I'm undone:
And where could'st thou for shelter run,
Should'st thou desert thy friend?

I know thy alderman desire;
For drink and rest, for food and fire,
Whilst I am cold and wet:
But patience till we reach yon inn;
I'll ply thee then with ale and gin,
And many a dish I'll get.

But mark, when fill'd, no pranks like those
Which learned Doctor DARWIN shows,
Who says, that when thou'rt full,
Thou'rt apt to play men many a trick,
And frisk about, and toss, and kick,
Just like a mad town-bull.

This house, remember, thou art in,
Is but of clay, and built but thin,
And soon is pull'd to pieces:
Yet should'st thou rend this house in twain,
Perchance thou'l't not a better gain,
Nor one on longer leases.

ON A LATE CONNUBIAL RUPTURE IN HIGH LIFE.

I SIGH, fair injur'd stranger! for thy fate;
But what shall sighs avail thee? thy poor heart,
'Mid all the "pomp and circumstance" of state,
Shivers in nakedness. Unbidden, start
Sad recollections of Hope's garish dream,
That shap'd a seraph form, and nam'd it Love,
Its hues gay-varying, as the orient beam
Varies the neck of Cytherea's dove.
To one soft accent of domestic joy,
Poor are the shouts that shake the high-arch'd dome;
Those plaudits, that thy *public* path annoy,
Alas! they tell thee---Thou rt a wretch *at home!*
O then retire, and weep! *Their very tones*
Silence the guiltless. Drop the pearly flood
On thy sweet infant, as the FULL-BLOWN rose,
Surcharg'd with dew, bends o'er its neighb'ring BUD.
And ah! that Truth some holy spell might lend
To lure thy wanderer from the syren's power;
Then bid your souls inseparably blend,
Like two bright dew-drops meeting in a flower.

S. T. COLERIDGE.

SONNET.

AS one, whom the dark phantoms of the night,
Troubling his wilder'd phantasy, have led
Amid the dim damp mansions of the dead,
Or from some precipice's giddy height
Abruptly thrust; when morning's orient ray
Wakes him to safety, loves to ponder o'er
The vision'd terrors terrible no more;
So I look back on the departed day.

When as I journeyed along Life's dull road,
Hope fled my wounded bosom, sullen Care
Sat on my brow, and sternly sad Despair
Courted to rest within his dark abode;
The sad lyre echoed then the pensive song,
Yet sooth'd the wearying hours that lingering lagg'd along. B.

RECEIPT

TO MAKE A SALLY-LUN (a well-known cake at Bath.)

Written by the late Major DREWE, *of Exeter.*

NO more I heed the muffin's zest,
The Yorkshire cake, or bun,
Sweet Muse of Pastry! teach me how
To make a Sally-Lun.

Take thou of luscious wholesome cream
What the full pint contains,
Warm as the native blood which glows
In youthful virgin's veins.

Hast thou not seen in olive rind,
The wall-tree's rounded nut?
Of juicy butter just its size,
In thy clean pastry put.

Hast thou not seen the golden yolk,
In chrystal shrine immur'd;
Whence, brooded o'er by soft'ring wing,
Forth springs the warrior bird?

Oh! save three birds from savage man,
And combat's sanguine hour;
Crush in three yolks the seeds of life,
And on the butter pour.

Take then a cup, that holds the juice,
Fam'd China's fairest pride:
Let foaming yeast its concave fill,
And froth adown its side.

But

But ſeek thou, firſt, for neatneſs' ſake,
The Naiad's cryſtal ſtream;
Swift let it round the concave play,
And o'er the ſurface gleam.

Of ſalt, more keen than that of Greece,
Which cooks, not poets uſe,
Sprinkle thou then with ſparing hand,
And thro' the maſs diffuſe.

Then let it reſt, diſturb'd no more,
Safe in its ſteady ſeat,
Till thrice Time's warning bell hath ſtruck,
Nor yet the hour compleat.

And now let Fancy revel free,
By no ſtern rule confin'd;
On glitt'ring tin, in varied form,
Each Sally-Lun be twin'd.

But heed thou well to lift thy thought
To me, thy power divine;
Then to the oven's glowing mouth
The wond'rous work conſign.

TO A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

AH! ceaſe thy ſhrill-pipe, LITTLE SWEEP,
Nor raiſe theſe aching lids to weep!
When DAWN, arrayed in pearly white,
Sits on the ſhadows of the night,
Then, gentle dreams in gambo's bound
And light-drawn ſlumbers glide around,
Then, roſy Fancy takes the chains
And leads us o'er enchanted plains;
Then, do not wake me LITTLE SWEEP,
For I only wake to weep.

Thy clarion loud I hate to hear,
And, dreading *Thee*, I ſleep in fear:
For ſleep is all the good I know,
The ſilky veil which hides my woe.
No bright ideas gild my bed,
No lively hopes their treaſures ſhed:
A dreary, vapid, joyleſs ſcene,
Is ALL my grave and me between.
Paſs ſilent on then, LITTLE SWEEP,
For I only wake to weep.

How ſad it ſeems, when ſlumbers fly,
And ſun-beams blaze along the ſky,
To feel no ſun-beam in the mind!
There, all is dark, and cold, and blind.
Then MEMORY, on impy wings,
Her retroſpective poiſon brings,
And EXPECTATION, blacker ſtill,
Bids deep Deſpair my boſom fill.
Huſh, huſh thy cry then, LITTLE SWEEP,
For I only wake to weep.

Paſs on, paſs on, thou ling'ring child,
Nor roûſe me with thy ſhriekings wild.
To bliſsful dwellings ſpeed thy way,
For they with tranſport meet the day.
No linnet hath a ſofter note,
Than that which tears thy ebon throat,
When to a *happy* ear it ſpeaks,
And every drowſy cincture breaks;
Then ſcream not here, thou LITTLE SWEEP,
For I only wake to weep.

ONCE, charming was my waking hour,
When ſweet reflections knew my bower;
When ſpringing from my couch of balm,
My views were gay, my heart was calm;
When laughing pleaſure at my board
Spread out its ever-ſparkling hoard;
When friends and *filial Cherubs* ſmil'd,
And of its thorn each care beguil'd.
Now!---Wake me not, O CRUEL SWEEP,
For I only wake to weep.

Sept. 22, 1796. LEONORE.

TO THE LILIES OF THE VALLEY.

By the Rev. J. BIDLAKE, *of Plymouth.*

YE lowly children of the ſhelter'd vale,
Like modeſt worth by ſcorniful pride diſ-
dain'd,
Your little, fleeting life,
Who waſte unſeen, unknown,
In verdant veil how baſhfully enwrap'd,
Ye ſhun the officious hand, the ſearchful ſight,
With down-caſt, penſive eye,
And ever-muſing heads!
Ah! when I view your meek, your humble
mien,
And all your highly breathing fragrance taſte,
How bleeds my ſad'ning ſoul,
For unprotected worth!
How bleeds to think, that mortal excellence
Is doom'd to live forgot, unheeded die!
For in your ſhort-liv'd charms
Are pictur'd well its fate.
For ye, ere yet the morning's riſing gale
Shall wing its early courſe, may ceaſe to greet
With the ſweet breath of love
The wakeful wanderer's way.
Nor longer, virtue's boaſt! a little day,
A little hour, ſhe blooms! Nor can her pow'r
Us helpleſs victims ſhield
From the unpitying grave.
Then come, my Anna's faithful boſom deck:
For ever there true worth, true wiſdom dwell.
Congenial to your ſtate,
Soft in that heaven reſt.
There ſhall no buſy inſect dare obtrude
Your ſweets to rifle with perfidious kiſs;
While ye more fragrance taſte
Than in your native beds.
Your higheſt incenſe breathe, to emulate
Thoſe more than op'ning morning's pureſt
ſweets,
That ſit on roſy lips
Of ſmiling chaſtity.

A CORRECT

A CORRECT LIST OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[*It is believed that the following Liſt may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, Authors and Publiſhers are requeſted to tranſmit notices of all new works as ſoon as publiſhed.*]

COMMERCE, &c. &c.

CONSIDERATIONS on the Attempt of the Eaſt India Company to become Manufacturers in Great Britain. 2s. Sewell & Debrett.

DIVINITY.

A Sermon preached to the Jews, at Zion chapel, by Mr. *Cooper*, 6d. & 1s. Thompſon.

The Sacred Monitor, or Sponſor's Preſent; containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, hierogliphically diſplayed on a large ſheet, 6d. plain, 1s. coloured. Lee, 68, Hatton-garden.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Campaign in the Weſt-Indies in 1794, under Grey and Jarvis, with engravings, by the Rev. *Cooper Williams*, late Chaplain of the Boyne. Nicoll.

A Diſſertation concerning the War of Troy and the Expedition of the Grecians as deſcribed by Homar, ſhewing that no ſuch Expedition was never undertaken, and that no ſuch City as Phrygia exiſted, by *Jacob Bryant*, 4to. 7s. 6d. ſewed. Payne.

The Life of Lorenza de Medici, called the Magnificent, by *William Roſcoe*, ſecond edition, corrected, 2 vols. 4to. bds. 2l. 2s. Cadell.

A Curſory View of the Tranſactions of the 13th Vendemaire, (Oct. 5, 1795.) and their effects, tranſlated from the French. 1s. Longman.

LAW.

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Literary Notices.

MR. MARSHALL, to whom the nation is in great part indebted for the prevailing ſpirit of agricultural improvement, is preparing for the preſs an Account of the Rural Practices of the Southern Counties. Theſe volumes will complete his propoſed Regiſter of the Rural Practices of England. New editions of his former volumes on Rural Practices of Yorkſhire—of Glouceſterſhire—and of the Midland Counties, are now reprinting.

The Hurricane, a theoſophical and Weſtern eclogue, with copious notes, by Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT, is in the Briſtol preſs.

Mr. COTTLE, of Briſtol, has in the preſs, a ſecond edition of his Poems, containing John the Baptiſt, War, a Fragment, &c. with various additions.

M. BODE, the aſtronomer of Berlin, has announced his intention to publiſh a Grand Celeſtial Atlas, containing every modern diſcovery. It is to conſiſt of twenty ſheets, three feet two inches, by two feet two inches, and to be publiſhed in five parts, of which a part will be completed annually. A Catalogue of the Stars will cloſe the work.

Dr. SAYER WALKER will ſpeedily publiſh a Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes called Nervous, with ſome remarks on the functions of the Nervous Syſtem.

Mr. BENJOIN, of Jeſus College, Cambridge, has in the preſs a Tranſlation of one of the Minor Prophets; with Notes philological and explanatory.

Dr. BUCHAN, the well know author of the Domeſtic Medicine, is about to publiſh a ſecond volume of that work.—He alſo announces an intended work, on the Offices and Duties of a Mother.

Mr. BENJAMIN DONNE, of Briſtol, lately appointed maſter of mechanics to the king, is preparing for publication, an Eſſay on Mechanical Geometry, with an apparatus, which promiſes to render the acquiſition of that ſcience eaſy and entertaining. The apparatus will conſiſt of fifty ſchemes and models, in card, paper, wood, and metal.

A volume of Imitations, from the Perſian of Achmed Ardebeili, by Mr. CHARLES FOX, of Briſtol, is nearly completed.

The Profeſſors of the univerſity of Leyden, who have the management of the Stolpian prize, have announced the following queſtion for the preſent year: "What are the principal points in which nations differ from one another; and what are the phyſical and moral cauſes of the difference of national character? Ought moral teachers to pay any attention, or in what degree, to this difference, in the precepts of morality they deliver to the people?"—The eſſays muſt be written in latin or dutch, and ſent, according to the uſual reſtrictions, before the firſt of July, 1797, to profeſſor Nich. Paradys, ſecretary. The prize is a gold medal of the value of 250 fl. [22l. 10s.]

The FRENCH REPUBLIC has lately adopted the following very ſimple claſſification of terms expreſſing WEIGHTS and MEASURES:—In meaſures of length 10 *metres*, are called *decametre*; 100, *hectometre*; 1000, *kilometre*; 10,000, *myriametre*. In land meaſure, 10 *ares* are called *décare*; 100, *hectare*; 1000, *kilare*; 10,000, *myriare*. In meaſures of capacity, they proceed in the ſame way, and form from the *litre*, *decalitre*, *hectolitre*, *kilolitre*, and *myrialitre*. And in weights, from the term *gramme*, they form *decagramme*, *hectogramme*, *kilogramme*, and *myriagramme*.

N. B. The *metre* correſponds in Engliſh meaſure to 3 feet, 3 inches, 1·708 lines. The *are* to 10·000 ſquare metres, or 107623·048 Engliſh ſquare feet. The *litre*, in our Wincheſter meaſure, correſponds to 1·766 pints; or in wine meaſure to 2·081 pints. The *gramme*, in our Troy weight, is 2lbs. 8oz. 4dwts. 10grs. and in our avoirdupoiſe is 2lbs. 3oz. 6,274 drachm.

NEW PATENTS.

It will form a REGULAR PART *of our future plan to preſent the Public with an abridged ſketch of the ſpecifications of all new Patents* AS SOON AS THEY ARE ENROLLED. *We have no doubt but Patentees will liberally contribute towards the perfection of our plan, by tranſmitting copies of their ſpecifications; and we have no heſitation in aſſerting, that our plan itſelf is fraught equally with benefit to the Public and to the Patentees. Such of our readers as wiſh for more exact information, will doubtleſs have recourſe to the offices of Enrollment in Chancery-lane.*

CANAL LOCKS.

ON the 2nd of Auguſt, the ſpecification of a patent was enrolled in the Petty Bag Office, by JOHN LUKE, Eſq. of Treviles, in the county of Cornwall, for a new mode of lifting, drawing, and conveying loaded and light boats out of one canal into another, inſtead of the preſent mode by means of locks. The invention conſiſts of an inclined plane, running from the ſurface of the upper to that of the lower canal, with a ſyſtem of machinery at the upper end of it, by which the boats are drawn up and let down the plane. The machinery conſiſts of a water-wheel, that is turned by a ſtream let in upon it from the upper canal, with other wheels connected therewith, and with the rope that paſſes over a pulley, and connects with the carriage in which the boat is placed: alſo of a loaded veſſel, called a tun, which aſſiſts and regulates the machinery, and which moves up and down a correſponding and parallel plane, but in a direction oppoſite to that of the boat. In caſe of a ſcarcity of water, the principal axle of the machinery is ſupplied with a hand-turn, which is of ſufficient power to anſwer the purpoſe of the water-wheel. The contrivances for lifting up and letting down the carriage of the boat from the water ſurface of one canal to that of the other is ſimple, and well calculated for the purpoſe.

BRITISH POT-ASH.

MR. ROBERT HOAKESLY, of the city of Cheſter, merchant, has lately enrolled the ſpecification of a patent for a method of making Britiſh pot-aſh, for the uſe of all kinds of manufactures, in which foreign pot-aſh, or any alkali, is uſeful. The pot-aſh is made of the following materials, viz. Engliſh, Scotch, Welch, or Iriſh kelp, foreign barilla, or ſalts obtained from ſoap leys by evaporation, or in their calcined ſtate, commonly called black aſhes, or of ſoap waſtes. It may be made of any of the above materials, mixed with only a certain proportion of the ſalts extracted from ſoap leys; or by mixing certain proportions of any two or more together, ſo as to ſuit the particular manufactures it may be adapted for. It is alſo made of rock ſalt, mixed with a certain proportion of any foreign or other alkali.

The materials are pounded or ground into ſmall pieces, and ſuch kinds as are deſigned to make a pot-aſh of a particular quality, are mixed together. They are then thrown into an oven, or furnace, of a particular" and very ſimple " conſtruction, and there, by means of an extraordinary degree of heat, are melted into ſo liquid a ſtate as to run out with great eaſe at a channel made in a convenient part of the oven, or furnace, and there collected into pots. Either of the kinds, when cold, aſſume the appearance of foreign pot-aſh, and are uſed without farther proceſs.

The ſuperior property of this invention is, that it ſeparates, and diſperſes from all kinds of kelp, barilla, and rock ſalt, much heterogeneous matter (particularly earth and common ſalt) and thereby renders the alkali contained in theſe ſubſtances more pure. This muſt neceſſarily make a great ſaving in the expences of alkali, and of labour in the application of it, in all manufactures, where kelp and barilla are uſed in their rude ſtate, it being well known, that the earth, and other heterogeneous matter, contained in theſe articles, prevent, in a very great degree, the operation of the alkali they contain. By this invention, alſo, kelp, barilla, and rock ſalt, may be uſed in manufactures, in which their former rude ſtate entirely prevented their uſe; which he conceives will be of great public utility.

BRIDGES.

ROWLAND BURDON, Eſq. of Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, and of Caſtle Eden, Durham, and M.P. for that county, has lately enrolled the ſpecification of a patent for his invention of a certain mode or manner of making, uniting, and applying, caſt-iron blocks, to be ſubſtituted in lieu of keyſtones in the conſtruction of arches; the ſaid caſt-iron blocks being kept in their proper poſition, and made to

The *CAST IRON BRIDGE* over the *RIVER WEAR*, built by *ROWLAND BURDON ESQ.*[R] *MP.*

Span 236 ft. Height 100 ft. Spring of the Arch 33 ft.

abut againſt each other, and to ſupport any incumbent ſtructure, by means of wrought-iron bars, and wrought or caſt-iron braces affixed to their ſides, and paſſing horizontally between ribs compoſed of the ſaid caſt-iron blocks. The invention, conſequently, conſiſts in applying iron, or other metallic compoſitions, to the purpoſe of conſtructing arches, upon the ſame principle as ſtone is now employed, by a ſubdiviſion into blocks eaſily portable, anſwering to the keyſtones of a common arch, which being brought to bear on each other, gives them all the firmneſs of the ſolid ſtone-arch, whilſt, by the great vacuities in the blocks, and their reſpective diſtances in their lateral poſition, the arch becomes infinitely lighter than that of ſtone, and, by the tenacity of the metal, the parts are ſo intimately connected, that the accurate calculation of the extrados and intrados, ſo neceſſary in ſtone-arches of magnitude, is rendered of much leſs conſequence. The block of caſt-iron is five feet in depth, four inches in thickneſs, having three arms, and making a part of a circle or ellipſis: the middle arm is two feet in length, and the other two are in proportion. On each ſide of the arms are grooves (¾ of an inch deep, and three inches broad) for the purpoſe of receiving malleable or bar-iron; and in each arm are two bolt-holes. The blocks being united with each other in ribs, and the ribs connected and ſupported laterally by hollow tubes ſix feet long, and four inches in diameter, the whole becomes one maſs, having the property of keyſtones cramped together.

The blocks and tubes above ſpecified, have been uſed in the conſtruction of the arch of the great bridge lately erected by Mr. Burdon acroſs the river Wear, at Wearmouth, near Sunderland. The arch of that bridge is a ſegment of a circle, whoſe chord or ſpan is 236 feet, its verſed ſine or height 34 feet, and its breadth 32 feet, conſiſting of ſix ribs. Of this wonderful and beautiful ſtructure, we propoſe to give an engraved repreſentation in our next Magazine.

[Our readers are deſired to obſerve, that, in our notice of this bridge, in page 541 of the laſt Magazine, the figures in our repreſentation of a block of caſt-iron, uſed as an arch-ſtone, ought to have been *five* feet deep by *three* feet wide at top. The repreſentation could not fail, however, to illuſtrate the principle of Mr. Burdon's invention.]

COFFINS.

MR. GABRIEL AUGHTIE, of Cheapſide, filed a patent, on the 20th of July, for making coffins in ſuch manner that they cannot be cut, broke, or by any means opened, thereby preventing the ſtealing of dead bodies. He conſtructs his coffins of any kind of wood. The ſides without ſaw-curfs. He then faſtens, by means of ſcrews, nails, or rivets, in the inſide, flat plates, and angle plates made of ſteel, iron, or other metal, by which the ſides and bottom are firmly bound together. The top is faſtened down by means of ſeveral double ſprings, which let and faſten themſelves into metal boxes fixed at the top of the ſides; and, alſo, by means of ſcrews of a particular conſtruction, which paſs into and through plates of iron that are affixed to the upper edge of the ſides, and to the circumference of the lid. The particular conſtruction of the ſcrews is in the head of them, which is formed of oppoſitive bevels, ſome of two and others of four bevels, and, therefore, can only be turned one way, and no inſtrument can take hold of them ſo as to turn them back again; they are, moreover, to be ſcrewed into ſockets, with their heads below the ſurface of the lid, and the hole filled with wood the ſame as the coffin.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, September 24, 1796.

THERE has been conſiderable fluctuation in the price of Stocks, ſince our laſt. They fell with alarming rapidity till the retreat of Jourdan was announced on the 7th. This circumſtance had ſufficient influence to raiſe the conſols 2½ per cent. Since that period, however, they have been wavering, and appear now to be again on the decline.

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5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th of laſt month, were at 88—fell till 6th of preſent to 82¼—the next day roſe to 84—and are this day (24th) at 84⅛.

4 PER CENT. CONS. ſhut.

3 PER CENT. CONS. on the 26th of laſt month, were at 57⅛—fell to 6th of preſent to 54⅝—roſe the next day to 57—and are this day (24th) at 57⅛.

OMNIUM, 11 per cent. diſcount.

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INDIA BONDS, at 9.

few puerilties, theſe volontaries are far above mediocrity, and not unfrequently remind us of the beauties of Stanley. We cannot diſmiſs them without obſerving, that there are ſeveral errata of the preſs, which, in a future edition, we hope to ſee corrected.

Four Sonatas for the Pedal Harp. The three firſt with an Accompaniment for the violin. The laſt with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte, by *G. G. Ferrari.* 6s. Op. 16. F. Linley, No. 45, Holborn.

The firſt ſonata of this ſet, commences with a movement in ¾ *Andantino*, and to a very engaging melody, adds a moving baſs, in ſemiquavers, which happily accords with the ſimplicity of the ſtyle. The ſecond movement, a *rondo* in ¾ *Allegro Molto*, is ſmooth and familiar in its ſubject, and agreeably relieved. The ſecond piece opens with a paſtoral movement in ⅝, with which, for its eaſy and natural flow of air, we are much pleaſed, as we alſo are with the ſucceeding rondo, where we diſcover a happy ſprightlineſs of fancy, aided by the judgment of a *maſter*. The third and fourth compoſitions we can ſpeak of together, becauſe, though not directly ſimilar in their caſt, they are equally excellent; the former being as conſpicuous for its elegance, as the latter for its novelty and animation. The firſt and fourth of theſe pieces are ſo conſtructed, that they may be performed on the pedal harp, or piano-forte, and will have a good effect on either.

With Mr. Ferrari's ſtyle of compoſition in general, we profeſs ourſelves to be admirers, and by no means out-ſtep the bounds of juſtice, when we ſay that the merit of his preſent work, prominent as it may be, is but in conformity to that genius which his former productions prove him to poſſeſs.

A Second Set of Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harpſichord. Compoſed, and humbly dedicated (by permiſſion) to Dr. Haydn, by *T. Haigh.* Op. 10. 7s. 6d. Culliford.

Mr. Haigh, in his preſent publication, offers to us much that is to be praiſed, and ſome things from which we cannot entirely withhold our diſapprobation. The natural character of his muſic is obviouſly *Engliſh*, and if he were not tempted to an imitation of *exotic beauties*, he would no doubt give a fairer and more ample play to his imagination. This error, indeed, we have long lamented in our countrymen, and have had the pain of ſeeing many an Engliſh muſician of talent, ſpoiled by a diverſion from what, perhaps, we may not improperly term the *conſtitutional* courſe of his genius. The compoſitions of the late Dr. Worgan, as well as of ſeveral living maſters, whom we could name, will ſerve as inſtances of the fact; whilſt thoſe of Arne, and Dr. Boyce, afford happy exceptions.

The firſt ſonata conſiſts of two movements, the latter of which, an *aria con variazione*, is a palpable imitation of the favourite and popular air of Haydn, in A, and conducted through four variations, with much taſte and management. The ſecond piece, which opens with an excellent *Adagio* in ¾, contains "a celebrated Air by Aſioli, adapted as a rondo," the added variations to which, by Mr. Haigh, are elaborate and elegant. The third ſonata has for its ſecond movement, a *March à la Militaire*, in which we find much characteriſtic ſtyle, while the third and concluding movement, which is a ſuperſtructure raiſed on the baſis of the old and popular air, "*O the Roaſt Beef of Old England*," is variegated and worked into an excellent exerciſe for the piano-forte.

A Slow March and a Quick March, for a military band, harp, or piano-forte, both humbly dedicated, by *W. W. Jones*, to the earl of Radnor; by *H. B. Schroeder.*—Each price 1s. Longman and Broderip.

Theſe marches, which form ſeparate articles, and which are printed in ſcore, with a diſtinct part for the piano-forte, or harp, poſſeſs much merit. Their ſtyle is truly martial, and the former is as conſpicuous for its dignified ſolemnity, as the latter for its vigour and animation.

Mrs. Hamilton's elegant Strathſpey, adapted, with a new Baſs and Variations, for the piano-Forte, by *Thomas Coſtellow*, Organiſt of Bedford Chapel. 1s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

This little air, by the addition of Mr. Coſtellow's variations, forms an excellent leſſon for the inſtrument for which it is compoſed. They are conceived with taſte, and ſucceed each other with that progreſſive difficulty of execution, which adds much both to the effect and utility of this ſpecies of muſic.

The Sympathizing Sigh, compoſed by *J. Ambroſe.* Price 1s. E. Riley, Strand.

The Sympathizing Sigh is a pleaſing air, and not without conſiderable merit in the important quality of *expreſſion*. It has an Accompaniment, for the piano-forte, which is both eaſy of execution, and improving to the effect.

*** *Publiſhers of new Muſical Pieces, are requeſted to tranſmit copies of the ſame as early as poſſible.*

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
SMALL-Pox	11
Meaſles	3
Scarlatina Anginoſa	13
Eryſipelas	2
Aphthous Sore-throat	3
Ulcerated Sore-throat	2
Hooping-cough	5
Dyſentery	4
Cholera	5
Summer-fever	7
Puerperal Fever	2
Malignant, or Putrid Fever	6
Acute Rheumatiſm	2
Gout	1
Catarrh	3
Peripneumony	2
Peritoneal Inflammation	2
Acute Diſeaſes of Infants	7

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Aſthenia	18
Syncope	2
Hyſteria	1
Epilepſy	1
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Paralyſis	5
Anaſarca	4
Chronic Rheumatiſm	7
Lumbago	1
Sciatica	1
Cephalæa	3
Cough and Conſumption	23
Dyſpepſia	8
Gaſtrodynia	10
Enterodynia	8
Diarrhœa	14
Jaundice	2
Worms	3
Menorrhagia	4
Leucorrhœa	4
Abortion	2
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa	7
Schirrus uteri	1
Mammary Abſceſs	2
Ulcer of the Kidney	1
Stone and Gravel	5
Prolapſus Uteri	1
Scrophula and Rickets	8
Tabes meſenterica	3
Lepra Græcorum	1
Tooth Raſh	2
Scalled Head	2
Cruſta Lactea	1
Impetigo	1
Sycoſis *	8
Itch and Prurigo	5

The ſcarlet fever, which is now extenſively diffuſed, has, ſince the beginning of September, aſſumed its more malignant and dangerous form; being attended with deep ulcerations of the throat, with a collection of tough phlegm in the fauces, and an acrimonious diſcharge from the noſtrils, a weak and quick pulſe, with interchanges of torpor, and violent agitation. In this form, the diſeaſe uſually proves fatal to infants on the 7th or 8th day.

But few caſes of the meaſles occur at preſent; and the ſmall-pox ſeems conſiderably declining. The fatality of the latter diſorder has been, during the laſt half-year, uncommonly great. It appears from the London bills mortality, that 1050 perſons died of the ſmall-pox, in 1795; whereas, between the 1ſt of January, and 25th of Auguſt, in the preſent year, the number of deaths has amounted to 2196. During the ſummer months, the deaths are ſtated in the bills as follows: In May, 331; in June, 340; in July, 412; in Auguſt, 360.

Caſes of cholera have been few and ſlight during the preſent ſeaſon, owing, perhaps, to the uniformly warm weather which prevailed at the latter end of Auguſt, and the beginning of September. The dyſentery has alſo been very ſlight: this diſeaſe has not been epidemical in London, ſince the autumn of the year 1780.

The ſynochus, or ſummer-fever, which was formerly deſcribed, begins to change its form during the month of September; and aſſumes, in the ſecond week of its courſe, the characteriſtics of the malignant, or putrid fever, often proving fatal about the 18th, or 19th day, if timely care be not taken to check its progreſs.

In September, alſo, fevers uſually appear, which from their commencement, exhibit ſymptoms of malignancy; being attended with a brown, dry tongue, violent pain of the head, delirium, or coma, deep-ſeated pains of the limbs, petechial ſpots, and hæmorrhagy. Theſe fevers become highly contagious, eſpecially when they occur in cloſe confined ſituations, and in houſes where little attention is paid to ventilation, or cleanlineſs. The diſeaſe is extended by infection during the months of October and November, but its progreſs is generally ſtopped by the froſts of December.

* See Celſus De Medicin. Lib. 6, cap. 3.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL LECTURES.

St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals.

TO afford a greater advantage to the medical ſtudent, theſe hoſpitals have been ſo far united, that gentlemen who become pupils of the one, are entitled to attend the practice of the other, which gives them an opportunity of making daily obſervations, on the caſes of upwards of 800 diſeaſed perſons.

Lectures on the following ſubjects are delivered at theſe hoſpitals:

At St. Thomas's hoſpital, Mr. Cline will begin his courſe of anatomical and ſurgical lectures, on the 1ſt of October, at one o'clock.

And on the 31ſt of October, at eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Astley Cooper will commence his courſe of lectures on the principles and practice of ſurgery.

At Guy's hoſpital, the autumnal courſes of lectures will commence in the following order:

The theory and practice of medicine, on Monday, the 3d of October, at ten o'clock, by Dr. Saunders.

Midwifery, on Tueſday morning, October 4th, at a quarter before eight o'clock, by Drs. Lowder and Haighton.

Chemiſtry, on the ſame morning, at ten, by Dr. Babington.

Phyſiology; or the laws of the animal œconomy, on Wedneſday evening, the 5th, at ſeven o'clock, by Dr. Haighton.

Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, on Tueſday, the 11th, at the ſame hour, by Dr. Babington.

Clinical lectures; lectures on experimental philoſophy, and on botany, will be continued as uſual.

An evening courſe of midwifery, will be delivered by Dr. Haighton, every Tueſday, Friday, and Saturday, at five o'clock.

A phyſical ſociety, for the relation of caſes, and the diſcuſſion of papers read on the different branches of medical ſcience, is held every Saturday evening, in the Medical Theatre of Guy's hoſpital.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The governors of this inſtitution, ſenſible of the advantages which would accrue to the ſtudents of medicine and to the public, from connecting a ſyſtem of inſtruction with the practice of the hoſpital, have liberally cauſed a theatre, with ſuitable apartments, to be erected, in which the following courſes of lectures are annually delivered.

The lectures are ſo arranged, as not to interfere with one another, or with the practice of the hoſpital.

At ten o'clock in the morning, lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, or on the materia medica, are given by Dr. Roberts.

At eleven, the buſineſs of the hoſpital commences; when this is concluded, natural and morbid anatomy and phyſiology are taught, by Mr. Abernethy, till four.

In the evening, Dr. Osborn and Dr. Clarke give lectures on midwifery, and the diſeaſes of women and children.

After which, lectures on chemiſtry, by Dr. Powell; and on the theory and practice of ſurgery, by Mr. Abernethy, are given on alternate evenings.

A clinical lecture is given once a week on the practice of the hoſpital, by Dr. Latham.

And Mr. Wilkinson propoſes to deliver lectures on natural and experimental philoſophy.

St. George's Hospital.

Lectures on Phyſic and Chemiſtry,
By Dr. Pearson.
To begin on Thurſday, Oct. 6, at eight in the morning.

Three of each of the courſes are given every year, in Leiceſter-ſquare, *viz.* the firſt courſes commence the beginning of October, and cloſe the latter end of January; the ſecond begin immediately after the former have been concluded, and terminate in May;—they are immediately ſucceeded by the third, which are concluded the early part of September.

A lecture is given on the Materia Medica, from a quarter before, to a quarter paſt eight o'clock; on the Practice of Phyſic, from a quarter paſt eight to about nine; and on Chemiſtry, from nine to ten o'clock every morning, excepting Saturdays; on which days a lecture is delivered on the Practice of Phyſic, from eight to nine, and on the Caſes of Patients from nine to ten.

A complete regiſter is kept of the caſes of Dr. Pearſon's patients in St. George's Hoſpital, and an account given of their progreſs,

progreſs, treatment, and termination, every Saturday morning.

During the ſummer courſes, evening lectures are given on Pharmacy, in which the London Pharmacopœia of 1791 is uſed as a text book, which may be attended, gratis, by the perpetual pupils to all the other lectures.

Westminster Hospital.

On Monday, the 3d of October, Dr. Crichton will re-commence his winter courſe of Lectures on the theory and practice of Phyſic, Materia Medica, and Chemiſtry.

In treating of the Materia Medica, the doctrine of Therapeutics, and as much of the Phyſiology of the Human Body, as is neceſſary to underſtand the action of Medicines, are fully conſidered; and a variety of ſpecimens of each article are exhibited.

The Lectures on the theory and practice of Phyſic, are formed on a new methodical arrangement of diſeaſes; and in addition to what is uſually delivered on this ſubject, the Phyſiology and Pathology of the Human Mind is treated of as a neceſſary introduction to the hiſtory of mental diſeaſes.

The Chemiſtry is almoſt entirely founded on the ſyſtem of Lavoiſier, the ſeveral *data* and parts of which are illuſtrated by a number of intereſting experiments.

The Lectures will be delivered at his houſe in Spring-gardens, Charing-croſs; the Materia Medica at eight, the Practice of Phyſic at nine, in the morning daily; and the Chemiſtry three times a week, at ſeven in the evening.

Theatre in Bartlet-Court, Holborn-Hill.

Dr. Marshal will begin his Anatomy and Phyſiology on Saturday, the 1ſt of October next, at two o'clock.

The Practical Anatomy will commence about the ſame time; and a courſe of lectures on Surgery.

Dr. Fordyce.

Chemical Lectures, by G. Fordyce, M.D.

In each courſe the general elements of Chemiſtry will be explained and illuſtrated by actual experiment, and the Chemical Hiſtory of Bodies will be given, and their properties likewiſe demonſtrated by experiments, among which all the common proceſſes (particularly the Pharmaceutical ones) will be gone through and commented upon.

Courſe of Lectures on the Practice of Phyſic. By the ſame.

This courſe will begin with the Hiſtory of Health; afterwards, all the Diſeaſes incident to the Human Body will be treated of: deſcribing their ſymptoms and cauſes, the manner of diſtinguiſhing them from one another; their progreſs and termination; the prognoſis and methods of cure, in as far as they are hitherto known, with the formulæ.

Courſe of Lectures on the Materia Medica. By the ſame.

This courſe will begin with the Phyſiology of the Animal Syſtem, together with the Doctrine of Digeſtion, in as far as they regard the exhibition of Medicines; the properties of the different ſubſtances uſed for food, will be treated of; the mode of action of Medicines (in as far as it is known) and the particular Caſes in Diſeaſes in which they are or may be given, will be ſhown, with the manner of compounding them and their doſes; ſpecimens of the Drugs, and the marks of their goodneſs will be exhibited.

The Practice of Phyſic at eight in the morning, the Chemiſtry at nine, and the Materia Medica will be continued at ſeven.

[The autumn courſes will begin at Dr. Fordyce's, Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, on Monday, the 3d of October.

The ſpring courſes will begin the firſt Monday in February.]

Midwifery.

On the 3d day of the enſuing month, Mr. T. Pole, N° 102, Leadenhall-ſtreet, Man-Midwife extraordinary to the Obſtetric Charity, will commence his courſe of Lectures on the theory and practice of Midwifery, including the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, at his Theatre, Thomas's-ſtreet, between Thomas's and Guy's Hoſpitals.

The Anatomy and diſeaſes of the parts will be demonſtrated by preparations, and illuſtrated by models, paintings, and drawings, of which Mr. Pole has made a very extenſive collection for the benefit of his pupils.

Lectures given throughout the year.

Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill Street.

The Plan of Dr. Baillie's *and* Mr. Cruikshank's *Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, Pathology, and Surgery.*

Two courſes of Lectures are read during the winter and ſpring ſeaſons; one courſe beginning on the 1ſt day of Octo-

ber, and terminating on the 18th day of January; the other courſe beginning on the 19th day of January, and terminating towards the end of May.

In the October courſe is explained the ſtructure of every part of the Human Body, ſo as to exhibit a complete view of its Anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto inveſtigated; to which are added, its Phyſiology and Pathology.

In the ſpring courſe, the ſtructure of the Human Body is again explained, the muſcles only being omitted; after which follow Lectures on Surgery; and the courſe concludes with the Anatomy of the *Gravid Uterus*, and inſtructions in the Art of Delivery.

A room likewiſe is open for Diſſections, from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon, from the 10th day of October till the 20th of April; where regular and full demonſtrations of the parts diſſected are given; where the different caſes in Surgery are explained, the methods of operating ſhown on the dead body; and where alſo the various Arts of injecting and making Preparations are taught.

[Theſe notices will be continued in future years, and we requeſt hereafter to be favoured with them a month earlier. As general applications have been made, it is hoped that none of the Lectures remain unnoticed for want of due communications.]

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WHETHER the ſentence which was paſſed by a great ſtateſman on the late parliament, "that it had added more to our burthens, and taken more from our liberties than any Parliament that ever exiſted," is founded in juſtice or not, muſt be left to the deciſion of poſterity. We think we can foreſee, however, that whatever may be the difficulties which the new parliament has to encounter, it will not be called upon to involve itſelf in the ſame inconſiſtencies which marked the conduct of the old. It will not have to declare, that the exiſtence of a republican form of government in France, was incompatible with the ſafety and order of all the regular governments in Europe; and afterwards to pronounce that ſuch an order of things had taken place (the republican form ſtill exiſting) that there was no bar to negociation. In this view the miniſter, perhaps, acted wiſely, in diſmiſſing the old parliament, and calling a new one.—Under the ſanction of this parliament, a treaty of peace muſt be concluded, and probably with a French republic, unleſs we are to have, what a late nobleman predicted, a conteſt of fourteen years; and pacific arrangements will certainly be adopted by a repreſentation which is new, at leaſt in its collective capacity, with leſs apparent departure from principle, than by a body whoſe early proceedings had been ſo deciſively hoſtile to the French revolution.

The anxiety of the public reſpecting Mr. Hammond's miſſion to the continent, was commenſurate to the difficulties and diſtreſſes of our ſituation; but the regret, on its failure, was diminiſhed, by their uncertainty with reſpect to the preciſe object which adminiſtration had in view. Whatever might be the requeſts of the Britiſh miniſter to the king of Pruſſia, that monarch ſeems to have had too much ſagacity to plunge himſelf into the gulf in which the Engliſh nation are involved. If the object of adminiſtration was really peace (that "conſummation ſo devoutly to be wiſhed") the ſorrow of every friend to his country will be proportioned to the evils that may probably reſult from the continuation of the war. If, on the contrary, their object was a junction with Auſtria, in one laſt effort to ſubdue the enemy, the people will meaſure their grief by the little chance of ſucceſs in ſo deſperate an enterpriſe. This miſſion was, however, conſidered by the cabinet as ſo important, that they were induced to poſtpone the meeting of parliament, till its reſult ſhould be known. Upon the arrival of Mr. Hammond's diſpatches, a cabinet council was held; and it was then finally determined that parliament ſhould be ſummoned to meet on Tueſday, the 27th of September.

On the 6th, the privy council publiſhed two orders, allowing the exportation of goods, the growth or manufacture of this country, to Holland, the Netherlands, and Italy, in neutral bottoms; and revoking certain parts of the Traiterous Correſpondence Bill, and of the other

other acts to that purpose; and allowing an unrestrained communication, in the same manner as before the passing of the above bills.

These measures, so contradictory to former arrangements, have been adopted, it is said, in consequence of an application from the East India Company, to Mr Dundas. Their warehouses were over-stocked with goods, and the demand for them so trifling, that they found it necessary to apply for liberty to export them to Holland, the only place in Europe where a profitable market could be found. It was at the same time necessary to authorise remittances of money due to that country, since it could not be expected that the Dutch would send money to Great Britain, while there existed a clause in the Traiterous Correspondence Bill, forbidding any to be paid in return.

The most distressing accounts have been lately received, of the terrible pestilence that continues the scourge of the Europeans in the West Indies. It swept away, at St. Nicola Mole, three-fourths of the officers and seamen belonging to the different ships of war; and the mortality among the land forces has been in a far greater proportion. The regiments have been reduced, from twenty to fifty men each; and the miserable remains of the army and navy at that place were carried off at the rate of twenty-five daily, on an average. As the whole ground which could be occupied there as a burying place, was filled with the dead, the bodies were obliged to be sunk with ballast in the sea. The Swifture and Raisonable men of war, of 74 guns each, lowered upwards of 800 men over the side; amongst these, in the latter ship alone, were thirty-two gentlemen from the quarter deck. Very few instances have occurred where any person seized with this most dreadful malady recovered. The British officers and men employed upon the late ill-fated expedition to St Domingo, have generally fallen a sacrifice to its attacks, and most of the principal posts on the island, which were taken by the British, have since been relinquished, on account of the pestilential air of the climate. The remaining British forces are now confined to Cape St. Nicolas, and Port-au-Prince.

The English navy have lately captured, in various parts, several ships of force of the enemy, the details of which, for want of room, we are obliged to defer till our next.

FRANCE.

Since our last, the executive directory of the French republic have paid the most serious attention to the deranged state of their finances, and have avowed, with a commendable openness, the embarrassments under which they labour in that department.

On the 26th of August, Fermond made a report to the council of five hundred, on the state of the finances, the resources, and expenditure of the republic. He estimated the daily expences at three millions of livres, so that by the 22d of December, the government will want for the expences of the campaign, about 400 millions in money. It was stated, that the termination of the war in La Vendée, and other circumstances, had permitted the diminution of the expenditure a milliard yearly.

The resources to the 22d December, are,—

	Millions.
Remaining of the forced loan -	349
Land tax - - - -	300
Personal contributions - -	25
Other objects - - -	70
Payment for the national domains	200
Military contributions - -	50
Bills on foreign countries -	80
Other objects - - -	20
	1094

It was farther stated, that if these resources should be reduced even to 80 millions, there would then be double the sum wanted. The revenues for the fifth year, he added, would be 502 millions, which would be farther augmented by imposts upon the roads, tobacco, and other articles of consumption and luxury. But in order to put the government in a condition to pay the expences of the war, the commission proposed two resolutions, which were agreed to by the council. The first resolution, was to authorise the directory to sell a hundred millions of national domains in Belgium. The second, to grant a fresh delay of a month for the payment of the direct contributions; after which, persons shall not be permitted to pay except in money, or in mandats at the current price.

On the 23d of August, the executive directory sent a secret message to the council of five hundred, upon which the council formed itself into a close committee, and ordered all strangers to withdraw. This message (afterwards published) exposed in the most plaintive terms, the distressed state of the army

of the interior, and that of the coaſts of the ocean, who had been deprived of their pay for ſeveral months, owing to the exhauſted ſtate of the treaſury; all bargains with contractors were alſo ſuſpended; the proviſions nearly exhauſted; the ſervice of the magazines interrupted; even the ſick in the hoſpitals had been denied articles the moſt neceſſary for their recovery; and requiſition ſeemed to be but a precarious and dangerous reſource, eſpecially in the departments of the weſt, whoſe inhabitants had but lately ſubmitted to the laws of the republic. The diſorganization occaſioned by this diſtreſs was ſo great, that the officers were obliged to run from their poſts, to avoid the complaints of the ſoldiers, which they knew not how to anſwer. The directory concluded their addreſs, by adviſing the legiſlators to turn their whole attention towards repleniſhing the empty treaſury, and ſupplying the troops in the interior; adding, that the armies abroad coſt the government nothing, as they entirely ſubſiſted on the ſpoils of conqueſt.

Whether the council took any meaſures to relieve the army, remains unknown; but on the third day after the meſſage was diſpatched, Auguſt the 25th, the directory, by a reſolution, ſuppreſſed the armies of the coaſts of the ocean, and the interior, except the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 22d diviſions of the army of the ocean, which were to remain embodied under the command of general Hoche, and three generals of brigade. The remainder of the ſtanding armies of the interior and the coaſt, were to be completely diſbanded before the 22d of September.

On the 8th of September, Fabre announced to the council of five hundred, that a ſtate of the expences would ſpeedily be preſented to the council. He alſo declared, that the penſionaries ſhould ſoon be paid, one half in real value, and the annuitants one fourth of what was due to them.

The directory, on the 6th of September, diſpatched a letter to the miniſter at war, upon the reſources to be introduced into the military adminiſtration. They aſſured him, that from that day it was their intention to place all the territory of the republic, compriſing all the countries united to it, upon the footing of the moſt profound peace; that the number of troops in the republic ſhould be reduced to the ſimple garriſons of the fortreſſes; that the ſervice of the interior ſhould be ſolely diſcharged by the national gendarmerie, and the ſedentary national guards; that the whole ſurplus of force ſhould be ſent beyond the frontiers, or united to the triumphant armies. They will, they add, defeat the enemies of the republic, deaf to the voice of humanity and their own intereſt. "All the troops of France," ſaid the directory, "ſhall live at their expence; all the calamities of war ſhall be transferred to their territories, until they pleaſe, at laſt, *to accept the juſt and moderate conditions which we have not ceaſed, and which we will not ceaſe to offer them.*"

In the ſitting of the 31ſt of Auguſt, "the council of ancients approved of the treaty of peace made between the French republic and the margrave of Baden.

In this treaty, the margrave revokes all "adherence, conſent, and acceſs by him given to the armed coalition againſt the French republic, and every contingent or ſuccour in men or horſes, under any pretence whatſoever." He farther agrees, "that the troops of the French republic ſhall paſs freely through his dominions, and occupy all military poſts neceſſary for their operations." He ſtipulates for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, "to deliver up to the French republic, all the rights that may belong to him in ſeveral ſpecified lordſhips, and places upon the left bank of the Rhine, and all the iſlands of the Rhine which may belong to him." His ſerene highneſs engages "not to permit the emigrants and the prieſts tranſported from the French republic, to reſide in his territories;" and, laſtly, this treaty is declared common with the Batavian republic.

General Hoche, on the 24th or Auguſt, iſſued a proclamation from his head quarters at Rennes, importing, "That becauſe the majority of the rebels have given up their arms to the republicans, ſome places thought themſelves in the utmoſt ſecurity. They forgot that vigilence which is neceſſary after a civil war the moſt diſaſtrous; as the men who waged it were impelled by fanaticiſm, and directed by the greateſt intriguers in Europe; that the torpor and inattention was ſuch, that ſome agents of England had lately landed on the French coaſt." The commander in chief, therefore, who recollected with emotion the energy which his brothers in arms had diſplayed, ever ſince he had the honour of commanding them, hoped that it would not be in vain that they had willed peace, but that they would conſolidate their work, by boundleſs vigilance and activity. He recommended to their care the interior

of

of Breſt, L'Orient, Nantz, St. Maloes, and Rennes, where the ſpies of the Engliſh miniſter had chiefly taken their reſidence. And, independent of the praiſe which he will merit who ſhall arreſt either one of thoſe ſpies or an emigrant, he promiſed a reward of one hundred livres in ſpecie; and, farther, to pay all the expences attending the reſearches after them.

Whatever may be the effects of the French revolution in other inſtances, it has certainly produced a change in the ſtyle and conduct of his holineſs, the pope, highly favourable to his apoſtolic character.

On the 5th of July, his holineſs diſpatched a letter, addreſſed to all the faithful Catholics in France; in which he tells them, that the paſtoral care which our Lord Jeſus Chriſt has committed to him, impoſes upon him the duty of enlightening all the faithful, and of preventing them from being miſled by the falſe glare of worldly philoſophy: "For," ſays his holineſs, "it has been declared to us, as to the prophet Iſaiah, *Cry, ſpare not, lift up your voice like a trumpet, tell my people their iniquities.*" He proceeds to inform the faithful, that it is a received doctrine of the Catholic religion, that the eſtabliſhment of governments is a work of divine wiſdom, for the purpoſe of preventing anarchy and confuſion; and concludes by ſolemnly exhorting the faithful in France, to yield ſubmiſſion to their rulers with all their hearts, and with all their ſtrength, by which means they will render that obedience to God which is his due, and convince their governors, that true religion by no means authorizes the overthrow of the civil laws.

In the night of the 9th of September, a new inſurrection took place in Paris, excited by the remains of the Jacobin faction, or the friends of Robeſpierre, and the adherents to the conſtitution of 1793. At eleven o'clock on that evening, about 800 inſurgents aſſembled, in various parts of Paris, and marched to the Plains of Grenelle, where there was an encampment of between 2000 and 3000 men. In this ſudden and unexpected aſſault, the ſentinels were ſurpriſed and maſſacred, and the inſurgents marched into the camp, demanding "the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution of 1793, and the overthrow of the directory." They were armed with piſtols, ſword-ſticks, and ſome muſquets, and were provided with powder and ball for the fuſils, which they expected to ſeize. The dragoons of the camp were the firſt awakened. Upon obſerving ſome of the aſſailants advance to the ſtand of arms, and the park of artillery, they immediately called out, "to arms!" They mounted their horſes almoſt naked, without taking time to dreſs themſelves. In an inſtant the alarm was ſpread, the *generale* was beaten.

The dragoons, commanded by an officer of the name of Malo, fell upon the rebels, who in the beginning made a ſtrong reſiſtance; they killed ſome ſoldiers, and wounded five, but were ſoon ſurrounded and purſued from all ſides; 150 of them were either killed or wounded, between 90 and 100 were taken priſoners, and conducted to L'Ecole Militaire. The troops behaved nobly on this occaſion, and rejected with horror the perfidious words of the aſſailants. The directory, in the mean time, took every precaution to enſure the tranquillity of Paris, and to render the deſigns of the inſurgents abortive. The council of five hundred empowered them to make domiciliary viſits *during the day-time*, and the inſurgents were ordered to be tried by courts martial.

Perfect tranquillity reigned at Paris on the 11th and 12th of September; and no apprehenſions were entertained of freſh attempts on the part of the Jacobins, to diſturb the public repoſe.

This inſurrection does not appear to have been formidable, either from the number of perſons concerned, or from the manner in which it was planned and executed, and the conduct of the troops in quelling them, afforded a convincing proof both of the ſtrength of the preſent government of France, and of the attachment of the majority of the people to it.

On the 6th of September, Camus preſented to the council of five hundred, a definitive plan of the amneſty, which was ordered to be printed. The following are its principal diſpoſitions:

1ſt, Every proſecution begun, or to be begun, every action, purſuit, and judgment, on account of offences committed, on occaſion and during the courſe of the revolution, up to the 4th Brumaire, 4th year incluſive, are extinguiſhed and annulled; civil actions for reſtitution, being ſtill reſerved.

2d, The *ci-devant* French emigrants, and thoſe againſt whom tranſportation has been pronoueed, are alone excepted from the general amneſty introduced by the preceding article.

3d, Every

3d. Every time an individual ſhall be ſued in judgment, for a fact committed prior to the 4th Brumaire, the point ſhall be aſcertained whether it was connected with the revolution. In the caſe of the affirmative, the amneſty ſhall be applied; on the contrary, the inſtruction ſhall be followed out.

On the 12th of September, a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between the king of Spain and the French Republic, was ratified by the council of ancients.

COPY OF THE TREATY.

ARTICLE I. There ſhall exiſt in perpetuity an Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance between the French Republic and his Catholic Majeſty the King of Spain.

II. The two contracting powers mutually guarantee, without reſerve or exception, in the moſt poſitive and abſolute manner, all the territorial ſtates, iſlands, and places which they poſſeſs, reſpectively; and ſhould either of the two powers hereafter, under any pretext whatever, be menaced or attacked, the other promiſes and engages to aſſiſt with its good offices: and, on demand, to grant ſuch aid as ſhall be ſtipulated in the following articles.

III. Within the ſpace of three months from the time when aid ſhall be demanded, the power on whom the demand ſhall be made ſhall have ready for the uſe of the power demanding, fifteen ſhips of the line, of which three ſhall be three-deckers, or of 80 guns, and twelve of 70 or 72. Six frigates, of proportionate force, and four corvettes, or light veſſels, all equipped, armed, and victualled for ſix months, and fitted out for a year. This naval force ſhall be aſſembled by the power of which aid is demanded, in ſuch of its ports as ſhall be pointed out by the other power.

IV. In caſe the power demanding ſuccour ſhould judge neceſſary, at the commencement or hoſtilities, to require only half the aid to which it has a right by the preceding article; it may at any other period of the campaign demand the remaining half, which ſhall be furniſhed in the ſame manner, and within the ſame time as the former, reckoning from the time of the new demand.

V. The power from which aid ſhall be demanded, ſhall, in like manner, within three months, reckoning from the time the demand ſhall be made, furniſh eighteen thouſand infantry, and ſix thouſand cavalry, with a proportionate train of artillery, to be employed either in Europe, or for the defence of the colonies, which the contracting powers poſſeſs in the Gulf of Mexico.

VI. The power making the demand ſhall have permiſſion to ſend one or more commiſſioners to aſcertain whether the power on which the demand is made is taking the neceſſary meaſures to have the ſtipulated land or naval force ready by the time preſcribed.

VII. Theſe ſuccours ſhall be entirely at the diſpoſition of the requiring power, which ſhall leave them in the ports or on the territory of the power required, or employ them in ſuch expeditions as ſhall be deemed proper, without being held to give an account of the motives that ſhall have determined it.

VIII. The demand which one of the powers ſhall make of the ſuccour ſtipulated by the preceding Articles, ſhall be ſufficient to prove the neceſſity of ſuch ſuccours, and ſhall impoſe on the other power the obligation of diſpoſing of them without its being neceſſary to enter into any diſcuſſion relative to the queſtion, whether the war which it propoſes be offenſive or defenſive? and without any explanation whatever being demanded, which might tend to elude the moſt ſpeedy and exact accompliſhment of what is ſtipulated.

IX. The troops and ſhips required ſhall remain at the diſpoſal of the demanding party during the war, without being in any caſe maintained at its expence. The party on whom the demand ſhall have been made ſhall ſupport them wherever its ally wiſhes that they ſhould act. It is, however, provided, that as long as ſuch troops or ſhips ſhall remain upon the territory, or in the ports of the demanding party, the latter ſhall furniſh them with whatever is neceſſary out of its magazines and arſenals, in the ſame manner and at the ſame price as to its own troops and ſhips.

X. The party on whom the demand ſhall have been made, ſhall make up its quota of ſhips and of troops, as ſoon as any loſs may have been ſuſtained by them.

XI. If the above ſuccours ſhould prove inſufficient, the contracting parties ſhall put in activity the greateſt force poſſible by ſea and land, againſt the enemy of the power attacked, which ſhall uſe the ſaid forces either by combining them, or making them act ſeparately, according as the plan ſhall have been concerted between them.

XII. The ſuccours ſtipulated by the preceding Articles ſhall be furniſhed in all wars which the contracting parties may have to carry on; even in thoſe in which one of the parties ſhould not be immediately intereſted, but ſhould act as a ſimple auxiliary.

XIII. In caſe the motives of hoſtilities ſhould be common to both parties, and they ſhould declare war by common accord againſt one or more powers, the above limitations ſhall not take place, and the two contracting powers ſhall act againſt the common enemy with the whole of their forces by ſea and land, and ſhall concert plans to direct them againſt the moſt vulnerable points, either ſeparately or together. They oblige themſelves, alſo, in this caſe, to treat of peace only by common accord, that each may obtain true and proper ſatisfaction.

XIV. In caſe one power ſhould act as auxiliary, the power which ſhall have been attacked may treat of peace ſeparately, but in a manner

that not only no prejudice may result to the auxiliary power, but even that the treaty may turn, as much as possible, to its direct advantage. For this purpose the auxiliary power shall have knowledge of the manner and time agreed upon for opening and carrying on the negotiation.

XV. A treaty of commerce shall be concluded, upon a footing the most equitable and mutually advantageous, which shall ensure to each, with its ally, a marked preference for the produce of its soil and manufactures, or at least advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy. The two powers engage, from this time, to make common cause in order to repress and annihilate the maxims (adapted by whatever other country) inimical to their principles, to the security of the neutral flag, and to the respect which is due to it, as well to re-establish the colonial system of Spain upon the footing on which it existed, or ought to have existed, according to former treaties.

XVI. The capacity and jurisdiction of consuls shall be settled and regulated by a particular agreement, till which time they shall remain upon their present footing.

XVII. To avoid all disputes between the two powers, they shall occupy themselves, without delay, with the explanation and ascertaining the 7th article of the treaty of Basle, concerning the frontiers, according to the instructions, plans, and memorials, which shall be communicated through the medium of the same plenipotentiaries who negotiate this treaty.

XVIII. England being the only power against which Spain has direct complaints, the present alliance shall take effect only against her during the present war, and Spain shall remain neuter with respect to other powers armed against the republic.

XIX. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged in one month from its signature.

Done at Ildephonso, 2 Fructidor (Aug. 19) 4th year of the Republic, one and indivisible. (Signed) PERIGNON. PRINCE DE LA PAIX.

In our last account of the military affairs of France, we left the forces under general Moreau, pursuing the archduke on his retreat along the great roads of Gmund and Goeppingen. On the 8th of August, the French attacked the Austrian out-posts of general Hotze and Riese, and drove them in. On the 9th of August, the prince of Condé was defeated, and the emigrants under his command suffered severely; he was obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and general Wolf into the defile of Bergentz. General Wartensleben at this time reported, that his position was so bad, as to render it highly imprudent for him to wait the attack which general Jourdan, from his late movements, seemed to be meditating: and the same day, general Moreau arrived in great force, opposite the centre of the archduke's extensive line.

On the 10th of August, the French marched a strong part of their first line into the woods in their front, where they established themselves firmly, and the same evening about six o'clock, attacked general Hotze's left, at Eglingen, and Amerdingen, with great impetuosity; they defeated and drove back his advanced posts, but they did not interrupt the attack which the archduke intended making upon them the next morning. All the dispositions for this premeditated attack of the Austrians upon the French, were regularly made, and the columns were ordered to advance just before day-break. A most violent storm, however, which lasted several hours, rendered the night so extremely dark, and the roads so bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they would otherwise have been in performing their movements, and the attack was necessarily deferred till seven o'clock. This enabled the French to discover the whole plan, and to prepare for their defence.

Though this circumstance deprived the archduke of the advantage of surprise, he yet persevered in his resolution to attack. The three columns of the centre made some impression upon the French, but the column that marched towards Umenheim, finding itself taken in flank by general Moreau's reserve, which advanced for that purpose as soon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid general Hotze's right flank open, and forced him also to fall back to the position of Forcheim, whence he had marched in the morning. At the time the archduke was making his dispositions for strengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from general Wartensleben, purporting, that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a column of general Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpose of co-operating immediately with general Moreau. Upon this information, the archduke suspended his attack—The loss was considerable on both sides; but the archduke had the additional mortification of seeing his projected plan completely frustrated.

General Moreau profited by the large detachment, which had been drawn from the Austrian army, opposed to him; he immediately determined to make a diversion,

verſion, by attacking the Auſtrians under general La Tour, encamped at Friedberg, and wading the Lech at a place where it was fordable.

The left wing of Moreau's army paſſed this river firſt, at a ford unknown to the Auſtrians, and which they had conſequently neglected to guard, oppoſite to Hauſtetten; the volunteers were above their middle in water, and carried their muſquets on their heads. The current was ſo rapid, that the firſt who advanced were almoſt entirely hurried away, but were afterwards relieved. The French troops took poſſeſſion of Kuſſing, and gained the heights which lead to Ottmoring, on the left flank of the Auſtrians, who, with their artillery and infantry, covered all the river oppoſite the centre of the French army. General St. Cyr began the attack, by a diſcharge from the artillery and muſquetry; which, drawing on that of the Auſtrians, and even diminiſhing it ſenſibly, allowed the other part of the French forces to paſs the river, to the right and left of Lechhauſſen, which village was inſtantly attacked; the Auſtrians loſt five pieces of cannon, and were chaſed from the hamlet near the other bridge. The French then forced the bridge, which the Auſtrians had fortified with artillery, and attacked the poſition of Friedberg.

The advanced guard on the right, commanded by general Abattucci, moved to the left on the great road of Munich, in order to cut off that retreat. General Ferrino and general St. Cyr, with the remainder of the French forces, hemmed the Auſtrians in on all ſides, and put them to the route. The diviſion of general Ferrino, purſued as far as Rhinethal. General Vandamme purſued to near the valley of La Ser: from 1500 to 1600 priſoners were taken, and forty officers, of whom three were of ſuperior rank; the fatigue of the men and horſes put an end to the purſuit. The French troops took poſſeſſion of Munich on the 26th of Auguſt.

After the French had paſſed the Lech, the reconnoitring parties informed general Moreau, that the Auſtrians poſſeſſed the bridge of Ingoldſtadt, and had a ſtrong garriſon in the town. On the firſt of September, the French general Deſaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingoldſtadt, and force the Auſtrians to cut down the bridge: general St. Cyr was ordered to puſh his outpoſts, to hamper and reconnoitre Freſing: general Ferino was ordered to approach Munich, ſince from the 30th of Auguſt, his vanguard had occupied Munich and Vertameening. In taking this poſition, the 4th of dragoons had charged with the greateſt bravery the cavalry of the Auſtrian vanguard, and had purſued them nearly as far as the Iſer, taking from them 80 horſes, and as many men.

At the moment when theſe attacks commenced, the Auſtrians, who had marched all night, attacked at day-break the out-poſts of the left wing of the French. They reſiſted ſufficiently to allow the troops who had marched towards Ingoldſtadt, to return. They left there only the body of flankers, under the command of general Delmas, who was attacked the ſame inſtant, but ſucceeded in repulſing the Auſtrians.

The vanguard fell back in good order, as far as Hangenbrugh, and the chapel St. Garll. The troops of the main body, and the reſerve being placed there, they checked the efforts of the Auſtrians.

The Auſtrian cavalry, notwithſtanding the dreadful havoc made among them by the French artillery, charged the French batteries with light artillery, which continued their fire with the greateſt coolneſs, though they were not above 25 paces diſtant.

The French charged this cavalry in front and flank with great bravery; a part of them was driven into a marſh, and about 100 horſes were taken. Another was obliged to paſs under the fire of a battalion—another French battalion then attacked the heights of the chapel St. Garll. diſlodged the Auſtrians, and obliged them to retire (in which they were favoured by the night) with only the loſs of 500 priſoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horſes, as well as the route they had taken. Their loſs, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, was eſtimated at 1800 men.

This body belonged to the army of general Wartenſleben, which the archduke had ſent to ſtop the progreſs of the French in that quarter; and from this circumſtance, general Moreau hoped that the army under general Jourdan would eaſily reſume the offenſive. The French troops, though inferior in number, were reported by their commander to have performed prodigies of valour.

On the 2d of September, general Moreau took up his head quarters at Caſſenhoffen, where he took 40,000 ſacks of grain, hay, ſtraw, and the ovens of the Auſtrians.

On

On the 3d of September, general St. Cyr ordered an attack to be made upon Freſing. He had directions to preſs the Auſtrians with the greateſt vigour, and to prevent them cutting the bridge over the Iſer. This attack completely ſucceeded. The Auſtrians were employed in throwing down the bridge with a regiment of infantry, four ſquadrons of cavalry, and ſome cannon. The French puſhed on with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Auſtrians were able only to raiſe ſome planks of the bridge, which were inſtantly replaced. The ſame day, the right wing of the French army took poſſeſſion of Geſenfield.

Thus, while the army of the Sambre and Meuſe were retreating, under general Jourdan, the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle, under general Moreau, was purſuing its victorious career to the very gates of Ratiſbon.

On the 4th of September, general Schers gained a conſiderable advantage over the garriſon of Philipſburgh. He had been previouſly informed by his ſpies, that he was to be attacked by the Auſtrians, on the 5th of September, in his poſition at Bruchſal, by the garriſon of Philipſburgh, reinforced by a detachment of that at Manheim, and by a troop of about four thouſand peaſants, armed with muſquets. Though greatly inferior in number, General Schers determined to anticipate the Auſtrians, and to attack them himſelf on the 4th of September in the morning.

This attack was executed in three columns, commanded by the adjutant general Ramel and two chiefs of brigade, with great judgment, ſecrecy, and boldneſs. The French, tired of the long duration of the diſcharge of muſquetry and cannon, put an end to it by their uſual method, the charge-ſtep and the bayonet.

The garriſon were driven back under the cannon of Philipſburgh: the detachment of the garriſon of Manheim returned to its former quarters in full gallop; and the peaſants, cut in pieces, ſtrewed the road with their killed and wounded. Theſe unfortunate peaſants were commanded by three capuchins, but the dragoons ſoon overthrew the proceſſion.

The army of Italy, under the intrepid general Buonaparte, continued for a conſiderable time to march from victory to victory, till they reduced general Wurmſer, and the Imperial troops under his command, to a ſtate ſimilar to that of his predeceſſor Beaulieu.

The Auſtrians, after ſuffering ſeveral defeats, occupied Corona and Montebaldo in conſiderable force, where they appeared anxious to make a ſtand. General Maſſena marched thither, made himſelf maſter of Montebaldo, of Corona, and Prebolo, took ſeven pieces of cannon, and made 400 priſoners. On the next day, generals Soret and Saint Hilaine were ordered, by Buonaparte, to march to Roque d'Anfonce, of which the Auſtrians ſeemed deſirous to keep poſſeſſion. This operation ſucceeded; they forced Roque d'Anfonce, engaged the Auſtrians at Lodron, and, after a ſlight action, took poſſeſſion of their baggage, ſix pieces of cannon, and 1100 priſoners.

General Angereau, in the mean while, paſſed the Adege, drove the Imperialiſts to Raveredo, and took ſeveral hundred priſoners. On the 2d of Auguſt, general Buonaparte fixed his head-quarters at Breſcia; and on the 6th at Milan; whence he reported to the executive directory, that, a few days before, the troops under his command attacked the bridges of Gavernalo and Borgoforte, in order to force the garriſon to retire within the walls. After a ſpirited cannonade, general Sahuguet, in perſon, croſſed the bridge of Gavernalo, whilſt general Dallamayne took Borgoforte. The Auſtrians were ſaid to have loſt 500 men, in killed, wounded, and taken priſoners.

On the morning of the 4th of September, general Maſſena attacked a diviſion of the Auſtrians, conſiſting of 15 battalions. He defeated and drove them as far as the caſtle of La Pietra; 1200 were made priſoners, and a great number killed and wounded. On the evening of the ſame day, the French forced the caſtle of La Pietra, and renewed their attack upon the Auſtrians, and after an obſtinate action defeated them, took from them five thouſand priſoners, 15 pieces of cannon, and ſeven ſtandards. The French advanced to the very gates of Trent.

On the ſame day, at day-break, another body of the French army came in front of the Auſtrians, who guarded the impregnable defiles of Marſo. The French general, Pigeon, with ſome light infantry, gained the heights of the left of Marſo. Adjutant-general, at the head of the light-infantry, attacked the Auſtrians by a rifle-fire: general Victor, in a cloſe column, penetrated by the high

road. The reſiſtance of the Auſtrians was long and bloody; at the ſame inſtant general Vaubois attacked the intrenched camp of Mons, and, after two hours' vigorous fighting, the Auſtrians fell back at all points.

In the mean time, Marbois, general Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, carried orders to general Dubois, to advance with a corps of huſſars, and to purſue the enemy; that general put himſelf at the head of the regiment, and decided the affair, but he received three balls in his body, which wounded him mortally. One of his aid-de-camps was killed by his ſide. A few moments after, Buonoparte found the general dying. "I die for the Republic," ſaid he; "let me have time to know whether the victory be complete?" and expired immediately.

The Auſtrians retreated to Roveredo, and thence to Trent. The French on this occaſion took three pieces of cannon, and 1000 priſoners. By following up theſe ſucceſsful movements, and by the bravery and ſkill of the generals Maſſena and Pigeon, the French totally routed the Auſtrians. "Six or ſeven thouſand priſoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 40 waggons, and ſeven ſtandards (ſaid Buonaparte) have been the fruits of the battle of Roveredo, one of the moſt brilliant of the campaign."

General Maſſena, at eight in the morning of the 5th of September, entered Trent. General Wurmſer quitted that city the evening before, to take refuge on the ſide of Baſſano, whither the French purſued, and beat him in ſeveral ſucceſſive attacks, and took 70 pieces of cannon, and gained 45 leagues of country.

Our readers will recollect, that in our laſt ſtatement of public affairs, we left general Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, in poſſeſſion of Nuremberg. The archduke Charles, the Auſtrian commander, alarmed for the ſafety of Ratiſbon, marched, with a large detachment of 25000 of the forces oppoſed to the French general Moreau, againſt general Jourdan, and formed a junction with general Wartenſleben. On the 22d of Auguſt, the Auſtrians attacked a wing of Jourdan's army, under general Bernadotte, who was at Tenning, before Newmark, for the purpoſe of covering the communication with Jourdan. General Bernadotte on this occaſion gave new proofs of talents and courage; and the troops under his command fought with the greateſt intrepidity. But he was obliged to yield to ſuperior numbers, and found it neceſſary to retire between Lauff and Nuremberg, to avoid being ſurrounded.

Prince Charles, in conſequence of this ſucceſsful movement, advanced on Jourdan's rear, with the greater part of the forces which had obliged general Bernadotte to fall back, and general Jourdan incurred the moſt imminent danger of being ſurrounded, in a country where communication is extremely difficult. His poſition, and the Auſtrian force, did not permit him to engage, without the greateſt riſk to his whole army; he therefore retreated to Amberg. In this poſition general Wartenſleben attacked him in front, and the archduke in flank. In the night of the 24th of Auguſt, general Jourdan made his retreat in two columns, for the purpoſe of retiring behind Velden, on account of general Bernadotte having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauff; the Auſtrians occupied the poſition of Lauff, with a force ſufficiently ſtrong to prevent the poſſibility of his forcing that paſſage, which was the only high road that would afford a means of conveying his artillery and baggage. He was therefore obliged to croſs the country, and travel along roads which had previouſly been conſidered as impaſſable by an army. The park of artillery and baggage encountered the greateſt difficulty in their march. At length, general Jourdan was obliged to take a poſition with the army, partly before Velden, and partly at Vilſech.

General Bernadotte having been obliged to retire on Forcheim, and the Auſtrians having moved in front of Erlongen, his left flank was uncovered, and ſome of the Auſtrians were behind him, which cut off his communication with General Kleber, who was obliged to retreat on Betzenſtein.

On the 27th of Auguſt, the French army retired behind the Wiſſent, the right wing ſupported by Forcheim, and the left at Ebermanſtadt. On the 28th, they continued their retreat, and on the 29th marched towards Bamburg; a part of the army paſſed to the left bank of the Rednitz, the other part remained on the right bank, and bridges for their accommodation were conſtructed over the Mein. The ſame day, the Auſtrians puſhed a large body of cavalry from Burg-Eherach on Eltman, and cut off the only road which afforded Jourdan a communication. On the 30th of Auguſt, the French

French army was in motion, and by a forced march arrived that day at Schwienfurt, after having forced the paſſage of Eitman, and part at Laurigen.

At this place general Jourdan propoſed to remain, until circumſtances forced him to fall back, or allowed him to advance. He had been ſeven days without being able to communicate with any body; nor had he any intelligence of what paſſed towards Mayence, or elſewhere. On the 31ſt of Auguſt he received a letter from general Moreau, who announced his ſucceſſes on the 24th of Auguſt over the Auſtrians, which led general Jourdan to hope that the Archduke would be obliged to return to the Danube, by which he would endeavour to profit.

On the 2d of September, however, the Auſtrians paſſed the Mein, and marched againſt Wurtzburg. The French garriſon there being unable to remain in the town, retired to the citadel. General Jourdan reſolved to attack them on the 3d, as well to relieve, if poſſible, the garriſon of Wurtzburg, as to endeavour to compel the Auſtrians to repaſs the Mein. The Archduke had, in the ſame manner, formed the deſign of attacking the French; he wanted to turn them on their left, as Jourdan did on their right, that he might ſecure Dettelboch and Kilzengen, the two points of retreat for the Auſtrians.

This action began at eight o'clock in the morning. The Auſtrians, ſuperior in cavalry, appeared on the left wing of General Jourdan, and threatened to cut it off. The French commander, therefore, thought it neceſſary to hazard a charge of the cavalry, which might procure him the greateſt advantages.

This charge was commanded by the general of diviſion. Bonaud, and was executed with courage. Some of the Auſtrian corps were worſted, and ſuffered; but freſh troops advancing, the French cavalry were ſurpriſed, and retired. Generals Bonnaud and Jourdan rallied them, but it became impoſſible to attempt a ſecond charge, the Auſtrians receiving freſh troops every inſtant. The French retired, and effected a happy retreat. The French general had his head quarters at Hamelſburg on the 4th of September.

Such is the account which general Jourdan gives of his own retreat. The account given by captain Anſtruther, and publiſhed by the Britiſh government, on the 21ſt of September, eſtimates the loſs of the Auſtrians, in the action of the 3d of September, at eight hundred men, and the loſs of the French at two thouſand men made priſoners, and about the ſame number killed or wounded. One column of the French army loſt ſix pieces of cannon, and ſome baggage-waggons.

The Auſtrians, after the battle of the 3d, paſſed the night on the field, and the next day, croſſing the Mein at different points, encamped at Zell, near Wurtzburg. On that day (Sept. 4th) the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated; and the garriſon, to the number of 700 men, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. A great quantity of ſtores, of ammunition, and proviſions, were found in the town and citadel, partly left there by the Auſtrians on a former occaſion, partly collected by requiſition from the neighbouring country. It was ſuppoſed that the French had decidedly quitted the Mein, and directed their retreat to Fulda.

The archduke Charles had previouſly ordered ten ſquadrons of light cavalry to form a junction with the garriſons of Manheim and Mayence, by which means a corps of twelve or fifteen thouſand men would be enabled to act in the rear of the French. After theſe ſucceſsful movements, the Auſtrian general ſtill continued to purſue the defeated army of general Jourdan, and on the 7th of September, in the evening, entered the city of Frankfort.

The army under general Jourdan at this time were aſſembling between the Lohn and Mein, and receiving daily and incalculable reinforcements, from Holland, and the countries between the Meuſe and the Rhine.

WEST-INDIES.

A diſagreement having taken place between Santhonax, the French commiſſioner ſent by the directory to ſuperintend the ſurrender of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, and the republican general, Rochambeau, which cauſed ſome diſorder, a part of the Spaniſh inhabitants, it is reported, ſignified a diſinclination to the ceſſion of St. Domingo to the French republic; and ſent a deputation to general Forbes, ſoliciting his protection. The Britiſh general, in conſequence, iſſued a proclamation, purporting "that, impreſſed with their danger, and feeling for their misfortunes, he offers them his protection; he guarantees to them, under the banners of his Britannic majeſty,

ſafety to their perſons and property. He promiſes them the enjoyment of their religious worſhip, their prieſts, and their laws. He exhorts them to arm againſt the new maſters of their territory, and on the firſt ſignal of their determination to do ſo, he will fly to their aſſiſtance, and unite his whole force to their's, to repel and exterminate the common enemy."

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES
OF
EMINENT CHARACTERS LATELY DECEASED ABROAD.

Feb. 22, at Amſterdam, *Wilter Bernard Selgerſema*, Doctor of Divinity, at the premature age of 40 The learned of Holland will lament his loſs. He was a member of the Haerlem Society, and lately ſecretary to the Repreſentatives of the people of Friezland. He appears among the authors of Memoirs relative to Natural and Revealed Religion, publiſhed by the Teylerian Society of Haerlem.

March 7. At Groningen, *Paul Chevalier*, Profeſſor of Theology and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory at its univerſity. Of the Batavian theologiſts, he was eſteemed the moſt rational. His ſix Eccleſiaſtical Diſcourſes, or Sermons, on ſome fundamental moral truths, were printed at Groningen, in 1770. They are valuable; and this popular ſpecies of divinity was almoſt untouched by the Dutch theologiſts. We have to lament, that, ſince our author's publication, it is not more frequently attempted.

March 14. at Rotterdam, aged 47, *Francis de Monchy*, Doctor in Phyſic, one of the directors of the Batavian Society of Experimental Philoſophy, eſtabliſhed in that city.

April 9, at Berlin, aged 76, *John Ulric Von Billiguer*, Profeſſor of Surgery. After having purſued his ſtudies at Baſle, and in the hoſpitals at Paris, he gained great experience in the Pruſſian armies. His favourite ſcience is indebted to him for many valuable diſcoveries, particularly for his mode of treating wounded members, which before his time were too frequently amputated. His work on this intereſting topic has been tranſlated into moſt of the European languages. Tiſſot honoured him with his eſteem, as well as moſt ſcientific men. The Emperor ennobled him; but he derived a purer nobility, and fairer titles, from the exerciſe of his talents, and from the learned ſocieties of which he was a member.

Lately, at Leyden, the learned advocate *Elias Luſac*, author of various performances in legiſlation. Among theſe may be diſtinguiſhed a French Tranſlation of the Inſtitutes of the Rights of Nature and Man, by Wolf, accompanied by numerous notes, in 2 vols. 4to. A Treatiſe on the Riches of Holland, in which our author exhibits the origin of the commerce and power of the Dutch; the gradual growth of their commerce and navigation; the cauſes which have contributed to their progreſs, and thoſe which tend to deſtroy them; and the means which may ſerve to maintain them, in 2 vols. 8vo He is known alſo for ſome writings, which ſhow him to have been a zealous defender of the Stadtholderian government, which he muſt have grieved to have ſurvived. Among theſe pleadings, is one in favour of the planters of the colony at Surinam, and another for the liberty of the preſs He had been a printer himſelf, and had made enemies by the publication of La Mettrie's atheiſtical treatiſe of *L'Homme Machine*; the nick-name of L'Homme Machine was given to him by his fellow citizens.

Nov. 21, at Bankpore, near Patna, the Rev. *Robertes Carr* Mr. Carr was ſnatched from a ſociety which he had long continued to adorn, and from his friends and his family, to whom all his wiſhes, all his endeavours, and his happineſs particularly tended, many years before the natural life of man attains the uſual meaſure of its completion. The dignity of his virtue, the purity of his morals, and the fervour of his religion, with all the ſocial ſympathies of the ſoul, had formed his mind for the exerciſe of his holy functions with awful ſolemnity. He paſſed through life loved and honoured, and he ſunk into eternity with the lamentation of the good, and the prayers of the pious.

Col. Gordon, who commanded the Dutch forces at the Cape of Good Hope; having laboured under a fit of deſpondency, he put an end to his exiſtence.

At Barbadoes, Major R. P. Chryſtie, of the 42d or Royal Highland regiment; his death was occaſioned by a fever ariſing from his exertions at the ſiege of St. Lucia.

In the Weſt Indies, W. Lindſay, eſq. governor of the iſland of Tobago.

At Kingſton, in Jamaica, Dr. A. Broughton, ſome years ſince one of the phyſicians to the Briſtol Infirmary, and ſon of the Rev. T. B of Briſtol.

On the 12th Floreal, 1796, aged 87, the venerable *Alexander Guy Pingré*, Librarian of the French Pantheon. He devoted himſelf to ſcience from his earlieſt youth. In 1727, he entered into the *ci-devant* congregation of the canons regular of France. Theology for a conſiderable time occupied his reſearches, but he had the art of connecting it with the ſtudy of hiſtory, chronology, and the learned languages. A life wholly conſecrated to ſtudy and retirement, was diſturbed even by thoſe whoſe peculiar duty it was to reſpect and to imitate it. Pingré was tolerant, and the biſhops of France cheriſhed the ſentiments of the Papiſtical court. Our author was well known as the aſſertor of the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1745, he gave proofs of that zeal for freedom which illumined the twilight of his life. He was among thoſe who were perſecuted by the eccleſiaſtical party, becauſe he preferred the expoſition of the Chriſtian doctrine as given by the fathers, to that one more recently dictated by the Jeſuit Molina.

Molina. His enemies first attempted his degradation, by compelling him to descend from the chair of a professor to the form of a pedagogue. But Pingré felt no humiliation; he ever considered himself in his proper place, when he found himself useful. Calumny aspersed his conduct, for teaching a more enlightened doctrine than was supposed to be necessary for youth. In the space of four years Pingré received five lettres de cachet.

But philosophy, even in that day, stood forth the friend and advocate of this virtuous student. Pingré, at the age of thirty-eight, applied himself to astronomy. His first production was a calculation of an eclipse of the moon on the 23d of December, 1749. Lacaille had calculated it at Paris; but the calculations differed by four minutes; and the veteran Lacaille confessed his error, and received a pupil as a friend and rival.

He now distinguished himself by a close attachment to the science of astronomy. In 1754, he calculated his state of the heavens, where the situation of the moon was determined by the tables of Halley for noon and midnight. But in the following year, he calculated its situations with the precision of seconds. Though perhaps no other man but himself could perform an equal experiment, he delivers his opinion with great modesty: "I doubted (says he) last year, that a single person were sufficient to calculate in its most possible precision the motions of the moon; but now I have ceased to doubt, and I speak after my own experience."

He now opened a bolder and more extensive career—that of the calculation of comets. To determine on cometary orbits, is the most difficult problem in astronomy; that which exacts the greatest number of calculations, and the most vigilant sagacity; for here are involved great diversity of facts which embarrass every calculation. But the industry of Pingré could meet no obstacles; and he has calculated more orbits of comets than any other astronomer during a like interval of time, as may be seen in the immense work of his Cometography, which was published in 1784, 2 vols. 4to.

In 1760, Pingré was appointed by the Academy of Sciences to observe the transit of Venus. He chose the Isle of Rodrigues, in the Indian Sea. Although the heavens were cloudy at the moment he made his observations (which appears in the Memoirs of the Academy) his voyage was useful to astronomy, to geometry, and nautical science.

Our author distinguished himself, by lending his assistance in perfecting that learned work entitled, *L'Art de verifier les Dattes.* Lacaille, the celebrated astronomer, had calculated the eclipses of nineteen hundred years, for the first edition; and Pingré calculated the eclipses of a thousand years before the vulgar era.

His voyages on various astronomical projects brought new and valuable additions to the treasury of human science; and government acknowledged the important labours he had given to their marine, by electing him Geographical Astronomer, in the place of the learned De Lisle. Pingré translated various works, relative to his favourite pursuits; particularly Manilius's Poetical Treatise on Astronomy. The Latin poet, difficult and obscure, and more than once fruitlessly attempted by some scholars, in the hands of Pingré lost none of those beautiful passages which adorn that abstract poem. The Episodes of Manilius are extremely interesting, and that of Andromeda is not unworthy of the pathetic powers of Virgil. To this version of Manilius, Pingré joined that of Aratus, who had chosen a congenial subject. The work of the Greek poet on Phænomena, though little esteemed by the modern student, was once the favourite poem of Cicero, whose text our French author has followed.

Pingré had long designed a History of the Astronomy of the 17th Century. Many other works had stopped its progress; but in 1791, at the age of eighty, our venerable astronomer arranged the materials he had collected. The work is now printing, under the auspices of the National Assembly.

A fervent attachment to study characterized this much-respected scholar. A robust constitution permitted its indulgence; the greater portion of each day was devoted to his studies, and his chief amusement was only a change of literary occupations. His objects of recreation were the learned languages. The Latin writers of the Augustan age were an inexhaustible fountain of refreshment. It is believed he has left a commentary on Horace. Botanical studies latterly opened new enjoyments to the venerable Pingré; and when his eye was weary with wandering through the planetary system, he soothed his mind by running over the variegated surface of the earth. His old age was crowned with flowers; and he only lamented that he had not withdrawn somewhat earlier from measuring the courses, calculating the distances, and fixing on the reciprocal situations of those globes of fire and light suspended over our heads. The science of vegetables is not less important than that of the stars.

Such was the venerable Pingré! who presents us with one more additional instance, that a studious and laborious life may be prolonged to an extreme period of human existence, unattended by the inconveniences, the imbecility, and the pains of old age.

Marriages in and near London.

Robert Dundas, esq. son of the Rt. Hon. H. D. Secretary of State, to Miss A. Saunders, a young lady possessed of a fortune of 100,000l.

W. Long, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Miss Dawson, of Bedford-square.

John Guy, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Winslow, of Twickenham.

G. Sheldon, esq. to Miss Goodrich.

At Walthamstow, H. Burmester, esq. of Great St. Helens, to Miss Tothill.

A. Murray, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Mrs. Newcombe, of Plaistow.

James Adams, esq. M. P. to Miss Hammond.

At

At Lambeth Palace, by ſpecial licence, the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to Miſs Dering, daughter of Sir E. D. bart. of Surrenden Dering, in Kent.

John Wells. eſq. of Bromley, to Miſs E. Puget, of Wickham.

Deaths in and near London.

At Spondon, Derbyſhire, 51, Iſaac Oſborne, eſq. of Lawrence-Poultney-Hill, one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

Miſs Bickerton, daughter of Mr. B. Attorney, of Gilteſpur-ſtreet

At Rumford, Eſſex, John Hayes, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

At Margate, Rich. Little, eſq. of Groſvenor-place.

At Stoke Newington, 80, S. Hoare, ſen. eſq. 77, John Field, eſq. late an eminent apothecary of Newgate-ſtreet.

At Peckam, John Baker, eſq. Thos. Lane, eſq. of Hampton-court.

At Hammerſmith, Miſs J. Bonham, daughter of F. W B. Eſq.

Mr. John Lancaſter, of Warwick-court, Holborn; many years one of the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts.

At his houſe at Kenſington, John Ford. eſq. Vice Admiral of the Blue.

In Great Suffolk-ſtreet, 76, Col. A. Campbell.

At his houſe in Portland-place, G. Bryan, eſq.

At Low Layton, Mr. Rich. Adams, jun of Bread-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At Chelſea, 77, Joſ. Malpas, eſq. late of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At Richmond, 76, H. Doughty, eſq. At Homerton, T. Ludlam, eſq.

At Brighthelmſtone, Mr. W. Wigan, of Swallow-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

A. Edie, eſq. of Tokenhouſe-yard, Lothbury.

In Mark-lane, Mrs. Sherwood. In Newgate-ſtreet, 70, Mr. John Macquiſton.

In Kenſington-ſquare, Miſs E. Parker. In Surrey-ſtreet, Strand, T. Squirel, eſq.

In the Fleet Priſon, J. C. Herbert, eſq. late of Nevis, in the Weſt Indies.

In Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, Mrs. Turner, relict of C. T. eſq.

In Portman-place, Edgeware-road, Mr. E. Holmes; late of Hemel Hempſtead, Herts.

At Clapham, John Moſman, eſq. At Laytonſtone, Mr. Rob. Greatorex.

At her houſe in George-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, Mrs. A. Thompſon, relict of S. T. eſq. of the iſland of St. Croix.

At Kenſington, Mr. P. Chauvet, of Geneva. At Hackney, Mr. O. Jackſon, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Mr. John Foulds, jun. of the London-bridge Water-works. At Mile End, 59, Mrs. E. Thomas.

In Hatton-garden, Mrs. Jaques. At Iſlington, Mr. E. Harding.

In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, Mr. Dodd, Comedian, of Drury-lane Theatre.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. N. Bryant. Mr. G. Welſtead, of the Cuſtom Houſe.

On Sept. 1, in the 68th year of his age, the Right Hon. David Murray, *Earl of Mansfield*, Viſcount Stormont, Baron of Scoon and Balvaird, and Knight of the Thiſtle. His Lordſhip married, firſt, Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry, Count Bunan, of Saxony, and by her, who died March 6, 1767, had a daughter, Elizabeth-Mary, married Dec. 10, 1785, to George Finch Hatton, eſq. He married, ſecondly, May 6, 1776, Louiſa, the third daughter of the late Lord Cathcart, and had iſſue, David William (now Earl of Mansfield), born March 7, 1777; George, born April, 1780; Charles, born Auguſt 21, 1781; another ſon, born Auguſt, 1784; a daughter, born Dec. 14, 1789.

The late Earl of Mansfield ſucceeded his father, as Viſcount Stormont in 1748, and his uncle, the celebrated Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, as Earl of Mansfield, in 1792. At the time of his death he held the offices of Preſident of the Council, Juſtice General of Scotland, worth 2000l. per annum, conferred upon him in 1778 Keeper of the Palace of Scoon, an hereditary office, Chancellor of Mareſchal College, Aberdeen, Joint Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, valued at 6000l. per ann. and LL.D. conferred upon him at the inſtallation of the Duke of Portland as Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford in 1793.

His Lordſhip came early into public life. He has been one of the repreſentatives of the Scotch peerage during the whole of the preſent reign, and has been employed in ſundry political ſtations. In 1763, he was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, and nearly about the ſame time was Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dreſden. In 1772, he was an Ambaſſador at the Court of France, which he left on the breaking out of hoſtilities in 1778. In 1779, he was promoted to the office of one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, which he retained until March 1782, when a total change of Miniſtry took place. He came into office again, as a member of the Coalition Miniſtry in 1783, when he held the office of Preſident of the Council. That miniſtry being turned out, he joined the oppoſition phalanx, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions by taking their ſide, particularly during the debates on the Regency in 1788-9. On the death of the venerable Earl Camden, in 1793, he was again appointed Preſident of the Council. In his political principles, with the exception of the period juſt mentioned, he was a decided ſupporter of the Court; in early life a fluent and intelligent ſpeaker, but lately rather tedious and dry in his manner. He was in private life rather parſimonious, and not leſs ſo, when he came to inherit the princely fortune of his uncle. There are nevertheleſs inſtances of his generous patronage of men of merit. He was a very accompliſhed ſcholar, and well verſed in polite literature. He underſtood the intrigues and relative

relative intereſts of the ſeveral courts of Europe, though it may be doubted whether the ſtrenuous ſupport he gave to the preſent war, be a proof of his applying that knowledge to the beſt purpoſes. In converſation he was affable, polite, and entertaining. He ſpoke moſt modern languages with great fluency, and to the laſt period of his life, ſeemed deſirous of knowledge, often attending courſes of lectures on the different branches of philoſophy, with all the aſſiduity of a *tyro*.

During the laſt four years his health began to decline. Several times, when ſpeaking in the Houſe of Lords, he was attacked with a kind of apoplectic fits, and fell down apparently dead. Of late, therefore, he ſeldom attempted to debate, or, at leaſt, at no great length. He was, however, a firm ſupporter of the meaſures adopted during this war. His death was ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a gouty ſpaſm in his ſtomach. He had been ſo well for ſome days, as to be preparing to depart from Brighthelmſtone, where he died, to aſſiſt at the Privy Council at Weymouth. On diſſection, water was found in the head.

On the Friday following, his remains were brought in funeral ſtate, and interred with the uſual ſolemnity next the corpſe of his uncle, in the north aiſle of Weſtminſter-Abbey.

On the arrival of the cavalcade at the church, two of the bearers having got the coffin on their ſhoulders, the horſes of the hearſe took fright by the preſſure of the multitude; by which means, the other men not being prepared, the weight became too preponderant for thoſe in front, and the coffin fell with great violence on the ground; the foot part of which bulged, part fell out with a number of the nails and embelliſhments; the concuſſion was ſo great that the leaden receptacle was much ſhattered, and a quantity of water proceeded from it.

[The late Dr. *Turnbull*, of Wellcloſe-ſquare, (whoſe death we lately noticed) died, after an illneſs of thirty-ſix hours, May the 29th, 1796. He was born in the year 1729, at Hawrick, in Roxburghſhire, and was the repreſentative of the ancient family of *Bedrule*, who were bereaved of conſiderable domains and haraſſed by the perſecuting ſpirit of the hierarchy of Scotland. Dr. Turnbull received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-ſchool at Harwick, and afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where he purſued his ſtudies, and graduated at Glaſgow in 1759. He practiſed medicine at Wooler, in Northumberland, for many years with conſiderable ſucceſs; removing to London, he was choſen phyſician to the Eaſtern Diſpenſary, (a ſtation, which, ſince his deceaſe has been ſupplied by Dr. Haighton, a gentleman juſtly celebrated for his anatomical and phyſiological ſkill) where the philanthropy and the knowledge of Therapeutics, which Dr. T. diſplayed, will be long held in grateful remembrance. His probity and piety had been ſo conſpicious in the North of England, that the Diſſenters in Northumberland, appointed him their delegate, to act with other gentlemen, nominated by their general body, to petition Parliament to put an end to the proſtitution of the Lord's ſupper, which is countenanced by the Teſt and Corporation Acts. Dr. T. who had been ſome years a widower, had by his lady four ſons and two daughters, the latter, and one ſon (Mr. William Turnbull, who has been ſeveral years ſurgeon to the Eaſtern Diſpenſary) only ſurvive him. Dr. T. ſuffered a loſs that touched his heart with the moſt poignant grief, by the illneſs and premature death of his ſon, Dr. John Turnbull, an accompliſhed ſcholar and an elegant poet, who was born January 21ſt, 1754, and after ſtudying 8 years at Glaſgow, and 3 at Edinburgh, graduated as a phyſician; but having been put into a damp bed at Tunbridge, was ſeized with a paralytic diſorder, of which he languiſhed 3 years, dying the 4th of Auguſt, 1789. The ſubject of this memoir, was a gentleman ſo eminently zealous for the beſt intereſts of mankind, that, beſides the funeral ſermon, preached, and ſince publiſhed by the Rev. Mr Knight, at the Meeting-houſe, in Nightingale-lane, where the Dr. conducted himſelf honourably for ſeveral years, in the character of a deacon, his death was alſo announced from the pulpit, as a public loſs, by the Rev. Mr. Rutledge, at Old Gravel-lane, and by Dr. Hunter, at the Scots' church, London-wall. Dr. T.'s ſincere belief of the great truths of Chriſtianity, was evinced not only in the general tenor of his life, but during the ſhort and ſevere illneſs which occaſioned his death. To baffle the rapid approaches of the king of terrors, Mr. Cline, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Lettſome and ſeveral other ſkilful practitioners, exerted their utmoſt efforts in vain, while their patient, ſerenely reſigned to his deſtiny, declared his confidence in the merits of his divine Redeemer. "Religion," ſaid he, "is now more amiable to me than ever—it is my only ſupport—it is my only glory." Since his death a volunteer muſe has penned the following deſerved tribute to his memory:

What heart can ſympathetic tears refuſe
To the ſad ſorrow of the penſive Muſe?
The Muſe, who mourns the worth ſhe could not ſave,
And tho' unknown, weeps over TURNBULL'S grave;
Turnbull, the good, the generous, and the juſt,
Too ſoon expires, and mingles with the duſt:
The die is caſt,—and nature mourns his end,
The poor their patron, and the rich their friend!
Tho' Genius ſtamp'd his ſcientific mind,
His ſoul, impartial, view'd alike mankind;
No oſtentatious zeal, diſplay'd his pow'rs,
But modeſt merit, mark'd his bliſsful hours;
In conſcious rectitude ſupremely bleſt,
He liv'd "The nobleſt work of God," confeſt;
He died lamented!—Copy, if you can;
And be the model of——an honeſt man!

B.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints: to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MEASURES are about to be taken for removing the dangerous ſhoals from the harbour of Shields.

Several of the inhabitants of South Shields have reſolved to enrol themſelves into a corps of infantry during the war.

Public notice is given of application being about to be made to parliament for an act for a new canal from Hexham to Stella, on the ſouth ſide of the Tyne, through Stocksfield and Prudhoe.

The Jupiter, Benſon, and Ariel, Carby, from Jamaica, arrived lately at Shields. The Ariel brought over a number of officers belonging to regiments that had fallen ſacrifices to the yellow fever.—In one regiment there was not a ſingle man left alive under the rank of a commiſſioned officer.—Colonel Beaumont's and the Ulſter ſencible cavalry, that lately embarked here, have ſuffered a moſt dreadful mortality, and neither of thoſe regiments can now muſter thirty privates.—*Newcaſtle Chronicle.*

Married.]—At Newcaſtle, G. Hall, eſq. of Stannington Bridge End, to Miſs M. Minnecan.

At Heighington, John Chriſtopher, eſq. of Stockton, to Miſs D. Surtees, daughter of C. S. eſq. of Redworth Hall

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. M. Balfour, ſurgeon of the 9th reg. of foot, to Miſs M. Y. Burns.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle, 92, Mrs. Atkinſon.—Suddenly, 69, Mrs. M. Dugdale; finding herſelf unwell ſhe propoſed going to bed, but fell down dead before ſhe could accompliſh her purpoſe—75, Mrs. Weddell—56, Mr. R. Lock.

At Durham, 29, Mr. H. Hemſley—68, Mrs. M. Cuthbert—At Sunderland, Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. W. C. Attorney—Mr. T. Carr.

At North Shields, Mrs. Grey—At Bowlby, in Yorkſhire, 70, Mr. W. Dodds, of Birkenſide—At Cauſey-park, Mr. J. Wilſon; the author of many ingenious poetical pieces under the ſignature of *Northumbrienſis.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The number of parties who have viſited the LAKES in the preſent ſummer, far exceed that of any former year.

A new fair for horſes and cattle opens at Kirkby-Lonſdale on the 5th and 6th of October. A fortnight fair, for the ſale of fat and lean cattle, will alſo be regularly held every ſecond Thurſday after the above days.

In Weſtmoreland, in the month of July, two inches of more rain fell in that month of the preſent year than uſual,

Married.]—At Whitehaven, Capt. Rookin, to Miſs Gunſon.

At Biſpham, Joſ. Hornby, eſq. of Kirkham, to Miſs M. Wilſon.

Died.]—At Whitehaven, 70, Mrs. B. Hellen, ſiſter to the late Baron Hellen, one of the Iriſh judges—Mrs. Croſby, wife of Capt. G. C.—Mr. Jaſ. Crooks.

At Carliſle, 56, Mr. R. Buckbarrow; the laſt of a very old and reſpectable family of that city.

At Crackenthorp, 78, Capt. Kirkpatrick; a native of Cumberland. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the rebellion of 1745, by reſcuing Gen. Honeywood from the hands of the Rebels, taking one of their quarter-maſters priſoner, and by ſeveral other gallant actions. He had reſided about 12 years in France, the two laſt of which he was a priſoner, but obtained his enlargement ſoon after the death of Robeſpierre.

At Kendal, 56, Mr. T. Cornthwaite; his ingenuity as a whiteſmith rendered him highly uſeful to his country. Within theſe few years he obtained two premiums and one medal from the Society of Arts. He procured a patent for one lock, which was attended with complete ſucceſs; he was alſo the inventor of other locks of various deſcriptions, acting upon principles entirely new, and which are now univerſally approved of, and generally uſed in moſt parts of the kingdom. He was allowed to be one of the beſt practical mechanics in the North of England.

At Great Braithwaite, near Keſwick, Mrs. E. Wilſon—At Egremont, the Rev. C. Watts, Rector of Drigg and Irton—At Cockermouth, Mr. Tolſon, ſen. Surgeon.

At Broughton in Furneſs, 64, Mr. John Stanley—At Thornſby, 25, Mrs. Holmes—On his road from London to Penrith, Dr. Watſon, late of Greyſtoke.

At Melmerby, T. Bolt; well known over the Northern Counties by the name of "*The Lame Fidler.*"

YORKSHIRE.

Application is to be made in the next ſeſſion of parliament for making of a reſervoir upon Gadoing Moor and lands, for better ſupplying the Barnſley canal with water. Similar application is alſo to be made for the purpoſe of enlarging the Ouſe Bridge at York, and widening the ſtreets which lead to the ſame.

Married.]—At York, by ſpecial licence, Sir C. Turner, of Kirkleatham, Bart. M. P. for Hull, to Miſs Newcomen, daughter of Sir W. G. N. of Carrickglaſs in Ireland, Bart.

At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Wrigglesworth, of London, to Miſs Riley.

The Rev. J. Umpleby, vicar of Pannal, to Miſs Croſby, daughter of R. C. Eſq.

At Bridlington, A. Green, eſq. of Bath, to Miſs Liſter, of York.

At Nether Poppleton, John Druce, eſq. of the Navy Office, London, to Miſs Dickinſon.

Died.]—At York, ſuddenly, Mr. T. Richardſon—The Rev. W. Potter, vicar of Hemingbrough and Brayton—77, Mrs. Buſſey—59, Mrs. S. Prieſtman, Quaker—73, Mrs. Margrave—

grave—Miſs M. Forth, daughter of the Rev. J F. of Ganthorpe—73, Mr. H. Anderſon.

At Hull, 22, Mr. John Mackreth—70, Mrs. A. Robinſon, relict of Mr. J. R. of Scarborough—Mrs. Field—Mrs. Bennett.

Mr. W. Forſter, of Hull; being out ſhooting, in company with his brother, his gun recoiled in firing, and the butt-end ſtriking him forcibly behind the ear, cauſed ſo violent a concuſſion of the brain, as to kill him on the ſpot.

At Leeds, Mr. Joſh. Turner—Mrs. Belcher, relict of the Rev. Mr. B.—Mrs. Wilkinſon—At Bradford, Mr. R. Ramſbotham.

Mr. R. Whitehead, of Shawhall, in Saddleworth; he was out ſhooting, in company with Mr. J. Harrop, of Tame-Water, on the adjoining moors, when a moor-cock being ſet up, Mr H. preſented his gun, and at the moment he was about to fire, Mr. W. unfortunately ſtepping a few paces forward, received the whole contents in his ſhoulder, of which he inſtantly died.

At Doncaſter, 69, Mrs. Manby, relict of Mr. M. of Knareſborough—At Scarborough, Mr. T. Park—At Pickering, Mr. E. Watſon.

Miſs S. L. Medhurſt, daughter of G. W. W. M. eſq. of Kippax Hall, near Leeds—At Burton, ſuddenly, Mrs. Gale, of Doncaſter, relict of the Rev. T. G.

At Northfield, on his journey to Abergavenny, in Wales, Sir Joſ. Brooke, Bart. of Seaton; his brother S. B. eſq. of Dublin, ſucceeds to the title and eſtate.

At Richmond, 21, very ſuddenly, J. Y. Campbell, eſq. Captain-lieutenant in the 49th Reg. of foot.—At Bolton Percy, Miſs F. P. Byng, daughter of the Hon. J. B.

At Barnſley, Mr. John Mallinſon—At Bentley, near Doncaſter, Mrs. Green.

At Whitby, 88, Mrs. Young—86, Mrs. Coverdale—68, Mrs. Strong—At Southwell, Mrs. Clay, relict of J. C. eſq.—Near Kirk Burton, 65, Mrs. Smith.

Lancashire.

A liberal ſubſcription has been entered into at Liverpool for the relief of the family of the late Burns, the Scotch poet. At the head of it appear the reſpectable names of Dr. Currie, Mr. W. Neilson, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. W. Rathbone, Mr. Galan, and Mr. W. Clarke. The ſums already ſubſcribed amount to ſixty guineas.

On Wedneſday the 14th, a fire broke out at a joiner's work-ſhop in Hard-lane, near St. Paul's, which, before it was got under, did conſiderable damage to the premiſes.—And, on Friday, the 16th, a little before twelve o'clock, a moſt deſtructive fire broke out in a warehouſe adjoining the brewery of Meſſrs. Harvey and Fairclough, in Cheapſide, Liverpool. The fire began in a top room, occupied by Mr. Middleton as a cotton manufactory. Before it could be got under, the whole of the cotton and brewery concerns were deſtroyed, to the value of 15,000l. Unfortunately, the brick work of the building fell into the ſtreet, and cruſhed to death five perſons on the ſpot, and ſhockingly mangled ten others, four of whom are ſince dead. The names of the killed are Mr. W. Shore, C. Lewthwaite, John Hughes, William M'Culligan, James Ferry, William Pritchard, W. Norris, J. Darlington, and John Lucas.

A grand review took place on Thurſday, the 25th ult. on Kerſal Moor, of the Rochdale, Stockport, and Bolton volunteers.

The following detail of the route from Kendal to London, by means of a continued line of canals, will exhibit the great utility of that active ſpirit of improvement which prevailed in the year 1792, and which was checked by the commencement of the preſent war:

Kendal to	Canal.	State.	Mls.
Hindley	Lancaſter	Executing	72
Legh	•		5
Worſley	Bridgewater's	Executing	5
Preſton Brook	Bridgewater's	Navigable	25
Heywood	Staffordſhire	Navigable	52
New Pool	Staffordſhire	Navigable	11
Langford	Coventry	Navigable	30
Braunſton	Oxford	Navigable	26
London	G. Junction	Executing	74

Diſtance by the Canals 300
——— by Land 256

Married.]—In the domeſtic chapel at Knowſley, E. Hornby, eſq. to the Rt. Hon. Lady C. Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby.

At Gooſnargh, near Preſton, Mr. J. Startifant, of Preſton, Attorney, to Miſs Fletcher.

At Manchester, Jaſ. Ramſbotham, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs M. Cunliffe—Mr. B. Potter, jun. to Miſs E. Potter.

Died.]—At Manchester, Mrs. M. Taylor—, Mrs. Keymer—37, Mr. Jaſ. Hilton.

At Liverpool, 23, Mrs. Ellames, wife of Mr. P. E. Attorney—66, Mrs. A. Laſſels—75, Mrs. Clarkſon—Mrs. Ainſbury—Mrs. Moore.

At Thelwall, near Manchester, Mrs. Stanton—At Orme's Hill, near Manchester, 30, Miſs D. Littlewood—At Poulton in the Fielde, 96, Mrs. Hemer.

At Wigan, 65, Mr. G. Singleton; he had followed the profeſſion of a ſchoolmaſter in that town 36 years, and by unremitting attention became eminent in that ſtation.

At Broughton, near Manchester, Mr. T. Whitlow—At Warrington, Mrs. Topping.

At Rochdale, Jaſ. Taylor, jun. eſq. Captain in the Royal Rochdale Volunteers—At Wardleſworth, near Rochdale, Mr. T. Ball.

Lincolnshire.

A new turnpike road has been projected from Spalding to Ramſey, through Portland, Thorney, and Whittleſea.

A ſingle ſet of the patent combing machines of Mr. Cartwright prepares and combs, in a ſuperior manner, more than a pack and a half of wool in a day of thirteen hours. A ſingle ſet of them ſaves the manufacturer 660l. per annum.

Married.]—At Stamford, Mr. Dalby, of London, to Miſs Simpſon.

At Polebrook, Mr. L. Albin, of Spalding, to Miſs R. Seward.

At Broughton, T. Swann, eſq. of Gainſborough, to Miſs Goodwin.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Stevenſon, wife of Mr. L. S. mayor elect of that corporation 88, Mrs. Lenton. 62, Mrs. Renoua.d, wife of P. R. eſq. 74, Mrs. Mouldſworth.

At Anwick, 35, Miſs Gravenor. At Apley, near Wragby, 45, Mrs. Hird. At Grimſby, 28, Mr. E. Clifford. At Gainſborough, 76, Mr. Is. Clarke.

At Keiſby, 23, Mrs. M. Marſhall. At Falkingham, Mr. Watſon. At Rippingale, Mrs. Draper. At Willoughby, near Ancaſter, Mrs. Somerſcales, late of Lincoln.

At Baſton, near Stamford, Mr. Harrod. At Grantham, Mr. Clark.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A man of the name of Samuel Kearns has been committed to Nottingham gaol, on a charge of ſuppoſed ſeditious expreſſions.

Two human ſkeletons of great antiquity were lately diſcovered in a gravel pit, near Wollaton Park.

Married.] Sir T. Parkins, Bart. of Bunny Park, to Miſs J. Boultbee, of Stordon Grange, Leiceſterſhire.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Heptinſtall. Mr. W. Fell. Mrs. Hill. 18, Miſs S. Bigſby, daughter of the Rev. J. B.

At Claythorpe, Mrs. Keyworth. At Newark, 41, Mrs. Sheppard Suddenly, Mr. T. Brown. At Southwell, Mrs. Clay. At Manſfield, 18, Miſs S. Leech.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Peak Foreſt canal and railway, are opened from the lime rocks to Marple, being an extent of ten miles.

Married.] At Gloſſop, Mr. T. Green, Surgeon, of Woburn, Bedfordſhire, to Miſs Lingard, of Chin'ley.

Died.] At Derby, 29, Mr. Ryley. 22, Mrs. Drewry, wife of Mr. J. D. of Stafford.

At Altrincham, Mrs Worthington. At Atlow, near Aſhborne, Mr. Wagſtaff. At Lea Hall, near Aſhborne, Mr. Dale. At Southwingfield, 66, Mr. John Beſtall.

At Duſfield, 75, Mr. G. Brentnall. At Ilkeſton, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. ſurgeon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Halton, the Rev. Mr. Trimble, to Miſs Aſhton, daughter of W. A. eſq. of Frodſham.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. R. Davies. Mr. Wilkinſon.

At Northwich, Mr. W. Eyres. At Lawton Hall, Mrs. Crewe, relict of the Rev. C. C. late rector of Barthomley and Warrington. Mr. S. Darby, of Colebrookdale.

SHROPSHIRE.

One hundred pounds have been offered by Sir Charles Oakley towards the eſtabliſhment of a Lunatic Aſylum in this county.

An act is to be applied for, the next ſeſſion of parliament, for building a new town-hall and new market-houſe, and for paving, cleanſing, widening, and lighting, the ſtreets of Bridgnorth. Alſo for incloſing and ſelling part of the common of Monſ, called Copy Foot, to defray the expences.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Lacy, attorney, to Miſs Owen, daughter of J. O. eſq. of Beaumaris.

At Ludlow, H. Johnſon, eſq. of Shrewſbury, to Miſs M. Danſey, daughter of R. D. eſq. J. J. Baines, eſq. to Miſs M. Humphreys.

At Pontesbury, the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Habberley, to Miſs Boyer.

Died.] at Shrewſbury, 62, Mr. R. Breeze, late of Newtown, Montgomeryſhire. Mr. John Fowke, ſen. Mrs. Baxter. Mrs. Stedman, wife of the Rev. T. S. vicar of St. Chad's.

At Meole, near Shrewſbury, Mrs. Bolles. At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. Spencer; his death was occaſioned by drinking ſmall-beer when overheated.

Suddenly, at Davenport Houſe, where ſhe was on a viſit, Mrs. Williams, wife of E. W. eſq. of Eaton Maſcot. At Ludlow, Mrs. Dike. At Elleſmere, Mr. Hinckſman. At little Wenlock, Mr. G. Bradney.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Litchfield races, which began on the 13th, the 100 guineas were won by Mr. Brooke's *Kilton* againſt two. The firſt 50 by Mr. Tatton's *Kyan* againſt 1. The ſecond 50 by Mr. Taylor's *Marſke* againſt 1.

Married.] John H. Burt, eſq. of Cotton, to Mrs. O'Keover, of Sheepy Magna, Leiceſterſhire.

Died.] At Stafford, 64, Mr S. Salt. 79, Mr. Rich. Green. 85, Mr. Rob. Hall.

T. Pearſon, eſq of Tottenhall, near Wolverhampton. At Wolverhampton, Mrs E. Stubbs. At Quixall, Mr. John Armſhaw. At Rodbaſton Hall, near Penkridge, Mr. W. Holland.

At Wolverhampton, 74, John Baker, eſq. a gentleman to whoſe memory the county of Staffo.d will long ſtand indebted for his exertions, in bringing about many public improvements. Several of the turnpike roads, as well as the Staffo.dſhire canal, were executed and perfected chiefly through his indefatigable attention. The improvements in agriculture, and the extenſion of mines and manufactures has conſequently been extremely rap d in that county. The utility of Mr. B.'s exertions juſtly rank him amongſt the beſt friends of his country.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Public notices have been given of an intended application for an act to divide, ſet out, and incloſe, the foreſt or chace of Charnwood, otherwiſe Charley Foreſt.

At Leiceſter races, which began on the 21ſt, the 50 was won by lord Sonde's *Doubtful*, beating 5 others. On the ſecond day the 50 was won by lord Sonde's *Yeoman*, beating 1 other.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Rev. J. S. Bankes, LL B. of Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Pigott, daughter of the Rev. J. P. maſter of the Grammar School at Leiceſter.

Mr. Piddock, attorney, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, to Miſs Babington.

Died. At Leiceſter, Mr. Hextall. Mr. Friſby, grocer, partner in the reſpectable houſe of

Nutt

Nutt and Friſby. At Syſton, 64, Mr. Lewin. At Loughborough, Mr. R. Worth.

At Bath, aged 75, Sir John Danvers, bart. of Swithland, in this county, remarkable for ſeveral ſingularities of character.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] In London, Rev. P. G. Snow, of Clipſham. At Liddington, Mr. Sharman. At Exton, Mrs. Kirk. At Whiſſendine, Mrs. Pick.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] C. Madryll, eſq. of Papworth, to Miſs C. Price, daughter of the late W. P. eſq. of the Exchequer.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Freeman. At Dry Drayton, 51, Mr. W. Hipwell. At Haſlingfield, Mr. John Folkes.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Grand Junction canal is now open as far Bliſworth.

Married.] The Rev. B. Barnard, prebendary of Peterborough, to Miſs Townſend, of Knightſbridge.

The Rev. H. Clarke, of Peterborough, to Miſs Serocold, daughter of T. S. eſq.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. W. G. Francis, ſon of Alderman F. Mrs. Portington.

The Rev. Mr. Fleſher, vicar of Blakeſley. At Steane, near Charlton, Mr. Gee. At Briſtol, T. Rokeby, eſq. of Arthingworth.

At Peterborough, 54, Mr. John Clarke. At Caſtor, near Peterborough, Mr. R. Wright.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the Birmingham Muſic Meeting for the benefit of the General Hoſpital, the receipts amounted to 2043l. 18s. which promiſes a handſome ſurplus after all the expences are paid.

The corn and needle-mill belonging to Mr. Greaves, near Alceſter, Warwickſhire, has been burnt to the ground.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. A. Packwood, to Miſs J. Whetnall.

The Rev. W. Helps, to Miſs Rennie, daughter of the Rev. J. R.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Munro. Mrs. Fullilove. 33, Mr. John Lightwood, attorney. Mrs. E. Morris. Mrs. Eld. Mr. John Nichols. Mr. E. Earl. Mrs. Jones. Mr. Mainwaring. 56, Mr. Jaſ. Belcher. 79, S. Bradburne, eſq. Miſs M. Cooper. Mr. Shipley. Mr. H. Price, of London.

At Coventry, in the prime of life, Mr. Pope. Mrs. Hill. Miſs Woodrouffe.

At Nuneaton, Mrs. Hackett. At Nuthurſt, near Henley-in-Arden, Miſs M. Ingram. At Ham Court, the Rev. G. Martin, rector of Overbury and Cowley.

At Knighton, Miſs Theakſtone, daughter of M. T. eſq. of Whitmore Park, near Coventry. At Alceſter, Mrs. Dolbin, relict of the late Rev. Mr. D. of Ipſley.

At Smethwick, the Rev. E. Patteſon, many years miniſter of the chapel at that place. At Aſhted, Mrs. Stevens. At Barton-under-Needwood, advanced in years, Mrs. A. Webb.

At Briſtol Hotwells, where he had been for the recovery of his health, John Foſter, eſq. of Brick Court, in the Temple, eldeſt ſon of J. F. eſq. of Leiceſter Grange; the immediate cauſe of his death was the burſting of a blood-veſſel.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A farmer at Broomſgrove-market was lately fined 10l. for refuſing to deliver in to the clerk of the market, the price at which he ſold his wheat.

The magiſtrates have depoſited in each diviſion regular indentured ſcales and weights from the Exchequer, for the uſe of the county.

Married.] At Worceſter, Rev. Dr. Williams, Profeſſor of Divinity in the Independent Academy at Rotherham, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Yeomans. Major Dexter, of the Marines, to Miſs Hall.

Died.] at Worceſter, Mrs. Miles, Quaker. 77, Mrs. M. Bowen. Mr. P. Jenkins, ſenior Serjeant at Mace.

At Fladbury, 67, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. M. S. S. and widow of the late Dr. Warburton, Biſhop of Glouceſter; by this lady's demiſe, Lord Viſcount Hawardine comes into poſſeſſion of Prior Park, near Bath.

At Inkberrow, 68, Mrs. S. Lane. Mr. John James. At Perſhore, Mrs. Martin. At Stourbridge, ſuddenly, Mr. Smith. At Church-hill, Mr. T. Dunn.

At Ombersley, Mr. Jones; in returning home from a neighbour's houſe, where he had been ſpending the evening, he ſtumbled in croſſing a foot-bridge, and fell into the water, and, notwithſtanding immediate aſſiſtance being given, was not found till he was dead.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. R. Powell. Mrs. Allen, wife of the Rev. Dr. A. Mr. Matthews. Mr. T. Quick.

At Mordiford, near Hereford, Mrs. Woodhouſe, relict of T. W. eſq. and only daughter of the Rev. T. Bennett, of Shrewſbury.

At Wormbridge, near Hereford, Lady Clive, relict of Sir E. C. late one of his majeſty's juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Leominſter, Miſs Banniſter. At Warley, Mr. T. Crooſe. Near Roſs, Mrs. Parker. At Roſs, Mr. Robinſon. Mr. Norris. At Lydyadyway, Mr. Watkins. At Ledbury, Mrs. P. Hayling, Quaker.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] G. Buckle, eſq. Banker, of Chepſtow, to Miſs Davies, daughter of T. D. eſq.

Died.] at Monmouth, Mrs. Catchmayd.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Tewkeſbury races, the town plate was won by Mr. Jones's *Frederick*, and the ſubſcription plate by the ſame.

At the grand muſical feſtival on the 14th, at Glouceſter, the collections for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poor clergy amounted on the three days to 385l. 10s. 6d.

Married.] At Freethorn, the Rev. J. Hawkins to Miſs Carter, of Stonehouſe.

Mr. Hill, of Durſley, attorney, to Miſs Bruton, of Uley.

Died.] At Sudbrooke, near Glouceſter, Mrs. Gregory. At Tewkeſbury, 22, Miſs Embury.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Paul, relict of T. P. Eſq. At Newnham, Mr. Jaſ. Williams.

At Wooton-under-Edge, Mrs. Bearpacker, wife of E. B. eſq. ſhe had been for many years afflicted with great depreſſion of ſpirits; and taking advantage of the abſence of her daughter, who had juſt left the room, ſhe ſhot herſelf with a gun.

At Southnop, John Roſier, eſq. many years clerk of the fees, and one of the four Committee Clerks belonging to the Houſe of Commons.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Laſt year the poor's levies for the borough of Banbury amounted to the enormous height of *twenty-ſix ſhillings* in the pound. In the year 1708, it came to rather more than *one ſhilling*.

Married.] C. Dupuis, eſq. of Park-lane, London, to Miſs Wentworth, of Oxford

Died] At Oxford, 75, Mr. Rich. Wace. Mrs. E. Reed.

Aged 81, the Rev. T. Fothergill, D.D. Proveſt of Queen's College, Oxford, and prebendary of Durham; to the Society, over which he preſided 29 years, he exhibited a dignified example of every uſeful virtue; his memory will be long cheriſhed in the college with peculiar reſpect. His piety was manly and ferveht, his learning extenſive and profound. He took the degree of M.A. in 1742; that of B.D. in 1755, and D.D. in 1762, and ſerved the office of Vice Chancellor in 1772, and in the three ſucceeding years.

At Dunſdon Green, Mr. C. Langford; his death was occaſioned by eating a large quantity of cherries and ſwallowing the ſtones, which occaſioned an obſtruction in his bowels, and terminated in a mortification.

At Newbridge, near Standlake, Mrs. M. Badcock. At Bampton, Mr. W. Broad, of Witney. At Weſtall Hill, near Burford, Mrs. Mawbey, relict of J. M. eſq. brother of Sir Joſeph Mawbey.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At High Wycombe, 49, S. Rotton, eſq. mayor of that Borough.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At Bedford races, on the 31ſt, the 50l. was won by lord Sonde's *Doubtful*. On the 1ſt, the other 50l. by lord Groveſnor's *Roland*, beating 2 others.

Died.] At Apſley, the Rev. Mr. Harvey.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Biſhop Hertford, Miſs E. Livermore. At Gaddeſden, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of C. H. eſq.

ESSEX.

Additional barracks are erecting at Chelmſford for 2400 men, making, in the whole, accommodations for 4000.

A lady of Colcheſter has been convicted in the penalty of 5l. for obſtructing the ſurveyor of houſes and windows.

Married.] At Great Waltham, Lieut. Campbell, of the 44th Reg. of foot, to Miſs Turner.

Died.] E. Hammond, eſq. of Lawling Hall, Latchingdon. At Writtle, Mr. A. Burton; his death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe. At Moulſham, Mr. W. Stokes.

NORFOLK.

The city of Norwich is likely to be enriched with the firſt botanical muſeum in the world. The collections of the great Linnæus, with conſiderable additions by Dr. Smith, are intended to be depoſited in that place.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Gun boats and floating batteries are ſtationed in the Waſh and Lynn Deeps, as ſecurity againſt the threatened French invaſion.

Mr. Thelwall has lately delivered his lectures on Roman hiſtory in Lynn and Wiſbeach, not, however, without attempts to diſturb him on the part of ſome miſinformed people.

On the night of the 20th, a fire broke out at Thetford, and conſumed four houſes, with conſiderable property, chiefly uninſured.

And, on the 22d, another deſtroyed the houſe and furniture of Mrs. Rogerſon, at Pentney.

Married] At Yarmouth, Rob. Plumpt.e, eſq. of the Inner Temple, Barriſter at Law, to Mrs. Chambers, of Norwich.

At Topcroft, Mr. R. Browne, to Miſs M. Cole.

At Norwich, Mr. Rob. Colls, of London, to Mrs. Heſſe.

Died.] At Norwich, 36, Mr. Jaſ. Kerſey; one of the city ſurgeons. 65, Mr. H. Liddelow; 22 years pariſh-clerk of St. Gregory's. 62, Mrs. Lawes. Mr. Joſ. Barnard. 60, Mr. John Foulſham. Mrs. Aggs. Mr. G. Love.

Aged 82, Mr. A. Sechy, formerly in the ſervice of the Empreſs-Queen as an Hungarian huſſar. He had reſided in Norwich 40 years, and ſupported himſelf chiefly by his pen and pencil. He left a conſiderable number of books, which he had collected at a conſiderable expence, though to gratify this literary taſte he deprived himſelf of many of the comforts of life.

At his ſeat at Didlington, 66, H. W. Wilſon, eſq. At Great Melton, 56, Mr. John Farrow. At Swaffham, 56, Mr. W. Floyd. At Sedgeford, 91, Mrs. Glover.

At Colverton, near Munford, Mr. M. Manning. At Cromer, 29, Mrs. C. L. Wilkin, wife of Mr. W. W. of Norwich. At Brimingham, 90, Mr. Jaſ. Gedge.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stowmarket, the Rev. T. Brookſby, M.A. to Miſs Rout, daughter of R. R. Eſq.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. N. Gallant. Mr. Kemp. 76, Mr. Rich. Brewſter, Quaker, Mrs. Debenham.

Aged 64, the Rev. N. Bacon, rector of Barham, and vicar of Coddenham with Crowfield; he was a lineal deſcendant of Lord Keeper Bacon.

The Rev. Jaſ. Browne, 52 years rector of Waldringfield, and 40 years vicar of Falkenham.

At Mildenhall, Mrs. Graham. At Chevington, 48, Mrs. Marley. At Beyton, Mr. Rob. Durrant. At Stowmarket, Mrs. L. Bayly.

KENT.

KENT.

The company on the coaſt, at Margate and throughout the Iſle of Thanet, has been uncommonly numerous in the preſent autumn.

The plan of the horſe hoſpital at Canterbury, noticed in a former Magazine, has been attended with ſucceſs.

Married.] At Deal, W. Goldfinch, eſq. Secretary to Admiral Peyton, to Miſs E. Lock.

At Upper Deal, D. J. Harder, eſq. Surgeon of her Imperial Majeſty's ſhip Nickonor, to Miſs Collman, of Canterbury.

Died.] At Canterbury, W. Abbott, eſq, Proctor and Regiſtrar of the Eccleſiaſtical Court of this dioceſe. Mr. John Tyler. Miſs M. Oakley, daughter of T. O. eſq. Banker. 25, Mr. Rambolin. 90, Mr. Leman. 82, Mrs. Ruſſel, relict of M. R. eſq.

At St. Peter's, in Thanet, Mrs. Cantis, late of Canterbury. At Folkſtone, 41, Mrs. Cook, wife of Capt. C. At Beckenham, Mrs. J. Bradford.

At Maidſtone, Mr. G. Prentis. Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. F. C. ſurgeon; in taking an airing in a one-horſe chaiſe with her ſon and daughter, the bridle having ſlipt off, the horſe took fright, and threw down the young man, who had jumped out in order to replace it, and overturning the chaiſe, Mrs. C. had her ſkull fractured and her arm broke; ſhe only lived 2 or 3 days: the daughter had jumped out of the chaiſe before it was overturned.

At Dover, Miſs M. A. Richards. In the pariſh of Seaſalter, 35, Mr. T. Hayward. At Linſtead, near Canterbury, Mr. C. Anders; who died in the ſame houſe in which he was born, and from which, during a period of 80 years, he never ſlept one night.

At Greenwich, Mr. W. L. Williams, Attorney, one of the coroners of the county of Kent. At Longport, 24, Mr. G. Giles.

SURREY.

Married.] C. Sandys, eſq. Capt in the Navy, to Miſs Knowles.

Died.] At Barnes, 67, Rear Admiral John Stanton. At Wimbledon, Mr. Pigott, father of the Rev. Mr. Pigott, of Leiceſter. At Wandſworth, 17, Mrs. Williams.

BERKSHIRE.

At Reading races, on the 23d ult. the 50l. was won by Mr. Stapleton's *Suſannah*, beating 3 other. The 500, on the 2 following days, were not ſtarted for.

At Abingdon races, on the 12th, the 50l. was won by lord Egremont's *Ragged Jack*. And, on the 13th, another 50l. by Sir F. Poole's *Keren Happuck*, beating 4 others.

Married.] At Reading, Lieut. Pope, of the Marines, to Miſs Dias, of London.

Died.] At Reading, in an advaced age, Mr. Glanville. Mr. S. Buckland; in getting from the roof of a coach about ten days before his death, he lacerated one of his legs, which brought on a violent fever, and occaſioned his death.

At Bath, 56, R. Benyon, eſq. of Engleſield Houſe, M. P. for 6 parliaments for Peterborough; he poſſeſſed eſtates to the amount of 8,000l. a year in Berkſhire and Eſſex, beſides very large perſonalities.

At Taplow, Rich. Crop, eſq. At Henley-upon-Thames, Mr Coles. Rev. Rob. Bunce, curate of Hambledon, near Henley. At Woodley, Mr. Hill, late of Reading. At Thame, Mrs D. Athhurſt, ſiſter to Sir W. A. of Waterſtock. Mr. Rich. Smith, jun.

SUSSEX.

Mr. Thomas Elgar, of Portſlade, in a late Suſſex paper, has publiſhed the following ſtriking facts relative to the monopoly of farms within his perſonal knowledge in ſeveral pariſhes of that county:—

"In the firſt of theſe pariſhes are twenty-one farms without a farmer reſiding on them, and fifty cows leſs than formerly.—In the ſecond pariſh are ſixteen farms without a reſident farmer, and thirty-four cows leſs than formerly.—In the third, are twenty-five farms without a farmer reſiding on them, and ſeventy cows leſs than formerly.—In the fourth, are twenty-five farms without a farmer reſiding on them, and ſeventy-four cows leſs than formerly.—In the fifth, are twenty-two farms without a farmer reſiding on them, and eighty-three cows leſs than formerly.—In the ſixth, are thirty farms without a farmer reſiding on them, and ninety cows leſs than formerly.—In the ſeventh, are fourteen farms without a farmer reſiding on them, and forty-ſix cows leſs than formerly.—And in the eighth pariſh, are fifteen farms without a farmer reſiding on them, and forty-four cows leſs than formerly.—There are three other pariſhes to which my enquiries have been extended that have two hundred cows leſs than formerly. In ſome of thoſe pariſhes, and in others that I have not deſcribed, live farmers that occupy from ſix, to ſixteen, and eighteen farms each, ſeven of whom uſe nearly one hundred farms."

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Hick, to Miſs Hamlin, of Henfield. At Hurſt Green, T. Borradaile, eſq. of London, to Miſs Buſs, of Roſe Hill.

Died.] At Seaford, Miſs Goldſmith, only daughter of the late J. G. eſq. At Horſham, 99, Mrs. Perceval. At Southover, near Lewes, 72, Mrs. Blackman.

HAMPSHIRE.

A ſurvey is making of the trees in the New Foreſt, that ſuch of them as are fit for ſhipbuilding may be cut down.

In a report made on the 3d inſtant, to a meeting of the proprietors of the *London and Southampton Ports Junction Canal*, it appeared to be practicable to carry a canal from Baſingſtoke by the way of Aſhford, &c. to Wincheſter.

Upwards of 1600 French emigrant prieſts were lately in Southampton.

Married.] In the Iſle of Wight, G. Sheddon, eſq. of London, to Miſs Goodrich, daughter of W. G. eſq. of Spring Hill.

At Southampton, Lieut. Morice, of his Majeſty's ſhip Orettes, to Miſs Lewis, of Briſtol.

At Wickham, H. Minchin, eſq. to Miſs Guttin.

Died.]

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs Mitchell. At Wincheſter, Mrs. Bird. Mrs. Miles. Mrs. Jurd. Mrs. Tredgold, late of Chilbolton.

At Portſmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Fielding, relict of Capt. F. of the Marines. At Milford, near Lymington, T. W. Jennins, eſq.

At Broadlands, near Romſey, Mrs. Mee, relict of B. M. eſq. of London, and mother to Lady Palmerſton. At Clanville, near Andover, John Lockton, eſq ſpecial Pleader, late of Pemberton College, Oxford.

WILTSHIRE.

William Beckford, eſq. of Fonthill, is collecting the materials for a building, of wonderful grandeur and utility. It is to conſiſt of a tower, to be erected on Stops-Beacon, near Fonthill, the loftieſt ſite in the neighbourhood, and to have a ſpace of 80 feet clear, within the walls, at the baſe, and to be 280 feet high, with a lantern at the top, ſo that it will command a view of eighty miles every way, and the lantern be ſeen by night at a great diſtance. It is to be furniſhed as an obſervatory, and notwithſtanding its immenſe height, is to be ſo conſtructed as that a coach and ſix may be driven with eaſe and ſafety from the baſe to the top, and down again.—This ſtupendous work will probably employ hundreds of the neighbouring poor for ſome years.

At Saliſbury races, the 100 guineas was won by Sir F. Poole's *Waxey*; the 50l. by Mr. Brereton's *Doricles*; and the City Bowl by Sir J. Lade's young Mercury, beating three others.

Upwards of 270 emigrant prieſts were lately diſtributed in the villages near Saliſbury.

At Lyndhurſt races, two oxen were run againſt each other a mile and a half, in leſs than ten minutes.

Married.] F. Naiſh, eſq. of Trowbridge, to Miſs Greenhill, daughter of B. G. eſq. of Ston-Eaſton.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mr. W. Woodyear. 90, Mrs. Lenton. Mr W. Fry. Mr. John Chapman. Mrs. Stevenſon, wife of the Rev. J. S. of Trowbridge.

At Milton, 30, the Rev. W. Benwell; through his humane attention in viſiting ſome poor people he caught a fever, which was the cauſe of his death.

At Chippenham, 67, Mr. T. Brown; his corpſe and coffin (wood) weighed 6 cwt. At Laverſtock, Mr. Moody, late of Southampton. At Malmſbury, 59, Mrs. E. Seale.

At Marlborough, Miſs A. Hyde, daughter of J. H. eſq. Miſs M. Weſtmacott.

At Wyke, near Bath, 69, D. Saunders, of Weſt Lavington; the perſon characteriſed by Miſs H. Moore, in a tract called "The Shepherd of Saliſbury Plain." He and his father kept ſheep on the ſame farm for the ſpace of a century, but on account of the loſs of his ſight, he had, a few months ago, been obliged to give up his occupation. Since this inability, ſeveral reſpectable farmers, who knew his worth, entertained him, by rotation, at their houſes; and as a mark of their reſpect for his memory, had his remains conveyed from the place of his deceaſe to his own pariſh, and buried with more than common ſolemnity.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On a late inveſtigation before the magiſtrates of Bath, it appeared that of 300 emigrants, only twenty-five had licences of reſidence. Many, in conſequence, were obliged to leave the city.

The Dorſet and Somerſet canal advances rapidly; barges are already launched upon it.

At the general meeting of *the Bath and Weſt of England Society*, on the 13th of Sept. the rev. T. BROUGHTON was in the chair. Five ſamples of cyder from Mr. JEANES, of Althampton, were examined; that made wholly from the Cadbury apple was judged to have the beſt flavour and body. Mr. CHARLES BAKER, of Briſtol, reported on ſome promiſing experiments to prevent the ſmut in wheat, by a cheap preparation. A Devonſhire gentleman gave notice, that he intended to exhibit, for the ſociety's premium, in December, a bull, cow, and their offspring, male and female, and ſeveral heifers; he wiſhes this to be conſidered as a challenge to all other breeders. Another gentleman, of Yeovil, alſo engages to exhibit at the ſame time a three years old ſteer of his own breeding.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. John Hopkins, to Miſs E. Williams, of Briſtol. Sir T. H. Page, of Mitford, to Mrs. Everitt, of Bath. E. Bullock, of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs D. Harriſon, daughter of T. H. eſq. many years Attorney General of that iſland.

At Briſtol, Capt. Hutchinſon, jun. to Miſs Hawkes, daughter of Capt. H. At the Hotwells, the Rev. C. W. Moore, rector of Moira, in Ireland, to Miſs E. Vandeleur, ſiſter to Major V.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Warren. Mr. Amey. Mrs. Hawkins, relict of P. H. eſq. Serjeant Surgeon to the King. Lady Sylveſter, relict of Sir J. S. and mother to Mr. S. king's counſel. Mr. Parker. Mr. Greenway. R. Ferguſſon, eſq. of Crogdarrock, in Scotland. G. Bryan, eſq. B. Roebuck, eſq. Mr. Watermam.

At Briſtol, Mr. T. Morgan. Mr. G. Williams. Mrs. Willis. Mrs. Biſhop. Mrs. Ferris. Mrs. Symes. Mrs. L. Brown. Mr. Bullen. Mr. Farman. At Briſtol Hotwells, Mrs. Jennings. Miſs Uſher.

At Stapleton, ſuddenly, Mr. E. Moore. At Frome, Mr. C. Taylor. At Weſton Sup r mare, Mr. C. Day. Near Briſtol, Mr. B. Hill.

Aged 90, the Rev. Mr. Secombe, rector of Camely and vicar of Brimpton. At Frampton Cottrell, Mr. Rich. Denby. At Keyntham, Mr. W. Wills.

At Winsford, Mrs. Baker and three of her daughters; they all died in one week of a putrid fever; and about ten days after, the eldeſt daughter and a man-ſervant alſo died of the ſame diſorder.

At Taunton, Mrs. Norman, wife of the Rev. Mr N. At Dunſter, Mr. W. Pinkham. Mrs.

A Pope,

A. Pope, late of Catcombe. Mr. John Mountſtevens.

At Shirehampton, Mrs. Harding. At Uplime, Mrs Dare. At Road, Mr. Noad.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Ford, in the pariſh of Membury, Mrs. Seward. At Cerne Abbas, Mr. John Abbotts, jun. At Sparkford, 27, Mr. John Mogg.

DEVONSHIRE.

The anniverſary meeting of the gentlemen educated at the free grammar ſchool, in Exeter, was lately celebrated by a very large and reſpectable aſſembly. Mr Bent and Mr. Watts, to whom the annual prizes were adjudged, recited their Latin compoſitions. The prizes were then preſented by Thomas Northmoore, eſq. and a very handſome compliment was paid to Mr. Barnes by the preſident, for his very excellent, but unſucceſsful eſſay, who lamented that he had not a third prize to adjudge to ſo deſerving an exerciſe.

On the 22d, at four in the afternoon, by ſome unknown accident, the Amphion frigate, Capt Iſrael Pellew, blew up, with a dreadful explo ſion, as ſhe was lying in Plymouth Sound. Of 220, of which the crew conſiſted, the firſt lieutenant and forty only, were ſaved.—The captain, who had a party of friends to dine with him, is alive, but dangerouſly wounded.

The ſubſcriptions to the Lunatic Aſylum already amount to 9381. excluſive of 200l. transfered in the 3 per cent. conſols. The duke of Bedford alone gave 200l.

At the laſt Wilton fair, upwards of 40,000 ſheep were penned, and nearly all ſold.

Married.] At Ottery St. Mary, Jaſ. Townſend, eſq. Capt. of the Honiton Volunteers, to Miſs Smith, of Wimple.

At Dawliſh, M. le Comte de Paſſet, an emigrant nobleman, to Mrs. Foulks.

Mr. S. Jeffrey, to Miſs Duval, daughter of Col. D. of Salcombe.

Sir John Davie, Bart of Creedy, to Miſs Lemon, daughter of Sir W. L. Bart.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. W. Branſcombe, attorney.

At Teignmouth, the Rev. W. Short, M.A. Rector of Beer Ferrers, Vicar of Thorverton, and Prebendary of Exeter.

At Tiverton, Mr. Croſſe. At Whitſtone. Miſs Coleman. At St. Sidwell's, Mrs. Vidal, relict of R. S. V. eſq. At Thorverton, 73, Mr. W. Pullen, much lamented and reſpected.

At Kington Magna, Miſs F. Toogood, daughter of the Rev. J. T.

CORNWALL.

At an adjourned general meeting of the proprietors of the Trevauna ce Pier and Harbour, it appearing that the ſum of ſix thouſand four hundred pounds having been expended in erecting a pier and making a harbour in the Cove of Trava nance, and that the ſaid ſum having been found inſufficient for completing the ſame, it was reſolved, that a general meeting be called, to determine whether the preſent proprietors will raiſe and contribute among themſelves, in ſuch proportions as to them ſhall ſeem meet, or by the admiſſion of new ſubſcribers, any further or other ſum of money for completing and perfecting the ſaid work, not exceeding the ſum of three thouſand two hundred pounds.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. A. Fox, jun. to Miſs Treleaven.

Died.] At Marazion, ſuddenly, Mrs. Cole, wife of Capt. C. of the Revolutionnaire frigate.

SOUTH WALES.

Died.] At Caermarthen, 77, the Rev. P. Williams; editor of three editions of the Welſh Family Bible with Notes, a Welſh Concordance to the Bible, and author of ſeveral religious tracts. He laboured aſſiduouſly in the Lord's Vineyard, upwards of half a century, through the whole of Wales. His funeral was attended by ſeveral reſpectable divines of every denomination.

At Briſtol Hotwells, 76, the Rev. J. G. Aubrey, of Aberpergwm, Glamorganſhire.

NORTH WALES.

Married.] At Treganan, Angleſea, W. Meyrick, eſq. of Tyfry, to Mrs. Lloyd.

Died.] T. Jones, eſq. of Garthmill, Montgomeryſhire. At Clutterwood, near Welſh-Pool, 86, Mrs. S. Smith.

At Dyffryntaled, Miſs Yorke, daughter of P. Y. eſq. of Erthig. At Dublin, Mr. John Dean, of Wrexham.

SCOTLAND.

In the univerſity of Edinburgh, the claſs of literature and philoſophy opens on the 12th of October; of theology on the 22d of November; of law on the 15th of November; of medicine on the 26th of October. The clinical lectures, by Drs. Duncan and Hope, will commence on the 8th of November.

The claſſes in the univerſity of Glaſgow commence on the 10th of October and on the 2d of November.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Hon. Major G. Carnegie, to Miſs E. Swinton, daughter of J. Sy eſq.—A. Campbell, eſq. of Clathick, to Miſs M Erſkine.

At Halhill, Jas. Todd, eſq. of Glendfield, to Miſs A. Thompſon, daughter of W. T. eſq.

At Balhary, G. Kinloch, eſq. of Kinloch, to Miſs H. Smyth, daughter of J. S. eſq.

At Balyoukan, A. Ferguſon, eſq to Miſs J. Watſon, daughter of Dr. E. W. of London.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Miſs A Elphinſton, daughter of late A. E. eſq.—R. Donaldſon, eſq. Writer to the Signet.---L. Mac Taviſh, eſq. o Dunardry.

At Kingſton, A. Burn, eſq.---At Lundie Houſe, near Dundee, Col A. Duncan.---At Dreghorn Houſe, Mrs. Trotter, relict of A. T. eſq.

At Craigbarnet, Mrs A. Stirling, wife of J. S. eſq. and daughter of the late Sir P. H. Murray, Bart.---At Greenhill, Miſs C. Watſon, daughter of the late Dr. W.

At Dundee, John Haliburton, eſq. of Muirton; Inſpector General of Stamp Duties in Scotland. — At Herdmanſton, Miſs E. St. Clair.---At Coul Houſe, Sir. A. Mackenzie, Bart. Major General in the ſervice of the East India Company.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The CROPS of every kind of Grain have been ſecured in fine condition, and ſuch plentiful ones are not remembered. This obſervation applies to Great Britain generally. The PRICES of Grain ſtill however keep up in many markets, though the average price for England and Wales has fallen within the month from 75s. 6d. to 64s. 7d. and when the demand for ſeed-corn is over, a greater fall may be reaſonably expected.

The TURNIPS and LATTERMATHS, which were at a ſtand during the late dry weather, have been ſo much brought forward by the late rains, as now to promiſe well. The FALLOWS for wheat-ſowing have alſo been improved by the ſame cauſe, and afford a flattering preſage of another good crop.

The SMITHFIELD MARKETS having fallen lately, STORE STOCK felt a depreſſion in conſequence; but the late rains will probably be a means of their riſing again. BEEF ſells at this time in Smithfield from 3s. 4d. to 4s. per ſtone. MUTTON, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.

WOOL looks up again on the proſpect of a Spaniſh war.

HOPS in *Weſt Kent* have fallen ſhort at leaſt one third; *Canterbury* has failed generally; and in *Worceſterſhire* the crop does not promiſe a fourth. Total duty not more than 90,000l. or 100,000l.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, for JULY, 1796, at *Southgate, Middleſex.*

D	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.
1	6	30.15	53		NE	clear
P.M	3	30.01	68		NE	partially clear
	12	30.01	55		E	do.
2	6	30.	00		N	very cloudy--ſome drops of rain in the night
	12	29.87	65		N	do.
	12	29.87	60		N	do.
3	6	29.82	60		N	partially clear---drizzling rain in the night
	1	29.82	60		NE	cloudy--drizzling rain
	6	29.86	52		NE	cloudy
	11	29.82	48		NE	do.
4	7	29.08	52		NE	do.
P.M	11	29.63	54		W	do.
5	6	29.57	54		SW	do. drizzling rain
P.M	3	29.37	56		SW	cloudy
	6	29.41	58		SW	partially clear
	11	29.41	50		SW	rainy
6	6	29.03	50		SW	cloudy
	12	29.04	53		SW	cloudy---ſhowery
	11	29.55	50		SW	partially clear
7	6	29.07	48		NW	partially cloudy
	3	29.77	56		SW	do.
	11	29.85	46	dur.	SWW	clear
8	6	29.8	50	laſt	SWW	partially cloudy
	2	29.07	53	four	SWW	partially cloudy & ſhowery
				days		
	11	29.08	43	64	NW	partially clear
9	6	29.08	43	32	NW	do.
P.M	11	29.08	52		NW	do.
10	8	29.07	53		W	cloudy & windy
P.M	6	29.08	53		NNW	partially clear
	12	29.08	48		NNW	clear
11	12	29.86	56		NNW	rains very hard
P.M	7	29.86	50		NNW	drizzling rain
	11	29.09	48		NNW	perfectly clear
12	6	29.09	48		NNW	do.
P.M	11	29.08	53		SW	cloudy
13	6	29.73	55		SW	do.
P.M	11	29.85	58		NWW	partially cloudy
14	6	29.08	59		SW	do.
P.M	11	2 .09	60		SSW	cloudy and windy
15	5	29 09	58		SW	partially clear
	1	29.09	75		SW	very clear
	11	29.75	65		SW	clear after an immenſe diſplay of lightning
16	6	29.07	63		SW	partially cloudy
P.M	12	29.06	55		SW	clear
17	7	29.06	63		SW	partially clear
P.M	11	29.08	52		SW	clear
18	6	29.09	53		SW	cloudy
P.M	11	29.07	58		SW	partially clear
19	7	29.65	55		SW	very cloudy and rainy
P.M	11	29.95	51		SW	clear
20	6	29.95	60		N	do.
P.M	3	30	52		SW	partially clear
	11	29.09	58		SW	cloudy
21	6	29.95	58		SW	do.
	3	29.09	66		SW	partially clear
	11	29.85	50		SW	clear
22	6	29.75	53		SW	partially clear
P.M	11	29.08	50		SW	do.
23	6	29.07	50		SW	do.
P.M	7	29 07	60		SW	do.
	11	29.07	53		SW	do.
24	6	29.05	53	5½	SW	heavy rain and a briſk breeze
P.M	4	29.05	68		SW	partially clear
	11	29 05	50		SW	cloudy
25	6	29.05	53	5	SW	do.
P M	11	29.45	56		SW	do. & windy
26	6	29.45	50		SW.	do.
P.M	11	29.05	54		SW	do.
27	6	29.55	58		SW	partially clear
P.M	11	29.07	50		SW	clear
28	6	29.75	53		SW	partially clear
P.M	11	29.07	56		SW	heavy rain
29	6	29.63	56	10½	SW	rainy
P.M	11	29.08	53		SW	clear
30	6	29 08	53		SW	do.
P.M	12	29.83	53		SW	do.
31	6	29.85	58		W	thick fog
P M	11	29.08	58		SW	cloudy

*** The LAW, DRAMA, &c. are unavoidably omitted.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Connection between Love of Pleasure and Greatness of Character.

Mr. Gibbon, remarking upon a parallel which has been drawn between the emperor Severus, and Julius Cæsar, obſerves, in a note, that "the idea Lucan gives of the latter hero, where he deſcribes him at the ſame time making love to Cleopatra; ſuſtaining a ſiege againſt the power of Egypt; and converſing with the ſages of the country, is, in reality, the nobleſt panegyric." It is eaſy for one acquainted with the mode of thinking of this hiſtorian, to perceive that this obſervation is the offspring of that French ſchool of morals whence he has derived ſo large a ſhare of his ſentiments; and of which it ſeems to be a favourite maxim, "that a love of pleaſure, eſpecially of the kind ariſing from the commerce between the ſexes, is an eſſential ingredient of a great and generous character." Voltaire has dreſſed out this opinion in the moſt alluring colours, both in his proſe and his poetry; and Buffon has even extended it to the brute creation, and made it a fundamental principle in natural hiſtory. Since, however, it appears to me not leſs falſe than it is dangerous, I ſhall endeavour to ſhow how little ſupport it receives either from fact or reaſoning.

It is ſcarcely worth while, in a general diſcuſſion, to enter into a critical examination of the paſſage in Lucan, which gave occaſion to Gibbon's remark; yet it may not be improper, in order to diſplay the levity with which it was made, to obſerve, that the poet, in his narration, is ſo far from countenancing any notion of ingenious or ſentimental gallantry in this *mating love* of Cæſar, that he repreſents it in plain terms as a *bargain* ſtruck with Cleopatra, whereby her favours were made the price of his protection, not without large preſents to boot.

Nequidquam duras tentaſſet Cæſaris aures;
Vultus adeſt precibus, facietque inceſta perorat.
Exigit infandam corrupto judice noctem.
Pax ubi parta ducis, doniſque ingentibus emta eſt,
Excepêre epulæ tantarum gaudia rerum.

In truth, no civilized people ever leſs entered into the refinements of the amorous paſſion than the Romans; and it does not appear that an idea of the connection between the propenſity to ſexual indulgences, and a diſpoſition to perform great actions, ever entered into their heads. On the contrary, ſuch a notion would have oppoſed the whole ſtream of their primitive manners and ſentiments. Continence, ſelf-command, and contempt of pleaſure, were the characteriſtics of all their diſtinguiſhed perſonages; and they had almoſt conquered the world, before they thought of enjoying it.

To conſider the ſubject in a general point of view, we may, firſt, obſerve, that as the original appetites and paſſions of man all reſult from his organization, a certain degree of ſtrength and vigour in them is eſſential to the perfection of the human ſyſtem. If, therefore, it were aſſerted, that the individual who feebly, or not at all, feels the common impulſes of his nature, betrays an imperfection in his bodily frame, whence unfavourable concluſions may be drawn as to his mental faculties—the poſition would have a fair analogy for its ſupport, and might probably be confirmed by actual obſervation. But ſuch inſtances being *exceptions* to the common law of the ſpecies, inſtances of the oppoſite kind can be conſidered as nothing extraordinary; and it is abſurd to look for the cauſe of any thing whereby one man is diſtinguiſhed from another, in ſomewhat which belongs to the general definition of man. An

ordinary ſuſceptibility, therefore, of the impreſſions of ſenſe, and an *ordinary* deſire of natural gratifications, can be no marks of ſuperiority of character. Will the theoriſt, then, maintain that *extraordinary* ſenſibilities in theſe reſpects are proofs of excellence? Will he look for the ſeeds of greatneſs in the voracious appetite of a Vitellius, or the inſatiable luſt of a Caligula? or, turning his view upon inferior animals, will he infer generoſity and nobleneſs of nature from the inclinations of the aſs, the goat, the monkey, and the hog? A ſounder philoſophy would lead us to conclude, that there being always a certain relation between the power of being excited and actual excitement—the former ſuffering exhauſtion in proportion to the repetition of the latter—the more the ſuſceptibilities of our nature are waſted upon common propenſities, the leſs alive will they be to the rarer and more exalted. Thus, the indulgence of appetite will weaken paſſion; that of the meaner paſſions will ſtifle the nobler; fondneſs for the pleaſures of ſenſe will damp the ardour for pleaſures of the underſtanding. And experience, on the whole, ſeems to confirm this theoretical deduction. For though there are ſome ardent natures which carry every thing to its extreme, and ſeem formed for whatever is exquiſite, both in ſenſe and intellect, yet the quick viciſſitudes to which they are liable in their purſuits, muſt ever prevent their attaining that high degree of perfection, which can only be the reſult of ſteadineſs and ſelf-controul. An Alcibiades or a Villiers may obtain diſtinction by being "every thing by turns, and nothing long;" they may dazzle by the variety of their powers, and excite vulgar admiration by the apparently incongruous mixture of levity with ſerioufneſs, diſſipation with induſtry—but they can never riſe to the character of true greatneſs, more than of ſolid virtue. If Cæſar be conſidered as one of the firſt of men, it is not for his debauched youth, but for his ſober and ſedate manhood. Cataline, who continued to be at once, all that Cæſar was at different periods, roſe only to be the head of a deſperate banditti. Scipio is as famed for his continence as his valour. The Spartans conquered themſelves, before they came to be the conquerors of nations Even the elegant Athenians became the diſciples of philoſophers, before they were advanced to high offices in the ſtate; and when Themiſtocles could not ſleep for the trophies of Miltiades, we may be aſſured that his head did not run upon feaſts or love adventures. But it is needleſs to multiply ancient authorities on a point, concerning which all antiquity ſpeaks but one language. The fable of the choice of Hercules may ſtand for the univerſal doctrine of thoſe ages—that the love of pleaſure and the ſpirit of performing great actions, are in direct oppoſition to each other.

Were the principles of modern times really thoſe of the religion profeſſed in them, the queſtion, as far as relates to them, would be inſtantly decided; for a genuine Chriſtian hero *cannot* be a voluptuary. But ſince, in fact, men have known as well how to conciliate licentiouſneſs in conduct with rigidity in principle under the ſyſtems of Chriſtianity, as under thoſe of Heatheniſm, there is ample room for the ſame enquiry reſpecting diſtinguiſhed modern characters, as the ancient have afforded; and I doubt not that the ſame reſult would be the conſequence. After all that Voltaire has done to throw a ſplendour round his *amiable* hero of the Henriade, ſober hiſtory will tell us that he was *not* a great man, *becauſe* he was the ſlave of appetite and paſſion—that had he not poſſeſſed, in Sully, a miniſter whoſe talents were equalled by his morals, he would probably never have riſen even to the rank of a great king—and that his ſcandalous indulgencies with the ſex, at an advanced period of life, were proofs of an incurable weakneſs of character, and involved him in perpetual difficulties and diſgraces. Who was the only king of the Engliſh line truly deſerving the epithet of *great*? The temperate, virtuous, and indefatigable Alfred. What made the two Swedes, Guſtavus Adolphus and Charles XII, the one the greateſt hero, the other the hardieſt warrior of his age, but their rigid ſobriety and ſelf-command? When was the power of the Spaniſh monarchy wielded with ſo much vigour and regard to the public welfare, as by the auſtere Ximenes? Were not the miniſters of Elizabeth as much diſtinguiſhed by regularity and decorum as by capacity? Were not chaſtity and temperance qualities in high eſteem in the age of chivalry; the principles of which, fantaſtic as they were, in ſome reſpects, undoubtedly tended to the elevation of the human character? Did not even the ſeverity of religious ſelf-denial mingle with habitual contempt of pleaſure in thoſe numerous characters of vigour and ability which the civil troubles conſequent to the reformation, exhibited in ſo many countries? To conclude

clude—the late king of Pruſſia, to whom all cotemporary monarchs were pigmies, though ſufficiently Epicurean by principle, did he not in practice exerciſe abſolute dominion over all voluptuous propenſities, and was he not *notoriouſly* indifferent to feminine allurements?

I know it would be poſſible enough to adduce a number of examples of an oppoſite kind—for *man is man*—the love of pleaſure is a part of his nature, and extraordinary efforts are requiſite to bring it under ſubjection. But it is ſufficient for my purpoſe to have ſhown, that there is no neceſſary connection between ſtrong propenſities to ſenſual indulgence, and exalted moral or intellectual faculties; and that a man may eaſily be as great a debauchee as Cæſar, without being ſuperior in underſtanding to Heliogabalus; whilſt, on the other hand, he may be ſober and continent, both by habit and diſpoſition, with the enterpriſe of a Frederick, and the ſublimity of a Newton.

Oct. 2. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſentiments of the late celebrated MADAME NECKER, on the ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE, cannot fail to be intereſting to every friend of juſtice and humanity. I ſend you, therefore, for inſertion in the next Number of your Magazine, the following extract of a letter from that excellent and moſt accompliſhed woman:

Extract of a Letter from MADAME NECKER *to* DR. PERCIVAL, *of Manchester; dated Verſailles, March* 9, 1789.

"VOUS ne faites pas de vœux plus ardens que moi pour la ſuppreſſion de la traité des negres. Vous avez beaucoup ecrit en ce genre; et jamais rien, je penſe, n'a fait plus d'honneur à la nation Angloiſe: mais ce concours ſi neceſſaire de toutes les puiſſances rend infructueux juſques à preſent les vœux de tous les particuliers. Je ſuis bien ſûre du cœur de M. Necker; ce cœur embraſſe tous les hommes, et ne connoit point de bonheur plus grand ſur la terre, que celui de contribuer à rendre leur ſort plus doux: mais il eſt adminiſtrateur, et il faut qu'il cherche à concilier les devoirs, et qu'il conſidère le bien de la France avant celui de l'Afrique. Pour moi, que ne juge des choſes que par le ſentiment, et qui n'ai de compte à rendre qu'à mon propre cœur, je tourne ſans ceſſe ma penſée vers une revolution, ſans laquelle il me ſemble que nous ne pourrons jamais eſperer d'etre Chretiens, ni meme d'etre hommes; ou, pour trancher le mot, ſans laquelle on peut nous aſſimiler aux ours et tigres, qui font la chaſſe dans les forets. Continuez, genereux Anglois, à donner l'exemple de tout le bien qui ſe fait ſur la terre. Puiſſions nous etre toujours vos rivaux, et jamais vos ennemis!"

TRANSLATION.—"Your wiſhes for the ſuppreſſion of the trade in Negroes are not more ardent than mine. The Engliſh have many treatiſes upon this ſubject; and nothing, I think, ever did more honour to their nation. But a general concurrence of all the European governments being wanting to effectuate the abolition, the wiſhes of individuals have been hitherto rendered fruitleſs. I can anſwer for the heart of M. Necker; a heart which embraces the whole human race, and which knows no greater felicity upon earth, than that of contributing to make their lot more comfortable; but he is a miniſter of ſtate; and he muſt endeavour to give conſiſtency to his various duties, and to conſider the good of France before that of Africa. For my own part, who judge of things only by ſentiment, and am accountable only to my own heart, I turn my thoughts inceſſantly towards a revolution, without which, it appears to me, we can never hope to be Chriſtians, nor even to be men; or, to ſpeak plainly, without which we may be juſtly compared to bears and tigers, which roam the foreſt. Continue, generous Engliſh, to ſet the example of all the good which is done in the world. And may we be always your rivals, and never your enemies!"

In the courſe of correſpondence with MADAME NECKER, the following anſwer was returned to theſe obſervations:

"Permit me again to ſolicit your influence with M. NECKER, in behalf of the poor Negroes. The terms in which you ſtate his comparative obligations toward France and Africa, are not ſtrictly accurate. A great miniſter is reponſible for the *honour* and *probity* of the people, whoſe affairs he directs; and no end, however legitimate, ought to be purſued by unjuſtifiable means. But in nations, as amongſt individuals, there ſubſiſts a high and magnanimous, as well as a ſordid and ignoble intereſt; and when-

ever theſe are in competition, there can aſſuredly be no doubt about the preference. With regard to the traffic in the human ſpecies, I truſt it will appear, that policy and profit are light in the balance, when weighed againſt humanity and rectitude; and that they will, eventually, on a more enlarged view, be found to be perfectly compatible.".

It may afford ſatisfaction, Mr. Editor, to many of your readers, to be informed, that there is reaſon to believe M. NECKER would have employed his moſt ſtrenuous exertions in the abolition of the ſlave-trade, if the diſtractions of France had not driven him from the helm of government. The REV. DR. FROSSARD, author of an admirable work, entitled, *La Cauſe des Eſclaves Négres et des Habitans de la Guinée portée au Tribunal de la Juſtice, de la Religion, de la Politique*, publiſhed at Lyons in 1789, thus expreſſes himſelf in a letter to the writer of this article: "My work has received very flattering tokens of approbation from M. and Madame Necker. They have both thanked me in the moſt honourable manner: and the letter of this excellent miniſter gives me aſſurance, that he will enter on the buſineſs of the abolition of the ſlave-trade as ſoon as the eſtabliſhment of affairs in France will permit."

M. TURGOT, who was comptroller of the finances of France in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, and who is univerſally allowed to have been a man of pre-eminent talents, and of the moſt comprehenſive views, propoſed it, as one object of his adminiſtration, to ſuppreſs the traffic in the human ſpecies. The MARQUIS DE CONDORCET records the following fact concerning this enlightened miniſter: "A merchant deſired to give the name of Turgot to a veſſel, intended for the negro-trade. With the indignation of a virtuous mind, that could not be familiarized to a crime from the habit of ſeeing it committed, M. Turgot rejected the offer; and he was not afraid, by this refuſal, of declaring publicly his opinion, at the riſk of exciting againſt him all thoſe who conſidered the promotion of their fortune as connected with the continuance of this infamous traffic."

Oct. 2. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account given in your laſt, of Mrs. Rowe's going to Kirk, to ſolicit a pardon for a young man, under the *condemnation* of Jefferies, cannot have been founded in truth. Mrs. Rowe was born in September, 1674, the condemnation ſpoken of was in September, 1685. As this lady was only then about eleven years of age, we cannot ſuppoſe that ſhe was ſent to a man of Kirk's ſanguinary temper, to ſolicit the life of a perſon under ſentence of death.

Your's,

Froome, Sept. 14. A. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARK ON GENESIS.

FROM Diodorus Siculus (lib. i.) Plutarch (Life of Numa) and Pliny (lib. vii. c. 48) it ſeems, that the Ægyptians originally dated by lunar years, by years of one month each. They afterwards dated like the Chaldeans, by the year of 365 days (Newton's Works, vol. v. p. 21) and from the æra of Nabonaſſar*, which began 747 A.C. That they received this ſolar year ſo ſoon as the Chaldæans, is unproved; but their country being, in ſome degree, a dependent province upon Babylon, they probably derived it from the ſame edict at the ſame time.

Eichorn (Einleitungins alte teſtament, vol. ii. p. 264) has obſerved, that the book of Geneſis, in its preſent form, muſt have been put together from ſeveral documents; and although he may not, perhaps, have completely and accurately diſcriminated them (Geddes's Preface to the Holy Bible, p. 5) he has at leaſt afforded clues, which may aſſiſt in the ſeparation. The admiſſion of this is eſ-

* Jemſhid (according to the ſhort Hiſtory of Perſia prefixed by Sir William Jones to his Life of Nader Shah, p. 42) introduced the uſe of the ſolar year among the Perſians, and ordered the firſt day of it, called Nuruz, to be ſolemnized by a ſplendid feſtival. Probably, the ſolar year of Jemſhid was no other than the year of 365 days, the uſe of which Nabonaſſar communicated to the Chaldeans and Ægyptians. When Jemſhid inſtituted this year, it began in the month of the lamb, while the ſun is in Aries. The firſt year of the æra of Nabonaſſar began on the 15th of February, while the ſun is in Piſces. Now the Nuruz of this year recedes one day in four years, or very nearly ſo: it will therefore have fallen upon the vernal equinox 137 years before the æra of Nabonaſſar. This is a highly probable period for its inſtitution. The aſtronomer, who aſcertained the length of the year, would naturally fix upon the equinox for its commencement. We may venture, then, to correct the chronology of Sir William Jones, and to place Jemſhid 884 years before Chriſt.

ſential

ſential to the defence of the general antiquity of the record. It may, without violence to probability, be ſurmiſed (Aſtruc, Conjectures ſur les Memoires originaux dont il paroit que Moyſe s'eſt ſervi) that the account of the fall was contained in one document, the account of the deluge, and the lives of the patriarchs, in others.

Now it is apparent that the lives of the patriarchs are eſtimated by the more ancient years, the lunar years of the Ægyptians; ſince, upon this ſuppoſition, their length of life agrees with the experience of ages, as to the uſual and probable duration of human life in the regions which they inhabited. But, in the account of the deluge, the year of twelve months, the more modern year, has been made uſe of for computation.

Ought we not, then, to infer, that the document including this account, is the more modern of the two, having been compoſed ſubſequently to the time of Nabonaſſar, and that the more ancient document was as certainly compoſed prior to this epocha, having really preceded the birth of Chriſt by more than 747 years?

If, with Cenſorinus, we attribute to the Ægyptians the temporary uſe of a four-month year, intervening between the reception of the lunar, and the adoption of the ſolar year, the older document will thence acquire an antiquity yet more auguſt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following anſwer to the Query, p. 264, is ſubmitted to the propoſer, by your's, J. J. G.

As the object of all manufactures is, by certain operations, founded on known principles, to exhibit materials in a different form or ſtate from that in which they before appeared; every application of theſe principles, by which a *new effect* is produced, from the ſame materials being exhibited in a different form, or by a ſimilar article being produced from new materials, muſt be a "new manufacture," and, conſequently, the term includes all new applications, and therefore all *poſſible applications* of theſe principles; otherwiſe it can have no meaning; the mechanic principles, and the natural properties of bodies being invariable.

Oct. 8, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your uſeful Publication, to communicate a circumſtance which occurred in ſeveral young people of my acquaintance this ſummer. A ſmall pimple aroſe on the ſkin, in various parts, which in two or three days appeared with a very minute red point, juſt like an extremely ſmall drop of blood, from the puncture of a very fine ſharp needle; in a ſhort time a ſmall red inſect could be drawn out of the pimple, which being placed on paper, ſhowed evident ſigns of life.

I could wiſh to be informed by ſome of your ingenious correſpondents, whether this affection is arranged by noſologiſts in any of their claſſes of diſeaſes, and what name naturaliſts have given to the inſect which cauſes this appearance?

I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,

Sept. 15, 1796. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to ſay a few words in anſwer to the obſervations made by your correſpondent B. in the Magazine for laſt month, upon ſome parts of what I had ſaid in the preceding Number, with reſpect to the Structure of the Welſh language.

In the firſt place, he conſiders that "Sanconiathon, Manetho, and Beroſus, afford but bad premiſes on which to erect a demonſtration; and that there is no validity in the foundation of Mr. Bryant's ſyſtem, becauſe the explanations given by him of the Ammoniat particles are conjectural, and thoſe conjectures proved to be totally unfounded."

For my part, I imagine that more certain uſe could be made of the *hints* contained in the fragments preſerved from thoſe ancient authors before mentioned, either with regard to the appellations of particular perſonages, or in alluſion to their rites and myſteries, than of any thing ſaid upon the ſame ſubject by writers in ſubſequent times, when thoſe allegories and emblems, that were ſimple in their origin, were become an accumulation of inexplicable fables.

Suppoſing every thing advanced with reſpect to the Ammonian language, to be nothing more than conjecture, it muſt have been a happy one, that ſo many coincidences can be brought from the oriental

oriental and other languages to ſupport it. And when I bring in the Welſh, I am nearly induced to exclaim, that Mr. B—nt muſt have been ſpeaking of it under another name: for, however ſurprising it may ſeem, all thoſe little words, which he calls particles, are ſtill found in the language of Wales, with ſimilar meanings appropriated to them. We have ſuch as theſe—*Pór*, *Dór*, *Don*, *Dâr*, *Nûz*, *Nâv*, *Nêr*, *Iôn*, *Iúr*, *Hu*, *On*, *El*, *Uz*, *Ur*, *Pûr*, *Tór*, *Sws*, as epithets applied to the Deity, and ſome of them excluſively ſo. With reſpect to compound appellations, the ſame ſtriking coincidence is equally preſerved. I ſhall here add but one example; it being my intention, at a future opportunity, to beg leave for the inſertion of ſome farther proofs upon this point.

The ancient name of *Hercules*, amongſt the Phœnicians and other neighbouring nations, was OURCHOL, and he was delineated under the form of a ſerpent, the general ſymbol of a *revolution* or a *period* of time. CHWYL (once written ϒχλ) in Welſh, implies a *turn* or *revolution*; ARCHWYL, is a *ſuperior turn* or *revolution*; GORCHWYL, is a *ſupreme* or *grand revolution*; and YR ORCHWYL, *the grand courſe* or *revolution*; alſo, what is more particularly going on; concern or employment.—Next comes the *twelve labours* of this ſuperior revolution, or *the year*, being ſo many particular ſeaſons or the months, which had alſo their ſymbols. Killing or *cutting* the many-headed *Hydré* was one.—*Hydré*, in Welſh, is the *harveſt ſeaſon*, or autumn in general, and alſo the name of a particular month! This explains the killing of the *Hydré*, to be the *reaping of the corn*, and the heads of the corn ſo cut off increaſed fifty-fold.—If I were diſpoſed to be minute, I think the particular grain in which the emblem originated, might even be named; for it ſaid the *Hydré* was killed or cut off in the lake of *Lerna*. *'Lyn 'Loerenau*, means, in Welſh, a *ſhallow lake where the ground peeps out in ſmall iſlets*, being juſt ſuch a place as is proper to grow RICE.

Since the above explanation was ſuggeſted to my mind, by the aid of the Welſh words which accompany it, I have conſulted Gebelin, and you may ſuppoſe, ſir, that I muſt have been agreeably ſurpriſed to find that learned man giving the ſame explanation of the ſubject.

With reſpect to the antiquity of the Welſh language, as it is now ſpoken, I quoted the *Laws of Howel*, and *Geoffrey of Monmouth's Hiſtory*. I might have adduced many other proofs, ſuch as Caradog, of 'Langarvan, the poets, &c.; but I brought the latter forward purpoſely to excite the obſervation which your correſpondent was pleaſed to make; and which he has done without impugning the firſt of my two authorities; conſequently, my proof of the ſtability of the Welſh language is not invalidated.

Geoffrey made no leſs than two tranſlations of Tyſilio's original hiſtory *into Welſh*, as he ſays himſelf at the concluſion of ſome of the copies; and one he made from his own augmented Latin verſion "in his old age." We have now extant three different hiſtories in Welſh; one I judge to be the original of Tyſilio, and the other two are accounted for by Geoffrey. There is a valuable MS. containing the laws, chronicle of the Saxons, and Geoffrey's laſt verſion, all in Welſh, in the Britiſh Muſeum (*Bib. Cott. Cleop.* p. 136. *Plut.* xix. A.) There is in the Welſh ſchool, in London, alſo, a copy in Welſh of the ſame hiſtory, collated with five MSS. judged to be as old as the age of Geoffrey *.

There are in the Welſh ſchool about ſixty MSS. of Welſh poetry, cloſing with the ſixteenth century; yet this is but an inferior collection to ſeveral others in Wales. There has not yet been a hundredth part of the ancient poetry tranſlated, in any form; conſequently, a ſtranger to the language cannot, in the leaſt, be a judge of its merits.

The points, which B. has touched upon with reſpect to Welſh affairs, are ſo pregnant with matter, that a volume of proofs might be formed upon any one of them, in ſupport of my premiſes; therefore, all that is done here muſt be conſidered merely as notices of ſome of the principal heads which may be enlarged upon, occaſionally, by your indulgence.

I remain, &c.

Sept. 7. MEIRION.

* I refer your correſpondent for farther ſatisfaction, in this and other Welſh matters, to a new annual work, called the *Cambrian Regiſter*, the firſt volume of which is now publiſhing, by Williams, in the Strand.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH your correſpondent *Oriens* ſeems to have propoſed his queries relative to Halos for the conſideration of M. of Chicheſter, alone, yet I hope it will not be deemed improper for any other perſon who thinks what he has to offer on the ſubject worth attention, to communicate his remarks, in order that the public may judge of their propriety.

Oriens aſks, "whether theſe appearances about the ſun and moon are not occaſioned by the reflection of the earth's circumference?" I muſt confeſs, that I am not able to conceive how an hypotheſis can be formed on this principle, which will ſatisfactorily account for the phænomena. Inſtead of offering a multiplicity of arguments, I ſhall relate an example:

On the 15th of laſt March, at 9½ P.M. I obſerved a very curious halo. The evening was remarkably ſerene, and the ſky free from clouds; except in the ſouth-weſt, where a cloud of a light colour (nearly white) and of ſuch a nature that ſtars of the ſecond magnitude appeared through it, juſt reached up to the apparent place of the moon. Around the lower part of her diſc, and at about the diſtance of ten of her apparent diameters, there was refracted upon the cloud a luminous arch of a ſemicircular form, having greatly the appearance of an inverted rainbow, ſetting aſide the difference of ſize. The colours, red, orange, and yellow, were tolerably well defined; the green was ſomewhat confuſed, and the other colours were ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable. This beautiful appearance I obſerved for about ten minutes: at length the cloud ſhifted its ſituation, and the halo was deſtroyed.

Is this to be accounted for in a ſatisfactory manner, on the ſuppoſition that the light cloud was the agent for reflecting the earth's circumference, and thereby forming a bow under the Moon? I think not. Nor do I think it very probable, that any hypotheſis will be ſpeedily invented, which will ſerve better to account for theſe phænomena, than one which may be derived from conſidering the refrangibility of the rays of light, and the diſpoſition of clouds and vapours ſuſpended in the air, to produce refraction.

The ſecond query of *Oriens*, ſo far as it is connected with the firſt, may, perhaps, be ſet aſide: but to determine whether appearances of this kind generally prognoſticate rain, may require more obſervations than have yet been made, or are likely to be made at preſent. When it is conſidered, that the air being more loaded with ſome peculiar kind of vapour, may ſo much change its power of refracting as to produce halos, it will not ſeem improbable, that theſe appearances ſhould precede ſome change of weather: but as meteorology is yet but in its infant ſtate, we muſt not be too ſanguine in ſuppoſing, that a general rule for judging of the weather likely to follow any particular phænomenon can be given, until obſervations for a ſeries of years have been made, and properly regiſtered; and even then, the inferences which may be drawn from the journals muſt be received with caution, ſince many adventitious circumſtances may occur, which may render the obſervations of years of but little utility in determining the point.

Previous to concluding, I muſt remark, that if any of your correſpondents ſhould think my obſervations in any reſpect wrong, I hope they will have the goodneſs candidly to place my blunders in view. I am an advocate for free diſcuſſion, and wiſh to ſtand convicted of any error I may fall into.

Your's reſpectfully,

O. G. GREGORY.

Yaxley, Oct. 6, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent T. who has favoured the public, in your Third Number, with his opinion on the Qualities of Lime, as a manure; inferring, that in conſequence of a ſuppoſed ſeptic power, it becomes favourable to vegetation; and this idea being queſtioned by your correſpondent T. P. in your Eighth Number, who doubts the ſeptic quality, and attributes the advantage of lime, as a manure, to its cauſticity; induces me to trouble you with my ideas on the ſubject. If I err in my theory, I ſhall be glad either of theſe correſpondents, or others, will correct my hypotheſis; in either caſe, the public will be informed, through the medium of your very uſeful Magazine.

It appears by experiments, that fixed air is highly favourable to vegetation, therefore means which produce an increaſed ſupply to the land, muſt be advantageous.

vantageous. In the proceſs of making quick lime, it becomes diveſted of the fixed air which it contained when chalk, which, in its changed ſtate (lime) becomes highly cauſtic, and powerfully attractive of fixed air. This power it exerts on the ſurrounding atmoſphere, and takes from it a portion of its conſtituent principle (fixed air); the ſoil then being blended with this new matter, and plentifully ſupplied with the principle of vegetable life, becomes more prolific, being acted upon by the fixed air (acquired by the lime) as a ſtimulus, and not by any ſeptic quality inherent in the lime or fixed air, the latter of which, particularly, poſſeſſes a conſiderable antiſeptic power, and will even check the putrefaction of animal ſubſtances.

It may be objected, that if the lime attracts fixed air, why not expect it to exert its power on the land on which it is laid, rather than act on the atmoſphere? It may be anſwered, it acts on that which retains it the ſlighteſt; this the air does.

Thus by the uſe of lime, as a manure, land is improved by the application of an increaſed ſtimulus (namely, fixed air); yet, undoubtedly, the continued and too frequent application of this will impoveriſh the land, by too much exhauſting its quality; thus, though to the human frame pure air, in a proper degree, is highly ſalutary, yet if it were poſſible to form an atmoſphere wholly, or too plentifully ſupplied with it, ill conſequences would, very probably, follow, by ſuch increaſed action on the circulation.

Corrupting vegetables and animal ſubſtances may be ſerviceable to land on the above principle, the admiſſion of fixed air (which is the combining part of matter); when it eſcapes, decompoſition and putrefaction enſue.

By Dr. Prieſtley's experiments, it appears, that vegetation meliorates foul air, and, in ſome caſes will render air, when noxious to animal life, favourable to it.

The ſervice experienced by frequent white-waſhing the cells of priſons, and apartments where putrid diſeaſes have been, may be accounted for, by the attraction lime has to fixed air; the latter exiſting in an increaſed degree in theſe places, and in which the putrid effluvia lurk, which by means of the action of the lime become abſorbed.

Air, deprived of a portion of its fixed air, or ſupplied with an increaſe of pure air, produces a pleaſing effect on the human frame; hence the ſenſation experienced in paſſing over freſh dug or ploughed ground, a new ſurface being expoſed to the atmoſphere, from whence it attracts fixed air to aſſiſt vegetation, and which gives out pure air.

Weſtminſter, Oct. 6, 1796. X. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LOOK over your Monthly Labours with amuſement and inſtruction.—Your ſubjects are generally well choſen, and many of them ably handled. I muſt confeſs, however, that you have adopted one which, I muſt ſay, I was concerned to ſee you bring forward; as I fear, ſir, it is too extenſive and unweildy to be treated of, with profit, in a miſcellaneous work like your's. The ſubject I mean is Agriculture: a ſubject with which men of letters and general ſcience are ſeldom well acquainted; and I foreſaw that you would be liable to the ſpeculations of viſionary minds, and to the erroneous, though well intended, remarks of the inexperienced. I am not aſhamed to tell you, ſir, that I am grown grey in the practice of this old and uſeful art: yet ſo far from having reached any degree of perfection in the higher and more abſtruſe parts of it, almoſt all that I have learned on them is diffidence. Nevertheleſs, in the common occurrences of farming, I have few difficulties left to encounter; and although I have but little leiſure for correſpondence, I cannot refrain from offering you a few remarks, on this my moſt favourite ſubject.

What has thus drawn me forth as your correſpondent, is a letter in your laſt month's Number, ſigned J. S. on the ſubject of "fallowing land for a crop," by which I judge the writer means, keeping land in tillage all the ſummer; but he has not well expreſſed himſelf.

Now, ſir, though I ever pay reſpect to the wiſdom of our forefathers, and in matters of practice that have been long in uſe I often find them right; yet I conſider the practice of fallowing land each third year (as was once commonly done through the kingdom, and ſtill remains an uſage in counties where lands lie in open common fields) as altogether improper, in the preſent ſtate of things; however proper it might have been at the time that practice was ſet on foot.—But, ſir, with reſpect to neglected land, which, through a want of proper tillage, hoeing, and weeding, are become deeply infected with weeds, I have always found it moſt adviſeable to effect, at once,

a radical and certain cure, rather than to tamper with palliative and precarious means: for ſo far from being the cauſe, as your correſpondent is pleaſed to aſſert, of a "prodigious loſs of produce to the community," it is, on the contrary, in the courſe of a few years, the cauſe of much increaſe of produce: and there are numberleſs caſes in which any other courſe of treatment would be equally a loſs to the farmer and the community.

Your correſpondent J. S. ſhould have ſet down more particularly the quality and condition of his ſoil, the degree of foulneſs it had acquired, and the ſeaſons he had to work it in. For only a ſmall part of the lands of this kingdom will bear to be plowed or harrowed, and much leſs to be *rolled* in the winter months, even though the ſeaſon were ſingularly favourable; or are fit for growing peas, eſpecially "the early dwarf garden pea;" or, if they were fit for that crop, not one hundredth part of them could find a market. In ſhort, ſir, your correſpondent's *experiment in gardening* has no weight in the ſcale into which, by miſtake, he has put it. A *farmer* muſt have a plan adapted to all ſeaſons, and when we ſpeak generally of farming, our remarks ſhould be ſuited to all land and all places: and this it is that renders general and indefinite remarks on the ſubject inconcluſive, and often dangerous; even the propriety of fallowing, not "for a crop," but to free the ſoil from its impurities, *for many crops*, depends on a variety of circumſtances. But I ſhall incur little danger of doing wrong when I ſay, that nothing but "indolence" (to retort J. S.'s expreſſion upon himſelf) can induce a farmer to crop land which is over-run with weeds. Beſides, ſir, it is not the deſtruction of the weeds only that is obtained by a well tilled fallow, but the deſtruction of grubs and animalculæ, with which foul lands are infeſted; and what perhaps ſtill exceeds even the cleaning of the land, is the improvement which the ſoil itſelf receives by the operating powers of the atmoſphere; and this moſt eſpecially when it is duly expoſed to its influence, during the heat of ſummer. This, ſir, is drawn from my own long practice, and is corroborated by chemical inveſtigations; for although I have little dependance on any thing in agriculture, but repeated experience, yet I have not been negligent of the helps which philoſophy is capable of lending us; and I am glad to find that the ſubject of the operation of manures has been introduced into your Miſcellany, as I think it a proper ſubject to be diſcuſſed in ſuch a work: and I beg leave to add, that you will do well to invite men of ſcience and philoſophical acquirements to aſſiſt in the diſcuſſion.

I am, ſir,

Your obedient ſervant,

Herefordſhire, MORTIMER.
Sept. 7, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, with pleaſure, you admit into your entertaining and inſtructive Magazine, remarks upon agriculture, which is the baſis both of the riches and population of this country. I expect, therefore, you will allow me to make ſome remarks on our new eſtabliſhed Board of Agriculture, that, I hope, if attended to, will contribute to public utility. The board of agriculture will be a national expence, the nation, therefore, has a right to call on them to give an account of their operations; to know what has been done worthy of ſuch an inſtitution, and the characters of which it is compoſed; and likewiſe to know what has not been done. A general bill for the incloſure of commons has not been procured; the abolition of tythes, the CURSE of the country, has not been attempted; premiums for the beſt crops of different kinds of corn in every pariſh have not been propoſed; nor for the beſt breed of horſes, bulls, heifers, rams, ewes, &c. &c. I am afraid, and many fear, leſt this board ſhould be, like many other boards, a name, without any conſequent good—*vox et præterea nihil*—an eſtabliſhment for apoſtate patriots, and a quietus for noiſy opponents to unpopular miniſters. To make an agricultural eſtabliſhment complete, it ought to be conſtituted ſo as to receive a knowledge of the nature of lands, and the preſent mode of agriculture throughout the kingdom. The county reports are local, and ſhamefully deficient, and, in general, unworthy the board of agriculture, and the expence attending them. What benefit has reſulted from them? A board of agriculture ſhould be eſtabliſhed in London, as a centre. County meetings of agriculture ſhould be eſtabliſhed, under the general meeting; then pariſh meetings appointed, to give the ſtate of huſbandry, and improvements made, to the county meetings; and the county meetings, by deputies, to ſend their reports,

and annually give in the ſtate of agriculture to the general meeting held in London, or wherever appointed to be held: and from London, as the centre, every information ſhould be ſent back into the country, for the inſtruction of every ſubordinate ſociety. This, ſir, is my idea of a board of agriculture, upon the broad baſis of public utility.

Yealand, near Lancaſter, J. J.
Sept. 24, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the Engliſhmen who have of late years repaired to Aſia, many have dedicated their lives to literary and ſcientific purſuits. Some, like the amiable and accompliſhed Sir W. Jones, after attaining a conſiderable proficiency in the Oriental languages, have extended the boundaries of human knowledge, and darted a gleam of light on the infancy of nations, and the early and intereſting, but hitherto obſcure, hiſtory of the world itſelf. Others, by the introduction of foreign productions, and the improvement of old, or eſtabliſhment of new manufactures, at leaſt afford the inhabitants ſome ſmall indemnification for the oppreſſions they have experienced from the mercantile conquerors, who ſubjugated their country, and monopoliſed their wealth.

The late Sir A. Campbell, who had been ſome time lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, by the introduction of the *Guinea-graſs* from that iſland, ſpread fertility around Madras, and afforded a refreſhing verdure to lands formerly diſguſting to the eye, and uſually ſcorched into barrenneſs during great part of the year.

In the Baramahl, and, indeed, throughout many parts of Aſia, the *ſugar-cane* of the Weſt Indies is cultivated with great ſucceſs (an inferior kind had been long familiar) and the ryots are enabled to manufacture its produce at an expence infinitely ſmaller than that attendant on the blood-ſtained labours of African ſlaves.

The *Mauritius cotton*, lately introduced from the French iſland of the ſame name, is deemed far ſuperior to the indigenous ſhrub; and from repeated trials of the indigo plant, it is to be hoped, that it will afford a dye equal to that of South Carolina.

The *baſtard cedar*, now cultivated to conſiderable extent, is conſidered as excellent fodder for cattle, and the *China paper mulberry* for the nouriſhment of the ſilk-worm. The company's plantation, under the management of Mr. Blackadder, at Pennivaddy, has not, indeed, been attended with all the ſucceſs that might have been expected; but, on the other hand, the white and yellow monthly ſilk-worm has been reared in ſuch plenty, at Samulcottah, and Maſulipatam, as to hold out the moſt rational proſpect of ultimate advantage. It muſt not here be omitted, that the *ſouba* has offered a reward of 20,000 rupees to the firſt perſon who manufactures a ſkain of ſilk in his dominions. Indeed, many of the natives of *high caſt*, laying aſide their ancient prejudices, begin to ſtudy our policy, encourage our manufactures, and even converſe and write in our language, as may be ſeen by the letters of Mobarik à Dowla Cuttub Mulk, ſon of Haſſan Ally Cuttub à Dowla, late nabob of the Circars; and the learned Terooverçaudoo Mooriah Moodellier, of Nellore.

But the cochineal inſect, lately brought to Madras by a Brazil ſhip, and which breeds on the nopal, or prickly pear, promiſes to be one of the moſt valuable preſents that part of Aſia could have poſſibly received. Raynal, and the French Encyclopediſts, contend, that it produces only once in two months in the Spaniſh colonies, while it is aſcertained, beyond a doubt, that it propagates here once in every twenty-two, or twenty-four days. As this new and intereſting branch of commerce has been entruſted by the company to James Anderſon, M.D. and A.M. phyſician-general to the preſidency, I beg leave to tranſmit you a copy of his letter, on this ſubject, to the governor and council; and alſo another letter to ſir J. Sinclair, which will throw a conſiderable degree of light on the agriculture and economy of Aſia.

To the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

IT with the greateſt pleaſure I now forward pieces of kerſeymere cloth, and flannel, dyed with the cochineal reared here, which in brightneſs and colour equal the beſt ſcarlets; and having thus eſtabliſhed the goodneſs of the dye, I have alſo much pleaſure in acquainting your lordſhip, that in comparing

paring it with the Granaſina, I have had ſimilar ſucceſs, in finding that it has more colouring matter than the Sylveſter cochineal, imported into Europe from Mexico, is ſaid to poſſeſs.

What I firſt ſtated as its value, was from the only book I had at the time that ſpoke to that point, Thierry de Menonville; but being anxious to aſcertain this by experiment, I ſince learned, from the lateſt publication here on dying, that four times the quantity of Silveſter to that of Granaſina was required; the flannel was dyed in this proportion, but a part of the colouring matter remained in the water.

That our cochineal is much more valuable, the accompanying ſpecimens will ſhow: No. 1 being dyed with the beſt Granaſina to be purchaſed here, and for which I paid one pagoda an ounce; and No. 2, dyed with that produced here, equal in quantity to three times that of the other—in every other reſpect the ſame additions made, ſimilar veſſels uſed, and equal time in the proceſs. No. 2, both in colour and brightneſs, is ſuperior to No. 1, and when the greater ſpecific gravity of our cochineal is alſo taken into account, not having had time to be equally dry with the other, and that the attention I would now uſe for the preparation of the inſect, and ſeparation of their coverings, &c. had not been paid, there can be little difficulty in ſaying, from the experiments I have made, that it is at half the value of the Granaſina, and that ſuperior durability of colour may make it only one third leſs, the price that Thierry de Menonville aſſerts it always bears in Mexico, and which I am alſo told is its value in Europe.

In my firſt letter to your lordſhip, I recommended that the inſects ſhould be killed in boiling water, but this I have found improper for two reaſons; firſt, that a great deal of colouring matter is loſt; and, ſecondly, that the coverings of the inſects, from being wetted, cannot afterwards be ſeparated. I next tried ſuſpenſion in ſteam, and expoſure to heat in an oven; but had the ſame reaſon for diſapproving of the ſteam, that the coverings were wetted; and in regard to the oven, the heat required was very apt to burn thoſe at the bottom of the veſſel, or neareſt the fire; but all objections I ſoon after found obviated, by putting them in an earthen veſſel, placed over another in which water is boiled, with the precaution of having a ſheet of paper, or piece of cloth, under the inſect; as the greateſt heat the boiling water could give, cauſed no detriment nor any danger in continuing it as long and as often as might be found neceſſary.

As the inſects became ſhrivelled and hard, I rubbed them gently between my hands, ſo as to detach the coverings, and having them winnowed, as the natives do their rice, to ſeparate the huſk, all impurities were got rid of. The ſpecimen which I have now the honour of enclоſing, was treated in this manner, and is of the beſt quality I have been able to produce; it is rather ſmall in quantity, from my having had a great deal powdered for the experiments I have for theſe ſeveral days paſt been making for the dye, which I ſhall endeavour to make up for, as ſoon as the ground dries, and the nopal plants get better rooted.

In my laſt, I promiſed your lordſhip an account of the beſt manner of what is called ſowing them; and the ſimpleſt and eaſieſt I have found beſt, viz. taking the thorn of the plant, and fixing thereby the largeſt females, by means of their covering, without injuring or wounding them, to the leaves of the plants, in the leaſt expoſed ſituations, and in number according to the luxuriance of the plants; little attention, farther than fences, and no pandalls are requiſite; and they have encreaſed, even after the expoſure to the late violent ſtorm of the 29th ult. of wind and rain. The difficulty I have, is to clear the plants entirely of them, that they have once multiplied on, which is abſolutely neceſſary after every generation, or at fartheſt every ſecond, to preſerve the plants, and give them time to recruit. For this purpoſe, after picking off all the inſects, I am obliged to have every part of the plants waſhed with wet rags, tied to the end of ſticks, and to examine them eight or ten days afterwards, leaſt any young inſect may have eſcaped; and in this way plantations once eſtabliſhed, may anſwer for a long time, (one third or fourth only having inſects at the ſame period) that would otherwiſe ſoon be deſtroyed.

Having had letters from gentlemen, on firſt receiving the inſect, that I had not been ſufficiently explicit in diſtinguiſhing the male and female, it may be proper to obſerve, the male is a ſmall fly, that flutters about for a few days, afterwards dies, and is generally blown off the plant, while the female remains fixed, from a day or two after her firſt appearance, to the time ſhe is picked off,

or allowed to remain for the iſſue of the young; after which ſhe alſo dies; and can at no time be detached, without death being the reſult. It is this that makes it of ſuch conſequence, when a plant is to be ſown, to take the largeſt females, on the firſt appearance of young.

I have thus, my lord, ſtated, I hope, ſufficient to ſhew that this inſect is valuable, eaſily reared, and worthy of every encouragement to bring it into general culture. I am, my lord, &c.

ANDREW BERRY,
Superintendant of the Hon. Company's Nopalry.

Fort St. George, Dec. 8, 1795.

To Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, *Bart. Preſident of the Board of Agriculture, London.*

HAVING diſtributed ſome hundred copies of your queries, about the middle of laſt month, I was in hopes that anſwers might have followed; but no anſwers appearing from any quarter, and the packet by the ſhip Mary being to cloſe this evening, I have written what occurred on the inſtant, and encloſe it for your ſatisfaction, till ſuch time as you may be informed by higher, and, perhaps, better authority, as you know that my opportunities in this way muſt be very limited.

Fort St. George, Oct. 25, 1795. JAMES ANDERSON.

Anſwers to ſome Queries of the Board of Agriculture.

Anſwer 1.—A ſtiff clay; but in different parts of the country there are all ſorts of ſoils.

2. The occupied lands in the country are by villages, which are ſmall communities.

3. The land is employed by the villages in both paſture and huſbandry, in the proportion generally that appears in the Cowle of the Maghan of Pooroor, the preſent population being only equal to the cultivation of two thirds of the land that was under crop, in 1780.

4. No graſſes are cultivated. The ſtock is chiefly buffaloes, and a ſmall breed of cattle for the plough; ſome hairy ſheep, and goats, all of which may be greatly improved, by better breeds from other countries.

5. All the rice grounds are watered, which is the moſt valuable crop, and, as far as the population and ſtock extend, theſe are therefore cultivated; but it will appear from ſurvey, that much may yet be done, in farther watering the country.

6. In the watered lands rice, in the higher lands what are called dry grains, of which *bolcus*, *ſorghum*, *cynoſurus*, *corocanus*, *ſeſamum*, and various kinds of *phaſeoli*, and *dolichos* are the principal.

7. A rotation of crops is unneceſſary, as the lands here are never exhauſted, as in Europe; but I do not know that green crops, ſuch as turnips or clover, have ever been cultivated for feeding cattle.

8. Fallowing, and frequent ploughings are eſteemed of great uſe, and univerſally practiſed, as ſoon as the earth is a little ſoftened by rain.

9. The mixture of ſoils, ſuch as ſand with clay, or clay on ſandy ſoils, is, perhaps, the greateſt improvement; and the country people are acquainted with the uſe of mud, that ſettles in the bottom of tanks, on their light ſoils, but neglect the dung-hills, made by the litter of their cattle, and the aſhes of their fires.

10. A plough of the moſt ſimple conſtruction is uſed, where one man both holds and drives; the harrow is a branch of the neareſt tree, or a bundle of bruſhwood.

11. Oxen and buffaloes only are uſed; no horſes are employed in agriculture.

12. The ſetting in of the rains in October, is the time of tranſplanting the great crop of rice from ſeed-beds, which is reaped in January or February.

13. The land is open field.

14. No experiments have been made, but in all the dry grain countries, there can be no doubt but encloſures would prove highly advantageous.

15 and 16. Anſwered by the foregoing.

17. The waſte lands are common fields of the village, in the records of which they are ſo ſpecified, and in the neighbourhood of which they are ſituated.

18. Extenſive tracts over-run with ſhrubs, the ſite of villages depopulated by the war of 1780, are only inhabited by wild beaſts.

19. Where water and labourers can be found, the waſte lands are capable of the ſame productions as other lands, which might in general be effected by the eſtabliſhment of hereditary property in the lands, to individuals.

20. Three fanams for a man, and two for a woman, by the day, which may be underſtood in Europe, by reckoning a ſhilling five fanams: piece-work is chiefly practiſed with tank diggers, where

where the price depends on the diſtance to which the earth is removed.

Gardeners here come to labour at ſeven in the morning, go to dinner at twelve, return at three o'clock in the afternoon, and go home at ſun ſet.

21. Improvement here is to flood the land, ſo as to render it fit for rearing rice, which is eſteemed the moſt valuable crop.

22. There is nothing ſimilar to the bent and heath of muir land here, to be paired and burned: but in clearing land for cultivation, the underwood and branches of trees being burned on the ground, afford a rich and valuable manure of vegetable alkali, which more than any other manure promotes vegetation.

23. Thoſe parts of the country that have been depopulated by war or famine, are over-run with ſhrubs, chiefly of the *genus mimoſa*, and the great uſe made by the natives of the bark of trees for medicinal purpoſes, deſtroys moſt of the timber trees, by barking them.

24. The price of proviſions is perfectly arbitrary.

25. The roads are tolerable in the dry ſeaſon; but as there are few made roads, in the wet ſeaſon they are difficult and dangerous.

26. The natives in general dwell in houſes of clay, the dampneſs and lowneſs of which, renders them very unwholeſome abodes in the wet ſeaſon.

27. There is the copy of a leaſe, for promoting a new manufacture, in my laſt publication.

28. Manufactures and commerce muſt ever be favourable to agriculture, in all countries.

29. It would require a diſſertation to anſwer this queſtion.

30. There are no ſocieties amongſt the natives, independant of ſacred ſhows, and purſuits of amuſement.

31. The people are acute and intelligent, as may be expected in a pure air and warm climate, where immemorial uſage has eſtabliſhed a very ſimple diet.

32. Let the huſbandman reap the fruits of his labour, and every ſuggeſtion of improvement will be attended to in this, as in the moſt cultivated ſtate of ſociety any where elſe.

33. Sheep die in my garden (where the ſoil is clay) during the rains; and in caſe the liver is let fall on the ground, it breaks like a maſs of clotted blood; whereas in the up-land gravelly ground they keep healthy all the year.

34. Chiefly kali, and plants impregnated with mineral alkali.

35. No means have been uſed, as theſe lands are flooded in the wet ſeaſon, the ſheep are neceſſarily on the higher grounds.

36. See anſwer 34.

37. Theſe are waſte lands, excepting where they are employed for making ſalt, in the dry ſeaſon, which is effected by baling brackiſh water, from the mouths of rivulets, to evaporate and cryſtalize.

38. The greateſt obſtacle to improvement, is the monied intereſt being in the line of renters, and dependants of revenue officers, whoſe authority enables them to lend money, at a very high intereſt, to the ryot, and to oblige him to give them the crop, at the loweſt rate of the ſeaſon; which is kept up for months, and afterwards ſold at a high price; whereby an artificial ſcarcity is in general produced, and frequently no grain allowed to be ſold till what has thus been mortgaged is diſpoſed of; and thus the ryot is deprived of the advantage of his labour, and all incitement to induſtry checked. To remedy ſo great an evil may be difficult; but ſurely the ryot ſhould be ſupported in the means of cultivation, and the rents not demanded till the crop is realiſed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN common life, when a ſtranger enters a large circle, and pronounces a compliment to one man or woman preſent, at the expence of all the reſt, it is thought but a very bungling ſort of politeneſs; and the perſon complimented will be, perhaps, the moſt *pained* perſon in the room.

This reflection aroſe from reading in your laſt Number a note dated from Briſtol, *ſeeming* to correct an error of fancy in a monody on Chatterton, written by Mr. Coleridge, but *really* only to tell the vaſt circle, the world, that no one elſe had written a monody "worthy of the ſubject."

Perhaps, the public will be far from joining iſſue in this matter with B. from Briſtol. It is *poſſible*, that there is not another man to be found, who will think as he ſeems to think.

There were, at leaſt, two monodies written on CHATTERTON, ſuperior to the poem in queſtion, in the three great requiſites of FEELING, DESCRIPTION, and

and HARMONY; and these were written by two of the best poets this century has given birth to.

Bath, Oct. 10. CRITO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GLOVER was on a visit at Stowe, when he wrote his celebrated ballad of Admiral Hosier's Ghost, perhaps, the most spirited of all his productions. The idea occurred to him during the night; he rose early, and went into the garden to compose. In the heat of composition, he got into the tulip bed: unfortunately, he had a stick in his hand, and, with a true poetical furor, hewed down the tulips. Lady Temple was particularly fond of tulips; and some of the company, who had seen Glover flashing around him, and suspected how his mind was occupied, asked him, at breakfast, how he could think of destroying lady Temple's favourite flowers? The poet, perfectly unconscious of what he had done, pleaded not guilty. There were, however, witnesses enough to convict him. He acknowledged that he had been composing in the garden, and excused himself by repeating the ballad.

Glover was partial to the Athenaïd; it was the child of his age. He used to say, it was better than Leonidas; and sometimes would boast that it was *longer* than the Iliad. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks which I made, in the Fourth Number of your Magazine, relative to the intellectual talents of women, I was led to make by a question proposed in your preceding Number, "Whether literary and scientific pursuits were suited to the female character?" I was certainly not induced to make those remarks, by any prejudice against the ladies, to whom I am very sufficiently attached, and whose understandings I wish to see much better cultivated, than they generally are: but the fact is, I have too much kindness for the fair sex, to be desirous of flattering, or of deceiving them; which would only tend to render them less excellent, and less amiable.

Your female correspondent, who, in your Sixth Number, has made some objections to my observations, remarks, that what I have said, seems to imply, that the right of women to the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures, "is to be subject to some limitations:" but not a single sentence that I have written, is justly liable to such an interpretation; and I particularly expressed my wishes, that "the intellectual powers of women might be more diligently, and more generally cultivated."

Your correspondent speaks of an enquiry concerning the intellectual abilities of women, as "petty and unphilosophical"—"frivolous and uninteresting;" but to me it appears, that such an enquiry is entitled to none of those epithets.—Women are of so much importance in human society, that an enquiry respecting their talents, cannot be unphilosophical, frivolous, or uninteresting.

Your female correspondent complains of it, as a grievance, that "one half of the human species, on a self-erected throne, should prescribe bounds to, and impose intellectual fetters on, the other half; and dictate to them to what purposes they are to apply, and how far they are to be allowed to exercise, their common faculties." I certainly disapprove of all restrictions of this kind; and I know of no law of this country, which prohibits any woman from prosecuting any branch of literature or science to which she may be inclined. Situation and circumstances may certainly prevent this; and it may not be convenient for a woman to be employed in literary or scientific pursuits, when she should be nursing her children, or attending to the domestic concerns of her family. But there are great numbers of women in this country, of easy fortunes, and of much leisure, who may have ready access to books, and to every species of instruction that they wish for; and yet I do not hear that many of these are much engaged in the pursuits of literature or of science.

In my former letter, I proposed it, as a kind of interrogation, "Whether the works of all the female authors who ever existed, taken collectively, were equal in value to the works of Shakspeare, an uneducated man?" I am now inclined to speak affirmatively, and to give it as my opinion, that the loss of the works of all the female authors who ever existed, would not be so great a loss to the literary world, as the loss of the works of Shakspeare. But your correspondent asks, whether the superiority "of a whole species is to be deduced from the example of a few individuals, formed by extraordinary circumstances?"

To this I anſwer, that the ſuperiority of the intellectual abilities of men, appears to be decided, by the experience of all ages, and all nations. In all the different ages and countries of the world, *no* woman has appeared, of whom we have any account, who has manifeſted abilities equal to thoſe which have been exhibited by many men. I conceive that the diſadvantages under which women labour, in point of education, will not ſatisfactorily, or rationally, account for this unvaried ſuperiority on the part of the men, taken collectively. What has induced the great Author of nature to cauſe the intellectual powers of women to be inferior to thoſe of men, it may not be eaſy for us to determine. Such ideas, however, may be formed of the reaſon of this, as may not be wholly unſatisfactory. The ſupreme Being appears to have given ſuch powers to his creatures as were ſuited to the different ſituations in which they were to be placed: and ſuch talents as thoſe which were poſſeſſed by Bacon, and by Newton, would probably not qualify a woman the better for nurſing children, or for diſcharging the proper duties of a mother or a wife.

Your female correſpondent ſays, "we will allow, that, upon the AGGREGATE, from a FAIR CALCULATION, the balance of intellectual attainment would, PROBABLY, be found on the ſide of the men." When the literary and ſcientific productions of men and women, taken collectively, are compared, this ſeems much ſuch a candid acknowledgement as it would be if a compariſon were made, as to ſize, between one of the common houſes in St. Paul's churchyard and the cathedral; and a man, on ſuch an occaſion, were to ſay, "I am inclined to believe, and think it PROBABLE, that, upon a FAIR ADMEASUREMENT, that houſe would be found not to be quite ſo large as St. Paul's cathedral." Your correſpondent has mentioned the names of ſeveral celebrated women, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves at different periods; but not one of theſe will admit of any compariſon with many men who might be enumerated. Among others, ſhe has mentioned queen Elizabeth. That princeſs was cotemporary with William Shakſpeare, and with Francis Bacon; and ſhe had much more inſtruction in literature than ever Shakſpeare had; but I conſider her as a mere child in underſtanding, compared either with Shakſpeare or with Bacon.

Men, under extreme diſadvantages for the want of education, have attained to degrees of eminence in literature and in ſcience, never attained by women in ſimilar circumſtances. It is, therefore, rational to conclude, from invariable experience, that the intellectual powers of women are inferior to thoſe of men. At the ſame time, I am ſo far from wiſhing any reſtraints to be laid on female genius, that I ſhould be deſirous of promoting every rational ſcheme for the improvement of their education, and for enabling them to cultivate their talents in the moſt advantageous manner.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NOW proceed to perform the promiſe I made, of preſenting the public with farther particulars relative to the poetry of Spain and Portugal.

Towards the cloſe of the fifteenth century, was born Moſen Juan Boſcan Almogavar, the reformer of Spaniſh poetry; and, in the year 1503, his more celebrated aſſiſtant and friend Garcilaſo de la Vega. Boſcan was tutor to the great duke of Alva: "the heroic virtues that adorned the mind of the pupil prove with what diligence and ſucceſs the tutor performed his duty;" ſo ſays one of his biographers. Let not the reader deteſt the poet Boſcan becauſe he had the misfortune to educate the deteſtable duke of Alva! Alexander had liſtened to the leſſons of Ariſtotle, and the ſon of Antoninus muſt have heard the precepts of his father; but no culture can render the night-ſhade innocent.

Before this period, the poetry of Spain was harſh and barbarous; ſome of their old ballads, indeed, poſſeſs that ſimplicity which is ſuperior to all art, and which no art can beſtow; there is, however, in the art of verſification ſomething which, though it may fail to charm us, will at leaſt prevent us from being diſguſted; how would the inſipidity of Addiſon's poems have been received, had they been dreſſed in the rhymes of Dr. Donne?

Boſcan himſelf tells us, in his dedication to the ducheſs de Soma, that it was by the advice of Andres Nabagero, the Venetian ambaſſador, that he introduced Italian metres and Italian taſte into the Caſtilian poetry. "We were converſing together at Grenada (ſays he) upon literary ſubjects, and particularly upon the

the difference of languages, when he obſerved to me, that in the Caſtilian tongue we had never attempted ſonnets, and other kinds of compoſition uſed by the beſt authors of Italy; and he not only ſaid this to me, but urged me to ſet the example. A few days afterwards, I departed for my home, and muſing upon many things during the long and ſolitary journey, frequently thought upon what Nabagero had adviſed: and thus I began to attempt this kind of verſe. At firſt I found ſome difficulty, becauſe it is very complex *(muy artificioſo)* and has many peculiarities different from our own: afterwards, from the partiality we naturally feel towards our own productions, I thought that I had ſucceeded well, and gradually grew warm and eager in the purſuit. This, however, would not have been ſufficient to ſtimulate me to proceed, had not Garcilaſo encouraged me, whoſe judgment, not only in my opinion, but in that of the whole world, is eſteemed as a certain rule."

This innovation, like all other improvements, was not introduced without oppoſition. Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, the celebrated marquis of Santillana, had made uſe of the Italian metres many years before. Don Diego de Mendoza, of the ſame noble houſe, had the honour of co-operating with Boſcan and Garcilaſo in a more ſucceſsful attempt; though ſuch is the caprice of Fame, that he is better known in England as the author of Lazarillo de Tormes, than as the hiſtorian, the poet, and one of the reformers of his country's literature: to the diſgrace of mankind, whatever work is lively and looſe, will certainly be popular. The fame of Garcilaſo has eclipſed that of his aſſiſtants, and he is to this day eſteemed the beſt of the Spaniſh poets; yet the little volume of Garcilaſo's productions is more diſtinguiſhed by melody of verſification than ſublimity of thought. The volume conſiſts of 184 pages, of which 110 are taken up by three eclogues! In the preſent æra of taſte, no poet poſſeſſed of common ſenſe would ever *commit* a paſtoral, and none but a Spaniſh or Portugueſe poet would ever have extended one to upwards of ſeventeen hundred lines!

All perſons of unvitiated taſtes love the country; deſcriptions of rural ſcenery, and images drawn from rural life, never weary us; but a ſhepherd, and a crook, and a pipe, is quite as unnatural as one of the cannibal giants of romance, and infinitely leſs agreeable as a companion by the fire-ſide. The Spaniſh Parnaſſus is very much infeſted by theſe gentry, and they are equally troubleſome on the Portugueſe ſide of the mountain. Yet, if the following defence of ſhepherds be not convincing, it is at leaſt curious and amuſing. It is prefixed to the Eclogues of Franciſco Rodriguez Lobo.

"Nature has hidden in rough ſhells, at the bottom of the ſea, thoſe pearls to which man has affixed ſuch value; ſhe has hidden that gold with which our ſouls are fettered, in the bowels of the earth, amid barbarous nations, and in diſtant countries: ſhe has guarded the ſea with rocks, and ſown it with dangers, to place boundaries to our deſires, and lengthen the period of our lives: but Evil, to deprive us of our tranquillity, laid open theſe ſecrets, and hid from us the true knowledge where real tranquillity is to be found. Then did this malignant ſpirit diſfigure the ſhepherds with coarſe vile garments, and repreſent their life of contentment as a life of mean and deſpicable labour; and by theſe magical deluſions were we taught to deſpiſe the only treaſure which the earth affords to render the mind happy: but when this faſcination is removed, and we ſee things clearly, how much more beautiful appear the various colours with which the fields are apparelled, and the trees, and the ſun, and the horizon beautiful when he ſets, than all the deceitful trappings of Vanity! How much more delightful to our ears is the ſong of innocent birds, than the ſound of flattering tongues, that endeavour to entrap our reaſon! Is not the rock that hangs over the ſtream, in whoſe caverns the birds dwell, and under whoſe ſhade the fiſhes ſport, more to be admired than the ſumptuous and ſuperb edifice, that cannot ſo well reſiſt the force of the tempeſt, or the ſecret ſap of time? Where can life paſs more delightfully or more tranquilly than among the flocks and herds? How much more ſecure is the enjoyment of theſe than the hopes of the court, and the deceits of the city! And if we have ſo often ſighed for that happy age of gold, it is for this advantage, exceeding all others, that men lived then like ſhepherds, and followed their flocks, and cultivated the earth: and this truth is clearly proved; for the firſt man whom God created held this office, and the title which God gave him, was that of lord of the animal world; and Abel, the firſt martyr, in whom the church began, and the other children of Adam, tended their flocks: ſo likewiſe did Abraham

and

and Iſaac, and Jacob with his beloved Rachel, and Eſau; Joſeph and his brethren were ſhepherds, as they confeſſed to Pharaoh. Moſes and Zipporah, Saul and David, kings of Iſrael, and Meſa, king of Moab, had executed this honourable office; and king Cyrus had exerciſed it among the ancient Perſians. Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, with Fauſtulus, who educated them, kept ſheep; and among thoſe valiant Romans, the fame of whoſe exploits has echoed over the world, we read of many whoſe names diſcover their origin, ſuch as the Vituli, the Vitellii, the Porcii, the Capri, the Tauri, and the Bubulci. Many perſons have riſen to the higheſt dignities, from the paſtoral ſtate: Giges, king of Lydia; Sophy, king of the Turks; Primiſlaus, king of Bohemia; Tamerlane, emperor of the Scythians; Juſtin, emperor of the Romans; Viriatus, captain of the Portugueſe; and Sixtus the firſt, the Roman pontiff: and, in truth, what is the life of a ſhepherd, but the ſimilitude of empire? but a ſyſtem of government, with moderation and mildneſs? For what can be more ſimilar to the government of a kingdom than the management of a flock? To defend them from wild beaſts, to ſecure them from robbers, to guide them to good paſtures, cool ſhades, and clear waters; to threaten them with his voice, to chaſtiſe with the crook thoſe who ſtray; to amuſe them with the pipe and with the ſong, to cure them with herbs when they are ſick; to be clothed with their wool, to feed upon their milk, and thus to paſs peaceably through life? Among the vain deities whom the blinded Gentiles worſhipped, Apollo, Mercury, Daphne, and Pan, and Proteus, and Paris, and Polyphemus, were ſhepherds; and the true God whom we ſerve, is frequently ſtyled a ſhepherd, in the holy Scriptures; ſo ancient and ſo honourable is the paſtoral life, which the avarice of men has now made deſpicable!

"Much knowledge is certainly neceſſary for a ſhepherd; an acquaintance with the nature of ſoils and paſtures, the virtues of herbs, the changes of weather, the movements of the heavenly bodies, the effects of the ſun, and the qualities of animals; and this life, though the moſt quiet, produces in its employments all things neceſſary for our ſubſiſtence: wool, milk, ſkins, the fleſh of animals, herbs, grain, fruit. What life, then, can be more delightful than the paſtoral life? or what prejudice can be greater than that which denies this truth?

"What ſtyle can be more conformable to reaſon, or leſs vitiated, than the ſimple ſtyle of the ſhepherd? and therefore is it that the ancient writers have delivered their precepts in the paſtoral language, as being moſt pure and natural. Under this allegory, Solomon veiled the myſteries of our faith, in his Songs to his beloved; inſtructing us, by his lofty theme, and by a ſtrain of poetry as ſublime in itſelf, as it is humble in its ſimiſitude; which example alone would be ſufficient, with the men of this age, to dignify paſtoral productions. In this ſtyle the Greeks and Romans, and the Italians, the Spaniards, and our Portugueſe, have written works, many in number, and rare in quality; marvellous works, to enumerate which would be another new undertaking! Therefore, curious reader, I preſent to you the manners and language of ſhepherds; as the true doctrine of wiſdom. I do not give you gilded pills of poiſon, nor offer to you flowers that conceal a viper; inſtead of theſe you have pearls in the ſhell, and plain honeſty inſtead of poliſhed falſehood."

So curiouſly has this ingenious Portugueſe defended paſtoral poetry! But though we may agree with him that the life he deſcribes is the moſt natural and moſt honourable ſtate of man, we ſhall be very far from acknowledging, that either his eclogues, or thoſe of any other poet, fairly repreſent it.

Garcilaſo de la Vega, in the moſt enormous of his eclogues, has introduced almoſt action enough for a drama. Albanio opens it, with a ſoliloquy of lamentations, and then he falls aſleep. Salicio then enters, ſinging a tranſlation of Horace's favourite ode, "*Beatus ille quĭ procul negotiis*," of which there are above twenty verſions in the Spaniſh language. In the middle of it, he ſtops ſhort, on ſeeing a man ſleeping, dilates upon the excellence of ſleep; and then, recognizing Albanio, informs the reader, that he knows him, that he was once very happy, and is now very miſerable, but that he had not yet learned the cauſe. Albanio now talks in his ſleep, and Salicio interrupts and wakes him. He now requeſts him to relate his hiſtory, and Albanio tells a very long ſtory of his being the intimate friend of a young female relation, with whom he uſed to hunt; how he one day told his love; ſhe left

him, and he is dying with deſpair. After they are gone out, Camilla enters, and lies down by a fountain to take her *ſieſta* —her evening's nap. Albanio finds her, and ſeizes her, but releaſes her on her ſolemn promiſe to remain and hear him, which ſhe, as ſoon as releaſed, breaks, and runs away, and Albanio runs mad. Salicio now enters, with Nemoroſo: Nemoroſo tells a long ſtory about a magician, which is a panegyric upon the family of Alva; and the eclogue concludes with their reſolution to get Albanio cured by this magician.

In this very ill-planned poem, Garcilaſo has perpetuated his friendſhip for Boſcan, and perhaps no lines in the poem can be peruſed with more pleaſure than theſe, in which he bears teſtimony to the virtues of his friend:

"Then, hand in hand,
A youth approach'd, with Phœbus; in his face
The ſkilful eye might read benevolence
And wiſdom; he was perfected in all
The lore and various arts of courteſy
That humanize mankind: the graceful port,
And the fair front of open manlineſs,
Diſcover'd Boſcan; and that fire illumin'd
His generous face that animates his ſong,
With never-fading ſplendour there to ſhine.

Garcilaſo has, in his ſecond eclogue, introduced a Mooriſh metre, which has been ſeldom imitated, and, indeed, which did not deſerve to be imitated at all: it is making the middle of the ſecond line rhyme to the end of the firſt: the middle of the third to the end of the ſecond, &c. Sir Philip Sidney, who was always trying experiments in verſification, and making innovations inſtead of improvements, has left us ſome ſpecimens of this:

Thy ſafety ſure is wrapped in *deſtruction*,
For that *conſtruction* thine own words do *bear*;
A man to *fear* a woman's moodie *eye*
Makes reaſon *lie* a ſlave to ſervile *ſenſe*,
A weak *defence*, where weakneſs is thy *force*;
So is *remorce* in folly dearly bought.

This novelty, however, is to the eye and not to the ear; it is only rhyming regularly in ſhort and irregular lines. A peculiarity ſimilar to this, though infinitely ſuperior, is much uſed by the Welſh poets; and the Welſh bard, Edward Williams, has given a very happy ſpecimen in Engliſh:

Retir'd amongſt our native *hills*,
And far from *ills* of greatneſs,
We live, delighted with our *lot*,
And trim our *cot* with neatneſs.
We wiſdom ſeek and calm *content*,
They both *frequent* our dwelling;
From theſe a deathleſs comfort *ſprings*,
The joys of *kings* excelling.

In this the objection to the Mooriſh metre is removed, by the alternation of a regular rhyme.

Both Boſcan and Garcilaſo poſſeſſed more learning than taſte, and more taſte than genius. Their poems, particularly thoſe of the latter, are full of imitations from the ancients; they ſeldom diſguſt the reader by bombaſt, but they never elevate his mind by the ſublime. There is more prettineſs in Boſcan, more tenderneſs in Garcilaſo. The following little piece of Boſcan is not unhappy, and by the many imitations of it, it appears to have been a favourite conceit:

TO A MIRROR.

Since ſtill my paſſion-pleading ſtrains
Have fail'd her heart to move,
Show, Mirror! to that lovely maid,
The charms that make me love.
Reflect on her the thrilling beam
Of magic from her eye,
So, like Narciſſus, ſhe ſhall gaze,
And, ſelf-enamour'd, die.

The ſonnets of Garcilaſo are the moſt intereſting of his works: there are ſome as beautiful, but none ſuperior, to the following:

As when the mother, weak in tenderneſs,
Hears her ſick child with prayer and tears implore
Some ſeeming good, that makes his pain the leſs,
Yet, with ſhort eaſe! the future evil more;
Even as her fondneſs yields to his vain will
She haſtes to gratify her fickly ſon—
Anticipating then the coming ill,
Sadly ſhe ſits, and weeps what ſhe has done.
Thus have I pamper'd my diſtemper'd mind;
And yielded thus to fancy's wayward mood,
Poor dupe of Fancy! ſelf-condemn'd to find
The future anguiſh in the preſent good.—
Thus do I waſte a wretched life away,
And nightly weep the errors of the day!

Boſcan paraphraſed the Hero and Leander of Muſæus, of courſe he injured it; for to paraphraſe is to dilate, and to dilate, to weaken. He ſurvived his friend, Garcilaſo (who was killed in battle) but a few years: they both died young; but their celebrity will always laſt; for though Spain may hereafter produce better poets, the glory of reforming the national poetry muſt ſtill remain. T. Y.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that you have begun to accommodate your readers with muſical critiques, on a new plan; and not doubting but the improved ſtyle in which they are executed, will attract your muſical readers, and excite their attention to any obſervations which you ſhall think proper to offer to their peruſal, on the ſcience of harmony or its profeſſors; I here tranſmit to you ſome remarks on the life, genius, and character, of the late Dr. Arne.

Dr. Thomas Auguſtine Arne was born May 28, 1710, and was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Arne, upholſterer, in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, the perſon ſuppoſed to be depicted by Mr. Addiſon, in his well-known character of the Politician, in No. 155 and 160 of the Tatler. Mr. Thomas Arne deſigned his ſon for the law, and put him, at an early period of life, to the ſtudy of that profeſſion, but the volatile temper and elegant caſt of genius, which ſoon began to develope themſelves in the young ſtudent, were ill fitted to the dry application neceſſary to legal proficiency and advancement; and he quitted the ſcience ſelected for him by his father, and choſe one more congenial to his taſte and diſpoſition. His new courſe of ſtudy commenced privately. He procured himſelf a violin, and, unaided by any tutor, made, in a ſhort time, ſo conſiderable a progreſs on that inſtrument, that he was qualified to acquit himſelf in a band: and nothing could exceed the ſurprize of his father, when, being one amongſt the audience at a reſpectable concert, he diſcovered his ſon flouriſhing in the orcheſtra as one of the principal performers. Coke on Littelton did not ſo eaſily yield to Handel and Corelli in the father's judgment as in the ſon's, and he was at firſt much irritated at a circumſtance which ſeemed to counteract the golden views he had entertained for him; but the young muſician deviſed ſuch ſatisfactory arguments for his conduct, that his father at length conſented to his relinquiſhing the ſtudy of the law, and the harmony of the orcheſtra ſupercoeded the diſſonance of the courts.

Mr. Arne now placed himſelf under the tuition of Mr. Feſtin, an excellent performer on the violin, and attended to his choſen profeſſion with ſuch aſſiduous application, that he ſoon rivalled the abilities of his maſter. The peculiar ſtyle of his execution, which indicated his tranſcendent taſte and genius, recommended him to the notice and favour of Farinelli, Seneſino, Geminiani, and the other great Italian muſicians of that time; and through their friendſhip he obtained the freedom of the King's Theatre, where, by a conſtant attendance, and an acuteneſs of obſervation, he added to his own rich and prolific conception, all the elegancies and beauties for which the muſic of Italy is diſtinguiſhed. The firſt regular engagement into which our young muſical genius entered as a public performer, was that of leader of the band at the theatre royal Drury-lane. In this ſituation he was diſtinguiſhed for ſeveral years, and the excellence of his performance would have procured a long life to his name, even had he never exerted his rare talents as a compoſer.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Arne compoſed the opera of Roſamond, which, though a charming production, had not its merited ſucceſs; but he was too confident of the powers with which nature and ſtudy had furniſhed him, to be in any degree diſcouraged, and he ſoon after ſet to muſic the maſque of Alfred, at the inſtance of the then Prince of Wales, his preſent Majeſty's father, which was repreſented on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1740, in the gardens of Clifden, in commemoration of the acceſſion of George the Firſt, and in honour of the birth-day of the Princeſs of Brunſwick; at which performance the prince and princeſs of Wales, with their whole court, were preſent. This compoſition did its author conſiderable credit, but it was his next production which fixed the baſis of his profeſſional fame. The muſic of the maſque of Comus is as inimitable as the poetry, and will ſerve to unite the names of Milton and Arne ſo long as harmony is cultivated. To theſe pieces ſucceeded the opera of Eliza, the opera of Artaxerxes, the maſque of Britannia, the oratorio of the Death of Abel, Judith, and Beauty and Virtue; the muſical entertainment of Thomas and Sally, the Prince of the Fairies, the ſongs in As You Like It, the Merchant of Venice, the Arcadian Nuptials, King Arthur, the Guardian Outwitted, and the Roſe, beſides a ſet of harpſichord concertos, innumerable cantatas, ſongs, catches, and glees, and the two great productions with which he cloſed his ingenious labours, Caractacus and Elfrida.

The degree of Doctor of Muſic was

conferred on our author by the Univerſity of Oxford, July 6, 1759; on which occaſion he compoſed an admiſſion ode. In the 26th year of his age, he married Miſs Cecilia Young, a pupil of Geminiani, and a favourite ſinger of thoſe times. After having refined his taſte, he placed himſelf under the inſtruction of the learned Dr. Pepuſch, and acquired, with aſtoniſhing celerity, that profound ſcience which his works occaſionally diſplay. And by the united aid of this ſcience, and the gift of genius, he became the firſt muſician who placed our claim to harmonic excellence on a level with that of the Italians.

Dr. Arne died the 5th of March, 1778, aged 68, of a ſpaſm on his lungs; retaining his faculties to the laſt moment of his exiſtence. With reſpect to his religion, he had originally been inſtructed in the principles of the Romiſh church; theſe, however, he had for many years wholly neglected; and, if we may allow ourſelves to judge from his unreſtrained mode of life, did not ſubſtitute any better. However, in his laſt ſtage, the dormant ſeeds of early maxims and prejudices revived in his boſom, and the fond deluſion of that religion on which he had once been taught to reſt, now returned; and a prieſt was called in, by whom he was awed into repentance, and the ſins of a whole life, not remarkable for its moral purity, wholly forgiven; and ſo entirely was he ſatisfied with the holy father's pardon, and ſo aſſured of eternal happineſs, that the laſt moments of his life were cheered by an hallelujah, ſung by himſelf.

Dr. Arne was naturally fond of pleaſurable eaſe; and gaiety and revelry occupied moſt of the leiſure hours of his life; hence, notwithſtanding the number and excellence of his publications, he died almoſt without property. The peculiarity of his genius was an almoſt conſtant command of ſweetneſs and originality of melody. The feature of nature is prominent in all his airs; never affected, never pedantic, never vacant, they are as remarkable for the juſtneſs of their expreſſion, as for their beautiful ſimplicity. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH there are ſome very reſpectable and learned men in this country, who ſincerely wiſh that KANT's works were tranſlated, and their pretentions fully examined, yet there are others, equally reſpectable and learned, who think we need not be in any hurry either to tranſlate or diſcuſs them, becauſe they conceive they have diſcovered many things which ſufficiently evince their futility. "For (ſay they) if he be ſo great a philoſopher as his advocates pretend, why are his writings diſfigured by ſo many ſtrange and unintelligible terms, as to require a new dictionary in order to be underſtood? Is not this a circumſtance of ill omen? Does it not betray want of judgment? And how can we ſuppoſe an author, who is involved in ſuch obſcurity, qualified to enlighten the world?"

However, from an intimate acquaintance with KANT's writings, I can ſafely aſſert, firſt, that he has coined no new words; that, within the compaſs of his philoſophy, only about thirty terms occur, which do indeed ſound ſomewhat ſtrangely; but it is to thoſe only who are unacquainted with the metaphyſical works of modern times: ſecondly, that thoſe terms were the only proper ones that could be found to expreſs the ideas which have been annexed to them, and that thoſe perſons in Germany who have cenſured them, have not been able to propoſe better: thirdly, that theſe terms have been clearly explained by KANT, in their proper places; and that thoſe who complain that they do not underſtand them, either have not read KANT's works as is often the caſe, or have not read them throughout, or not in their proper order, or without due attention. But after all, if a new dictionary, to explain theſe ſtrange terms, ſhould ſtill appear neceſſary, it will not, at the worſt, occupy two octavo volumes, nor indeed even one, but only the ſmall ſpace of an octavo page.

"But how then can it happen," aſk thoſe antagoniſts of KANT, "that he is difficult to be underſtood? for ſo he moſt certainly is, even according to the confeſſion of his moſt zealous partizans. If his language is not barbarous, he muſt neceſſarily either want clear ideas of what he teaches, or the ſkill of putting proper words in proper places?"

In anſwer to this queſtion, it may be aſked, what philoſophic author is there in our days who, treating of ſpeculative objects, ſuch as the mind, the ſoul, &c. would be properly underſtood by many more than that ſect to which he belongs, or which he has founded? Do not ſome of

of our materialiſts expreſs themſelves very clearly and elegantly; and are not their works very much miſunderſtood by the ſupernaturaliſts, idealiſts, and ſceptics? And is not each of theſe in its turn, equally miſunderſtood by the others?—There are, indeed, ſome men impartial and inquiſitive enough to underſtand fully what others have to ſtate againſt their principles, but their number is too inſignificant to invalidate the truth of the obſervation. Now as the philoſophic public, though they are diſinclined to follow the ſtandard of any ſect, are yet divided into materialiſts, ſupernaturaliſts, idealiſts, and ſceptics; and as KANT's works contain a train of ideas, militating not only againſt all theſe parties, but alſo, in ſome meaſure, againſt the foundation of all the ſyſtems which they have hitherto formed, of the mind, of the foundation and principles of human knowledge, of the moral nature of man, of the Deity, of a future ſtate, &c. it would be a miracle indeed, if, under ſuch circumſtances, theſe works ſhould be directly and generally underſtood, even by the moſt impartial enquirers after truth, although the ideas contained in them, and the language by which they are conveyed, were models of clearneſs and propriety.

"But (ſay thoſe objectors) what can we expect from a ſyſtem which directly runs againſt the common ſenſe of mankind, and preſumes to reject all the ſyſtems hitherto framed?" To this I reply, that, if KANT's ſyſtem be falſe, it will be an eſſential requiſite of the true one, to keep at an equal diſtance from all the fundamental tenets of thoſe contending parties. For though each of theſe parties muſt neceſſarily be right in ſome reſpects, becauſe otherwiſe they would not have been able to figur in the world for one year, much leſs for many centuries; yet each of theſe parties muſt alſo be wrong in ſome other reſpects, or elſe it would have been impoſſible for an oppoſite party to ariſe, much leſs to flouriſh, along with them for as many centuries. The true philoſophy, therefore, muſt be that which excludes the errors of each ſyſtem, and comprehends only the truths contained in them all. If this obſervation be well founded, and if KANT has diſcovered a road totally different from that which other philoſophers have purſued, ſurely we may now expect much more of him than if he had followed a ſect, and ſupported the eternal diſſentions of ſpeculative philoſophers.

"Let us, however, grant for a moment (ſay thoſe critics) that KANT had conſtructed an entirely new ſyſtem of ſpeculative philoſophy, which approaches nearer to truth than any other known to the world; of what uſe can it be to a lawyer, a divine, a phyſician, or a lover of the fine arts, to employ his time upon metaphyſics, eſpecially as every branch of ſolid ſcience has been very ſucceſsfully cultivated, without their aſſiſtance?"—To this I muſt reply, that the queſtion, of what uſe a ſcience might be? betrays ſeldom a genuine love of truth; for whoever inſiſts upon a clear anſwer to it, before he can reſolve to enter upon any, will make great progreſs in none; eſpecially as the uſe of a thing cannot be clearly perceived before the thing itſelf is fully known; and the moſt valuable diſcoveries would have been loſt to the world, if the diſcoverers had tried nothing but what they knew before-hand would be of poſitive uſe to their deſigns. Beſides, is it not ſufficient to know, that the chief ſtudy of mankind ought to be man, or at leaſt the principal part of man, which is the mind? Is it not clear that every man of good education and learning, while he ranges about in the field of external objects, and learns to meaſure the ſun and the ſtars, ſhould reſerve ſome little portion of his time to get acquainted with himſelf, and with the invariable laws of his mental faculties? For it is only by an accurate knowledge of theſe laws, that he is enabled to guard himſelf againſt the errors and fluctuating opinions, circulating in our days, regarding objects to which no rational being can be indifferent; and it is only by an intimate acquaintance with the eternal laws of our judging, reaſoning, and perceiving faculties, that he will have it in his power to ſecure himſelf from that deſpondence and ſcepticiſm which muſt one day or other overtake him when he comes to examine, ſeriouſly and calmly, thoſe maxims and principles which he has imbibed from his infancy, by which he has judged of his fellow creatures, the world, and himſelf; and by which he has regulated his conduct. No man, indeed, is perfect; he is ignorant of many things; but he ought not to remain ignorant of ſuch things as directly tend to preſerve the dignity of his nature and the rationality of that character which diſtinguiſhes man from the brutes. If it be, therefore, clear, that every man of education and learning ought to endeavour at an intimate acquaintance with

the laws of his mental faculties, it unavoidably follows, that every lawyer, divine, phyſician, and every lover of the fine arts, in caſe they have not yet made ſuch acquaintance, ſhould no longer heſitate to make it. And they will then have abundant reaſons to ſtudy the metaphyſics of KANT; for this philoſopher has opened new and important proſpects into the field of metaphyſics, which, however they may be at preſent diſregarded, yet ought to be ſtudied and carefully examined.

To know the laws of our mental powers, it is requiſite to know their effects; for we can know powers only from their effects. The mental phenomena, called ideas, judgments, and reaſonings, are, indeed, in ſome meaſure, the effects of external cauſes, or external objects; but KANT has fully demonſtrated, that they are not *entirely and excluſively* the effects of theſe cauſes, and, therefore, acquire another cauſe beſides the external. This other cauſe is in the mind; is a mental power. The ſenſible ideas of external objects will, therefore, be the joint produce of an *external* and a *mental* cauſe. The effects of theſe two different cauſes, are, conſequently, blended together, and conſtitute a *ſenſible idea*. Whoever, therefore, would know the *mental* cauſe of a ſenſible idea, and get acquainted with its properties, muſt firſt of all be able to diſtinguiſh, in a ſenſible idea, that effect which belongs to the *mental* cauſe, *from* that effect which belongs to the *external* cauſe. This diſtinction, of which our philoſophers do not even conceive the poſſibility, KANT has been ſo fortunate as to eſtabliſh. And in order to ſhow the importance of an enquiry into his philoſophic ſyſtem, I need only dwell a few moments upon this remarkable diſtinction. If this diſtinction be true, and if our philoſophers have not obſerved it, itfollows unavoidably, firſt, that they have, in their ideas of the external world, aſcribed thoſe effects to the external world which belong to the mind; and thoſe effects to the mind which belong to the external world; ſecondly, that in ſo doing, they have confounded thoughts with things, and things with thoughts; and thus, in ſome meaſure, perverted the very view and aſpect of nature; thirdly, that by this remarkable confuſion, they have given birth to materialiſm, ſupernaturaliſm, idealiſm, and ſcepticiſm; which ſhake the very foundation of all human knowledge; and, fourthly, that they have rendered it impoſſible for themſelves to conſtruct a conſiſtent and ſatisfactory ſyſtem of knowledge concerning the mind; for in this ſyſtem, the principal queſtion to be treated, will be, What is Reaſon? What is the Underſtanding? What is Senſe? But as theſe powers cannot be explained, but from their effects, and as their effects are confounded with other, and different, effects, we may eaſily conceive how the explanations muſt be qualified, which are deduced from ſuch confuſed premiſes. Should not, therefore, every lover of truth and ſcience, contribute ſomething to bring about an examination of the pretenſions of KANT? for ſo much is clear, that if they are well founded, a great and unexpected reform in the whole field of theoretical philoſophy will be the immediate conſequence. But let none be prejudiced againſt this philoſopher, from my having ſaid, that our views of nature are, in ſome meaſure, perverted by the preſent ſyſtems. Natural philoſophers have made ſolid and ſubſtantial diſcoveries. This KANT does not deny; and when he ſays their views are perverted, he means only that part of every one of them is ſo.

Let none imagine that this confuſion of thought is trifling, becauſe it hinders not the progreſs of great diſcoveries: a natural philoſopher may diſcover many new and ſurpriſing properties of bodies, though he cannot exactly diſtinguiſh between what, in his ideas, belongs to the things, and what to the mind; as a man may make great advances in agriculture, though he believes that the ſun moves round the earth; yet it was only by leaving the ſun at reſt, and putting the earth in motion, that our grand ſyſtem of aſtronomy was conſtructed. It will be by a like reform in our views of things, by avoiding the confuſion of thoughts with things, and things with thoughts; and by a philoſophy of the mind, built on the principles of KANT, that the diſſentions concerning *matter*, *cauſe*, *effect*, and *ſubſtance*, can be brought to a final determination; and in this manner the fundamental ſcience of all natural philoſophy be rendered conſiſtent with itſelf, and complete; not to mention the beneficial effects which the Kantean notions muſt produce upon the diſſentions in Morals and Religion.

I am fully convinced, however, that it is utterly impoſſible to ſhow the importance of the Kantean Syſtem, by mere remarks on that ſyſtem. As that man has a very imperfect and contracted view of the grandeur and beauty of St. Peter's church, at Rome, who only ſaw a few diſjointed pillars of that noble building; ſo he muſt have but a precarious idea of the

the importance and the extenſive utility of the Kantean Philoſophy, who only reads a few remarks on ſome principles which have been torn from their connection with the grand and ingenious whole of this celebrated ſyſtem. At all events, the whole muſt be ſtudied, every part of it muſt muſt be clearly viewed in its coherence with the whole; otherwiſe, neither the whole, nor any part of it, will be properly underſtood. And I may add, that if the whole of the Kantean philoſophy were found to be falſe, yet the plan and articulation of that ſyſtem alone will greatly reward the trouble of its ſtudy, and for ever remain a ſubject of admiration; independent of the conſideration that the refutation of the ſuppoſed new errors of KANT, might lead to the diſcovery of new truths.

"But (ſay ſome men of experience and learning) as the favourable and unfavourable accounts of the Kantean ſyſtem have hitherto been very vague and unſatisfactory; and as mankind, in dubious caſes, are inclined to believe rather the bad than the good reported of a foreign author; not only great doubt is ſtill generally entertained of the importance of KANT's metaphyſics, but this doubt has degenerated into ſuch a degree of inactive and frigid indifference, that if a man of property does not ſtep forward to get them tranſlated at his own expence, KANT's works, though they might have been examined twelve years ago, will, in all probability, not be tranſlated for many years to come. For what man will undertake the taſk of tranſlating KANT, if it is difficult for him to find a publiſher; and what bookſeller will have any thing to do with them, when he fears it will be difficult to procure readers; and how many readers can be reaſonably expected, when the public at large are prejudiced againſt KANT; and how, and when, will theſe prejudices be removed, when ſo many unfavourable reports are daily circulating againſt him, and when this philoſopher has ſo few friends to recommend him, and to defend his pretenſions from calumnies, invented and propagated by ignorance, and, not unfrequently, by malice?"

But whatever may be ſaid of the diſpoſition of the public towards KANT, I cannot believe that it is ſo unfavourable as has been repreſented. Suppoſe it, for a moment, to be poſſible (and I defy any body to prove the contrary) that KANT's works ſhould, after much ſtruggle, and againſt all expectation, finally appear to contain thoſe very truths which human reaſon has ſought in vain for many centuries, and which it wants, to become conſiſtent with itſelf, particularly in thoſe more important and ſtill controverted queſtions regarding the properties and powers of the mind perceivable to man, the origin and principles of human knowledge, the ſource of moral and religious ideas, &c.; ſhould this be the caſe, what man is there, that has a heart warm for truth, who who would not ſincerely lament, that in our enlightened times, ſo many years ſhould have elapſed before ſuch valuable diſcoveries could obtain a candid examination?

Having, therefore, a more favourable opinion of the impartiality and juſtice of the *Britiſh* public, and being convinced that if truth is to conquer in the end, a time muſt approach when the *Kantean principles* will be as generally admired and adopted, as they are at preſent unknown and deſpiſed; and although it is true, I have as yet met with little encouragement, I am ſtill firmly reſolved not to relax in thoſe exertions which I have made for three years paſt, to bring thoſe principles to the bar of the public; and, therefore, reſpectfully invite the genuine friends of truth and philoſophy to ſupport me with their encouragement in this great and difficult undertaking.

The means I propoſe for the accompliſhment of this object, are Writing and Lectures. If the firſt is uſed alone, the progreſs of truth and enquiry will be ſlow; for as KANT's notions do not ſquare with the common run of popular opinions, they will either be conſidered as falſe, or as inſignificant, and in either caſe be very little examined. And if the laſt is employed alone, few perſons will be able to get acquainted with KANT's ideas, and the advancement of truth and enquiry will be equally ſlow. It is, therefore, beſt to combine them; for it is by this combination alone, that the principles of KANT can gain the moſt ample publicity, and excite a ſufficient number of reſpectable opponents and defendants to bring the truth to light.

It is therefore my intention, provided it ſhould meet the approbation and encouragement of the public, in the courſe of the enſuing winter, to read Lectures, and to publiſh "An Analyſis of the Perceptive and Reaſoning Faculties of the Human Mind."

F. A. NITSCH.

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THE

THE ENQUIRER. No. IX.

QUESTION: *Ought Senſibility to be cheriſhed, or repreſſed?*

O, SWEET SENSIBILITY! SOUL OF THE SOUL!
ILL PURCHAS'D THE WISDOM THAT THEE MUST CONTROUL:
OF THY KINDLY SPIRIT WHEN ONCE WE'RE BEREFT,
IN LIFE THERE IS NOTHING WORTH LIVING FOR LEFT. *Dr. Aikin.*

SENSIBILITY, that peculiar ſtructure, or habitude, of mind, which diſpoſes a man to be eaſily moved, and powerfully affected, by ſurrounding objects and paſſing events, is a quality poſſeſſed in very different degrees, by different perſons. The organs of ſome men are formed of ſuch coarſe materials, and their ſpirits flow in ſo ſluggiſh a current, that they ſeem almoſt incapable of any other ſenſations than thoſe of animal appetite; ſuch perſons, being merely fleſh and blood, live for no other purpoſe than to conſume the fruits of the earth *: they doze away a languid exiſtence, without any enjoyment ſuperior to that of their kindred herds in the field and the ſtall; and at the end of their days, provided they have had enough, and to ſpare, lay themſelves quietly down to reſt. Nature, on the contrary, has caſt others in ſo fine a mold, and framed them ſo ſuſceptible of every impreſſion of joy or grief, that ſcarcely a moment of their lives paſſes, without it's pleaſures or it's pains. To ſuch minds, not only is every real occurrence intereſting, but imagination itſelf creates innumerable occaſions of vexation or delight. Between theſe extremes, are many ſhades of temper and character, ſome approaching nearer to the one, and ſome to the other, as they have been, reſpectively diverſified by the hand of nature or of education.

That education, as well as nature, is concerned in forming this feature of the human mind, appears from fact and experience. Though ſome of the ſeeds of ſenſibility are ſown in every breaſt, favourable circumſtances are neceſſary to bring the tender plant to maturity. Children whoſe natural diſpoſitions are, in this reſpect, nearly alike, will diſcover more or leſs of this quality, according to the connections in which they are placed, and in proportion to the degree of culture which has been beſtowed upon their underſtandings and their hearts. And, at mature age, it is found, that ſome employments and profeſſions are more favourable to ſenſibility than others; and that thoſe who live in the daily exerciſe of the kind affections which belong to domeſtic life, commonly diſcover a larger portion of this quality, than thoſe who ſeclude themſelves from the world in ſolitude and celibacy.

It is evident, then, that ſenſibility admits of voluntary diminution or improvement: and a queſtion of great importance in moral diſcipline ariſes, Whether this mental habit ſhould be reſolutely reſtrained and repreſſed, or induſtriouſly cheriſhed and ſtrengthened?

The current of taſte and opinion ſeems, at preſent, to tend towards the negative ſide of this queſtion. There was a time, when ſenſibility was taken under the patronage of that powerful arbiter of manners—faſhion. Then, height of breeding was meaſured by delicacy of feeling; and no fine lady, or fine gentleman, was aſhamed to be ſeen ſighing over a pathetic ſtory, or weeping at a deep-wrought tragedy. As every thing in faſhionable life haſtens to extremes, the affectation of refinement produced a degree of ſoftneſs, which ſoon became ridiculous: by a ſudden ſtroke of caprice, the polite world paſſed over to the contrary extreme of affected inſenſibility; and now it is become the mode, to conſider every expreſſion of tenderneſs as a mark of vulgarity; in the moſt intereſting ſituations, a freezing air of indifference is aſſumed; thoſe delicate tints, which the feeling heart would ſpread over the cheek of innocence, are concealed; the involuntary tear of ſympathy, leſt it ſhould be ſeen, is haſtily wiped away; in ſhort, nature is baniſhed, to introduce, in it's ſtead, a rude and vulgar kind of ſtoiciſm, of which Zeno would have been aſhamed.

By a kind of league, which has hitherto not been common, and which is, certainly, not very natural, philoſophy has aſſociated herſelf with faſhion, to bring ſenſibility into diſrepute. We do not often, indeed, from the ſages of the preſent day, hear the rant of the ancient ſtoic ſchool, concerning the excluſive ſufficiency of virtue to happineſs, and the conſequent indifference of all external circumſtances. We are not told, that a wiſe man will raiſe his mind above all foreign impreſſions, and will not ſuffer himſelf to depend for any portion of his happineſs, upon the ſenſes or imagination; that pain does not belong to the mind, and therefore is no evil; and that compaſſion

* *Nos numerus ſumus, et fruges conſumere nati.* Hor.

paſſion is a weakneſs which philoſophy ought to ſubdue. The doctrine of this haughty ſect is, in appearance, abandoned; but it is, in truth, only a little lowered in it's tone. We are ſtill inſtructed, that though the paſſions are a part of our conſtitution, which may, in the preſent ſtate of things, be of uſe to ſtimulate us to neceſſary exertions, human nature riſes in dignity, in proportion as they are reſtrained; and that, as we advance in moral merit, we ſhall become ſuperior to the impulſes of appetite and ſentiment, and ſhall act upon general principles of wiſdom, and a calm conviction of what is right. Every warm attachment, every tender feeling, the natural offspring of unavoidable aſſociations, is, in the modern ſyſtem of philoſophy, abſorbed in an unimpaſſioned diſpoſition to promote the general good. The ſoul, inſtead of experiencing endleſs varieties of warmth, with its perpetual changes of atmoſphere, is ſyſtematically brought into one unvarying temperature, at the ſtationary point of univerſal benevolence.

In order more fully to vindicate this ſyſtem, and to juſtify that contemptuous ſneer with which its profeſſors are much inclined to look down upon thoſe weak ſouls who melt in tender ſympathy at ſorrows not their own, an appeal is made to experience; and we are required to obſerve the effects actually produced on minds eaſily ſuſceptible of impreſſions, by the free indulgence of delicate ſenſibilities.

"Amongſt young people, the faſhionable practice of reading novels tends," it is remarked, "to produce a degree of refinement rather injurious than uſeful in the affairs of life. The admiration of fictitious portraits of elegance and perfection creates a diſtaſte for ſuch moderate attainments as are ordinarily found in real characters. The falſe delicacy of ſentiment expreſſed in many of theſe tales, encourages an artificial reſerve more likely to damp than to cheriſh the genuine affections of nature. Extreme ſenſibility, if real, is pitiable; if pretended, ridiculous. Who can endure, with patience, the weakneſs or the affectation which ſhrieks at the ſight of a ſpider; faints at a drop of blood produced by the puncture of a needle; and

"Dies of a roſe in aromatic pain?"

"With men of taſte and letters, how often," it is ſaid, "is ſenſibility found to be productive of more pain than pleaſure! When finiſhed performances in the fine arts have been admired, even to ſatiety, and excellence has loſt the charm of novelty, the powers of diſcrimination become faſtidious, and the reſtleſs fancy chooſes rather to vex itſelf with attending to new defects, than to ſeek a languid gratification from contemplating familiar beauties. Thus a poem, or a picture, which, at a lower ſtage of refinement, would have afforded delight, rather offends than pleaſes the practiſed critic, or the connoiſſeur who is *elegans ſpectator formarum*.

"Senſibility, ſo much admired as the ſoul of friendſhip, frequently," it is added, "degenerates into irritability. The tender ſympathizing friend is often ſeen to harraſs both himſelf and the object of his affection by ſuſpicions and jealouſies excited by cauſes altogether imaginary, or by trifling offences, whoſe touch could only be perceived by feelings irritated even to ſoreneſs. Even the unavoidable agitations of ſympathy are frequently ſo over-powering to tender ſpirits, that they are inclined to offer, in earneſt, a *prayer for indifference*, and ſay,

"Nor eaſe, nor peace, that heart can know,
That, like the needle true,
Turns at the touch of joy or woe,
But, turning, trembles too."

Carried to its utmoſt exceſs, this weakneſs produces all the paroxyſms of phrenſy, and even terminates in ſullen miſanthropy, in moody melancholy, or in raging madneſs."—

The real exiſtence of theſe facts is not diſputed. Miſchiefs, both ludicrous and ſerious, ariſe, it is acknowledged, from morbid ſenſibility. But what wiſe man would dry up the ſources of a fertiliſing ſtream, becauſe its waters may ſometimes be muddy, or may overflow its banks? With its natural degree of irritability, the Senſitive Plant, while it ſhrinks at the touch, ſtill lives and flouriſhes, and, poſſibly, derives from the preſſure which contracts its fibres, a pleaſing ſenſation: is it to be wiſhed, that the plant were deprived of this quality, becauſe, with a more irritable organization, it might, perhaps, on the gentleſt touch, wither and die?

The truth is, that ſenſibility, though liable, like every thing elſe, to perverſion and abuſe, is too natural to man, to be reaſoned away by the ſubtilty of ſpeculation; and too eſſential to his happineſs, to be laughed out of the world by the dupes of whim and faſhion.

Human beings depend, neceſſarily, for a great

is adduced as an example, and ſaid to be the origin of the adage:

A certain man had loſt a white aſs, and meeting a man ſtanding in the public road, as he was ſeeking it, aſked him, whether he had ſeen a white aſs? I have ſeen an aſs, he replied, entirely white, except his ears, which were black. And which road did he take? ſaid the owner: the man pointed out the road, and the other, after looking there in vain for his aſs, returned, and aſked the informer to accompany him. He conſented. They went together, and ſearched, without ſucceſs. The owner then ſuſpected that his companion had led him out the way while his accomplices ſecured their booty; quarrelled with him, took him to a magiſtrate, and accuſed him of the robbery. The magiſtrate ſentenced him to pay two hundred denarii, partly for the coſts, and partly for the aſs; and as many pieces of gold for the baggage and money loſt with the aſs.]

Never do good to a bad man, and evil ſhall not happen to you.

Withhold not thy hand from doing good.

* The bride goes to her bed, but knows not whether ſhe ſhall ariſe again.

Correct a wiſe man with a look, but a fool with a ſtaff.

He who reſpects his calumniator is like an aſs.

The raging fire deſtroys many heaps of corn.

An old man in a houſe is a good ſign.

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is adduced as an example, and ſaid to be the origin of the adage:

A certain man had loſt a white aſs, and meeting a man ſtanding in the public road, as he was ſeeking it, aſked him, whether he had ſeen a white aſs? I have ſeen an aſs, he replied, entirely white, except his ears, which were black. And which road did he take? ſaid the owner: the man pointed out the road, and the other, after looking there in vain for his aſs, returned, and aſked the informer to accompany him. He conſented. They went together, and ſearched, without ſucceſs. The owner then ſuſpected that his companion had led him out the way while his accomplices ſecured their booty; quarrelled with him, took him to a magiſtrate, and accuſed him of the robbery. The magiſtrate ſentenced him to pay two hundred denarii, partly for the coſts, and partly for the aſs; and as many pieces of gold for the baggage and money loſt with the aſs.]

Never do good to a bad man, and evil ſhall not happen to you.

Withhold not thy hand from doing good.

* The bride goes to her bed, but knows not whether ſhe ſhall ariſe again.

Correct a wiſe man with a look, but a fool with a ſtaff.

He who reſpects his calumniator is like an aſs.

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seemed anxious to appear under some other character, than that of a mere preacher by profession. Hence it was, that as he very soon commenced an author, so, in latter life, he became a farmer and coal-merchant. How far his finances were improved by these occupations, it is unnecessary to enquire. He was, at least, influenced by generous motives. He never liked to press too hard upon his congregation, and was never entirely supported by his salary. He thought it lawful for a pastor to work, as well as to pray; and his religion sometimes consisted in doing those things which many preachers think it profane to perform.

As a divine, he possessed great peculiarities: he had studied all systems of theology, but even at that time of life when his writings were most circumscribed by doctrinal strictness, they are throughout marked with the liveliest sallies of genius, and the most beautiful sentiments on liberty and benevolence. Indeed, love of liberty, and a boundless philanthropy, were the strong features of his character; and though he uniformly and rigorously opposed such systems as are at variance with those principles, he lived in friendship with many who, from mistaken notions of the nature of truth, and the best interests of society, supported them. His theological writings, therefore, are a fund of entertainment to many, who revolt at them as a system of instruction: and whether a man be a churchman or a dissenter, an orthodox or an heterodox man, he may glean something from Robinson's literary productions, that cannot fail to render him a wiser and a better man. It is remarkable, that, though he was a conscientious opposer of religious establishments, some of their most zealous advocates ranked among his admirers: and, indeed, so amiable were his manners, and so superior his talents, that many dignitaries of the church would have been happy to have been the means of his advancement.

His writings are numerous, and his political works much, and very deservedly, admired. He had thoroughly examined those questions that relate to government, and could well illustrate them by his extensive knowledge of history and antiquity. It is not saying too much, to assert, that his two admirable works, entitled *the History of Baptism*, and *Ecclesiastical Researches*, possess as much elaborate investigation, and original information, as any histories in our language: and it would be doing injustice to represent them as mere details of religious ceremonies, or of opinionists in theology. These two works are proofs, that he possessed a considerable knowledge of ancient and modern languages; an extraordinary insight into the nature and principles of different governments; a clear knowledge of the true interests of man in civil society; of the depraved state of most political institutions; and of the only means of ameliorating and reforming them. He resolved government into the most simple principles, and thought that form the best which leaves men in possession of the means to govern themselves. He lived to see the commencement of the French revolution: he wished it success; but he had a tender heart, and the shedding of blood made no part of his system, either as a divine or a politician.

Such was the late industrious and learned Mr. Robert Robinson: these are, however, but the rude outlines of a character that deserves to be delineated by a better pen than mine: his character deserves the attention of the philosopher and scholar; and, for this reason, as nothing of the kind has yet appeared in the Monthly Magazine, the preceding attempt will not, I hope, prove unacceptable.

Your well-wisher,

Sept. 2, 1796. CANDIDUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE other atmospherical appearances of

SNOW, HAIL, MIST, AND DEW,

may furnish the next division.

Hail and snow, though so similar in a philosophical view, yet differ sufficiently in their appearance and manner of descent, to suggest different images of comparison. Both, indeed, fall so thick as to afford an image of number and frequency; but the descent of snow is gentle, and its consistence remarkably soft; whereas hail is firm and hard, and falls rapidly. We shall see how far their application in simile has been conformable to these distinctions.

Homer thus describes a flight of missile weapons:

Like flakes of snow they fell, that stormy winds,
Driving the dusky clouds, thick scatter down
Upon the foodful earth: thus from their hands
Flew show'rs of darts. IL. xii. 156.

In

In another paſſage, he dilates this ſimple compariſon after his manner, to a minute picture of a fall of ſnow.

As on a winter's day the frequent flakes
Fall thick; when Jove, his weapons to diſplay,
Sends ſnow on mortals; lulling every gale
He pours inceſſant, till each mountain's head,
High cliff, and graſſy mead, and all the wealth
Of human toil, lies hid beneath the waſte;
Nor leſs on hoary Ocean's bays and ſhores
The flight deſcends, but here the rolling wave
Beats back encroachment; all beſides is whelm'd
Deep by the ſhower of Jove: thus frequent flew
The ſtones from either hoſt. IL. xii. 278.

The intrinſic beauty and accuracy of this winter landſcape is ſuch, that we ſhould not cenſure its digreſſive nature and lax application, were it not both deficient in the leading point of reſemblance, and diſcordant in its general effects on the mind, with the ſcene in which it is introduced. The only reſemblance is this; "the ſtones fell as thick as ſnow:" but the ſubſtance falling, and the effects produced by the fall, are as diſſimilar as can well be conceived. And in the whole ſcenery of the ſimile, there is an air of ſtillneſs and tranquillity, which forms an abſolute contraſt to the noiſe and tumult of the real action.

With ſuperior judgment Virgil has made a *hail-ſtorm* the object of ſimilitude to a flight of darts and the rage of battle, in the two following paſſages:

Sternitur omne ſolum telis; tum ſcuta cavæque
Dant ſonitum flictu galeæ; pugna aſpera ſurgit:
Quantus ab occaſu veniens pluvialibus hædis
Verberat imber humum; quam multa grandine nimbi
In vada præcipitant, cum Jupiter horridus Auſtris
Torquet aquoſam hyemem, & cælo cava nubila rumpit. ÆN. ix. 666.

Heaps of ſpent arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground;
And helms, and thields, and rattling arms reſound.
The combat thickens, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward, when the ſhowery Kids ariſe:
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain;
Or bellowing clouds burſt with a ſtormy ſound,
And with an armed winter ſtrew the ground.
DRYDEN.

——— Furit Æneas, tectuſque tenet ſe.
Ac velut, effuſa ſi quando grandine nimbi
Præcipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,
Omnis & agricola, & tuta latet arce viator,
Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice ſaxi,
Dum pluit; in tegris ut poſſint, ſole reducto,
Exercere diem: ſic obrutus undique telis,
Æneas, nubem belli, dum deſonat, omne
Suſtinet. ÆN. x. 802.

The Trojan chief ———
On his Vulcanian orb ſuſtain'd the war.
As when thick hail comes rattling in the wind,
The ploughman, paſſen ger, and lab'ringhind,
For ſhelter to the neighb'ring cot fly,
Or hous'd, or ſafe in hollow caverns lie:
But, that o'erblown, when heav'n above them ſmiles,
Return to travel, and renew their toils:
Æneas, thus o'erwhelm'd, on every ſide,
The ſtorm of darts, undaunted, did abide.
DRYDEN.

In the former of theſe ſimiles we have not only the *multitude* of darts, but their *clattering* againſt the armour, and the *force* of their fall, paralleled in the hail-ſtorm. The latter is extended in Homer's manner; but the picture exhibited ſufficiently harmonizes with the primary ſcene. Virgil again juſt touches on the ſame image, where he compares the blows given by Entellus to Dares, in the boxing-match, to hail rattling on the roofs.

Homer has one ſimile, in which the *brightneſs*, as well as the *thick-falling*, of ſnow, ſeems to be intended as a part of the reſemblance:

As when from heav'n the frequent ſnows deſcend,
Driv'n by the ſweepy tempeſt of the north;
So thick, the helms bright-gleaming, boſſy ſhields,
Breaſt-plates of proof, and aſhen ſpears, were borne
From out the ſhips. IL. xix. 357.

There are two other ſimiles in this poet in which ſnow is introduced more happily, perhaps, than in any of his former ones. One is the celebrated compariſon illuſtrative of the eloquence of Ulyſſes whoſe words, he ſays, were "like wintry ſnows." Here both the *ſoftneſs* and *copiouſneſs* of flakes of ſnow ſuggeſt themſelves to our imagination, and render the application equally ingenious and ſtriking. The other inſtance is ſtill more beautiful. He is deſcribing the lamentation of Penelope for Ulyſſes:

As ſnow, by Zephyr ſhed on mountain tops,
Beneath the breath of Eurus melts away,
And, as it flows, the rapid rivers ſwell;
So down her beauteous cheeks diſtill'd the tears.
OD. xix. 205.

Miſt, an appearance ſo frequent in theſe

these northern regions, and so perpetually recurring as an object of description or similitude, in the supposed poems of Ossian, is only once made the subject of a simile in Homer. He is describing the silent march of the Greeks towards the enemy:

As on the mountain-top when Notus spreads
A mist, the shepherd's bane; but, more than night
Friend to the thief; a stone's cast bounds the sight:
So ro'e beneath their feet the dusty cloud,
As on they march'd. IL. iii. 10.

It cannot be doubted, that, in this passage, not only the obvious resemblance of a cloud of dust to a mist was intended, but a farther correspondence between the silence with which the Greeks advanced, and the concealed approach of a robber. Nor is the apparent degradation of his countrymen, by such a comparison, any objection to this interpretation; for Homer was by no means nice in his comparisons, as many instances sufficiently show.—The image of "a thief coming by night" is used on a much more solemn occasion, by another writer, as all may recollect.

Milton has a simile of uncommon beauty derived from the same natural object:

——— All in bright array
The Cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous: as evening mist
Ris'n from a river o'er the marish glides,
And gathers ground fast at the lab'rer's heel
Homeward returning. PAR. L. xii. 629.

The airy form and smooth motion of these celestial beings are finely imaged by the comparison here suggested; and the Homeric prolongation of the simile is highly picturesque.

The same poet gives a short, but very poetical simile taken from the *dew*, which will close our examples on this head:

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dew-drops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower.
PAR. L. v. 745.

The subject of this comparison is the host of fallen angels; and the point of resemblance is not only their *number*, but their *brilliancy*. Yet it may, perhaps, be thought that the resembling object is of too gay and pleasing a nature for a parallel with an infernal troop, agitated by the blackest emotions. J. A.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE statues, busts, and vases, cut by the hands of ancient Greek sculptors, which once adorned the free cities of Athens, Corinth, and Argos, were formerly transferred to Rome, and, along with the most celebrated master-pieces of the modern painters, have of late been ordered to be removed to Paris. It is, no doubt, the intention of the directory, to indemnify France for the expences of the war, by collecting the *chef d'œuvres* of the fine arts, in a central situation, and levying contributions on the curiosity and taste of all Europe.

Buonaparte's zeal, on this occasion, has not escaped the notice and animadversion of his contemporaries; but the full scope of the original plan, has never, hitherto, been fully developed; it, indeed, includes all that can either embellish life, or render existence agreeable, as it extends not only to the elegant, but useful arts, and has even the sciences themselves in its train.

The following letter, which never appeared before in an English dress, will show, that the victories of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, procured a considerable accession to the national museum, library, and botanic garden, of the republic, which its servants were prudent enough to secure before the recent reverse of fortune occurred.

As the subject is intimately connected with literature and policy, I doubt not but you will give this a speedy insertion in your very useful and instructing Miscellany; and, in the mean time, I beg leave to subscribe myself, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

London, Oct. 1, 1796. VIATOR.

Letter from FAUJAS *and* THOUIN, *members of the Commission of Arts and Sciences, with the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the temporary Commission of Arts, at Paris.*

CITIZENS,

AFTER transmitting our last package from Liege, on the 28th last *Vendemaire*, (Sept.—October—1795—1796) under the care of citizen Bonnet, we visited the cities and villages of Derviers, Spa, and Aix-la-Chapelle, in succession, and also the mines, manufactures, and principal farms in the neighbourhood of those places. These visits have produced

a convoy

a convoy of more than twenty waggons. Here follow ſome details on this ſubject:

BOTANY, RURAL ECONOMY, GARDENING.

In the city of Cologne, we examined ſeven botanic gardens, ſmall, in point of extent, indeed, and poſſeſſing but few rare plants: we have, however, ſelected a few. Some, which are indigenous to warm climates, and in full vegetation, cannot at preſent be removed, but we have put them *in requiſition*, for a more convenient opportunity.

The liſt will be found in No. I. The bulbous-rooted plants *(plantes à oignons)* ſhall be ſent immediately; a liſt is ſubjoined. See No. II.

The charming plains of Cologne, and the woods that crown the neighbouring mountains, have furniſhed us with ſeveral intereſting remarks, relative to agriculture, the ſucceſſion and value of crops, and alſo the management of woods.—Whenever the inſtruments or utenſils have appeared ſuperior to our own, either from the ſimplicity, facility, or celerity of make or execution, we have either ſent drawings of, or the inſtruments themſelves. See No. III.

In addition to the *hortus ſiccus*, for inſtruction in the national ſchools, we have alſo procured a conſiderable number of ſpecimens of rare woods, curious incruſtations, and ſingular impreſſions, made by vegetables, &c. Liſt, No. VI.

We have collected on the ſpot a complete aſſortment of all the various kinds of umber *(la terre d'ombre, ou terre de Cologne)*. It would not, indeed, be difficult to demonſtrate, that the mine near Cologne owes its exiſtence to an enormous maſs of wood, as it is to be met with every where within a circle of four leagues, has been dug into, to the depth of eighty feet, and is not intermixed with any heterogeneous ſubſtance whatever. It is alſo not a little remarkable, that this wood grows no where at preſent except within the torrid zone. See No V.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We have viſited ſeveral cabinets of natural hiſtory; among others, that of the Baron de *Hupch*, which is much admired by travellers. The manners of this naturaliſt are at once ſimple and agreeable; his whole fortune has been employed in forming a vaſt collection, not only of natural hiſtory, but of every thing connected with the arts and ſciences. He has offered to throw open his cabinet, for the inſpection of his fellow citizens; and has preſented the republic with a MS. in vellum, cotemporary with Charlemagne, beſides an ancient Greek *baſ-relief*, in marble, of a Hercules. The repreſentatives of the people, Heſcine and Jombert, deeming it worthy of the French republic to teſtify to the proprietor the intereſt which it takes in the ſciences, and thoſe that cultivate them, even in the conquered countries, have preſented one of the magnificent hotels of the emigrants to citizen Hupch, and awarded him a gratification beſides, in order to enable him to remove his collection to a place more worthy of it. As he is a friend to the poor, inſpects their complaints, and furniſhes them daily with remedies, the adjoining garden will enable him to cultivate the plants uſually reared for the hoſpitals.

An able mechanic having made a variety of experiments before the repreſentative of the people, with an improved microſcope, ſuperior even to Dellebare's, and far more ſimple, one was inſtantly ordered for the republic; it will ſerve as a model to the opticians of Paris, who will be eager to introduce it as an object of commerce; and in the mean time it may be placed in the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory.

By way of rendering our journey more inſtructive, we have given directions for perſpective views, and geometrical plans, of the principal places where the armies of the republic have performed prodigies of valour. See No. VI.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES.

Our ſucceſs, in reſpect to theſe objects, has been extraordinary. Artillery, ancient monuments, medals, prints, deſigns, manuſcripts, editions of the fifteenth century, rare and valuable books on the arts, ſciences, and hiſtory, have all been procured in this city, in order to enrich the collection of the republic.

The culverin *(la couleuvrine)* caſt in 1400, engravings by Montegna and Albert Durer, and a great variety of works, printed about the middle of the fifteenth century, preſent the lovers of theſe three arts with a view of them in their infant ſtate. We have noticed ſome of the moſt remarkable MSS. in No. VII, and books in No. VIII. The antiquities conſiſt of ſix packets of medals, containing a ſmall ſeries of the conſular families, in ſilver; another of the imperial families, all in the ſame metal, except two, which are

of gold; a ſmall ſeries of ditto, in large braſs; a ditto, in middle braſs; and alſo a few medals of the cities and kings, beſides ancient and modern medallions, &c. In addition to theſe, you will find a charming ancient glaſs vaſe, and a lachrymatory; ſome antique lamps, in baked earth; two ſmall moſaic works; three beautiful Greek maſks, two in bronze, and one in opaque glaſs *(pâte de verre)*; ſeveral ſmall Egyptian and Greek figures; a variety of ſtyles, fibulæ, &c. A large caſe contains a ſarcophagus, with bas reliefs in front, of Apollo playing on his lyre, Hercules ſupporting a tripod on his ſhoulder, &c. The following is the inſcription:

D. M.
C. SEVERINI VITÆLI VETERANO
HONESTE SIC MISSIONIS EX. B. F.
BENEFICIO COS.
LEGIONIS XXXXIV. ULPÆ VICTRICIS
SEVERINA SEVERI N
PATRI KARISSIMO ADSERENTE
TUTALINO HILARIONE LIBERTO
FACIUNDUM CURAVIT.

The bas relief on the left, repreſents Hercules armed, with his club, with an apple in his hand; at his feet is a monſter (the dragon of the Heſperides) and at his feet a girl bound to a rock.

This is a *variation* of the fable of Perſeus and Andromeda, always explicable on the principles of aſtronomical mythology.

The two extremities of the ſarcophagus are alſo adorned with bas reliefs. That on the right, repreſents the combat of Theſeus and the Minotaur; the monſter has a bull's head, and a human body, as in the picture diſcovered in the Herculaneum, and on a charming medallion of Crete.

Such, citizens, is the preſent ſtate of our labours.

FAUJAS.
THOUIN.

No. I.—*Liſt of plants placed in a ſtate of requiſition by the commiſſaries of the arts and ſciences, in order to be tranſported to Paris:*

In the HOT-HOUSE *of* BARON DE GEYER, *at Cologne.*

Euphorbia ſpinis in apice frugiferis. 2 Individ.
Euphorbia clava Herculis. 2 Ind.
Meſembryanthemum caninum.
Aloë minima.

In the HOT-HOUSE *of the* ELECTOR *of* COLOGNE, *at Brühl.*

Cactus monſtruoſus, ſp. novus.
Cactus mamillaris, ſpinis nigris.
Id. ſpinis albis.
Agave Americana, var. foliis intus albis, limbis viridibus.
Euphorbia heptagona, ♄.
Id. cereiformis.
Meſembryanthemum Romanum.
Ricinus ruberrimus.
Spiræa chamedrifolia, Pallas.
Laurus Camphora, L. Two fine plants proper for the ſouthern departments, where they may be naturaliſed.

No. II.—*Liſt of Bulbous, Tuberous, and other Flowers, &c.*

26 Narciſuſes, with a ſingle flower; a new variety.

36 ditto white, odorous, and with the flowers in bouquets or bunches.

15 bulbs of the *ornithogalum*; large flowers, in white pyramids, and *ſaid* to be odorous.

12 ditto of the *Iris xyphium latifolium floribus variegatis.* A fine variety.

600 *claws* of different fine varieties of the ranunculus.

3 packets of foreign kidney beans, *(haricots)* which riſe from eight to ten feet above the ſurface, fructify abundantly, and produce pods ten *(French)* inches long, and ſixteen broad; may be eaten green in ſummer, or ſalted, ſo as to keep during winter.

Two packets of another kind, nearly round, which grow in bunches of from three to ſix on the ſame ſtem.

Pamphlets, tracts on agriculture, catalogues of plants, flowers, kitchen herbs, &c.

No. III.—*Liſt of Inſtruments of Agriculture, &c.*

A ſpade, of a different form from our's.

A pitch-fork for digging potatoes.—N.B. The handles of theſe are bent in ſuch a manner as to afford much facility to labour.

An inſtrument, with three blades, for cutting cabbage, of which *ſoir crout* is made.

A mechanical bed, for the ſick, wounded, and infirm.

No. IV.

41 different ſpecies of fruits and grains, moſtly exotic.

61 ſpecimens of different woods. This collection will ſerve for public inſtruction.

A drawing of the natural ſize of the *Yucca Aloefolia.*

A ditto, of the *Daphne Indica.*

Curious incruſtations, &c. &c.

No. V.

This is a catalogue of various pieces of *terre de Cologne*, and of the wood which

is its baſis, in various ſtates of decompoſition.

No. VI.—MINERALOGY.

60 ſpecimens of marbles, granites, and ancient porphyries, collected in Italy.

130 ditto of marble, from Norway, Denmark, Germany, and Brabant.

3 ditto of gold, with the ore ſtill attached to the quartz.

3 ditto of ſilver, from Peru.

3 ditto of fine cryſtals.

Impreſſion of fiſhes, plants, &c. &c.

No. VII.—LIST OF REMARKABLE MSS. SENT FROM COLOGNE.

Catholicon Joban a Januâ; grand folio, 1407. The capitals adorned with miniatures, and enriched with gold. The penmanſhip very fine.

Biblia ſacra, 4 vols. vellum; atlas ſize.

Hieronimus ſuper Ezechielam & de locis Hebraicis; vellum: folio.

Fons Poetarum Richardi de Polla & alia poëmata: 8vo.

Fabulæ Alphonſis regis: *folio.*

Tabula magna omnium poëtarum; folio.

Cypriani opuſcula, vellum; folio. Very fine penmanſhip.

Liber de diſtinctione metrorum; folio.

Speculum humanæ ſalvationis; vellum; folio, with miniatures; two copies.

Vita Alexandri Magni, & alia opuſcula; folio.

Biblia M. Hebræa; vellum; 3 vols. folio.

Stobæi eclogæ apophtegmatum, Græce; folio.

Liber logicus, Octavii Orticiani & alia ad rem medicam pertinentia; folio, in vellum.

Catalogue de la bibliothèque des Jéſuites de Cologne; folio.

No. VIII.—LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PRINTED BOOKS SENT FROM COLOGNE.

Hieronimi epiſtolæ, Maguntiæ; *Scheffer*, 1470; folio.

Fortalitium fidei; folio, no date.

Biblia ſacra; *Nuremberg*, 1477, folio.

Catholicon Joh. Jannenſis, Nuremberg, 1486, folio.

Biblia ſacra, vulgatæ editionis, Rome; 1590; folio. (This is the bible of Sixtus V.)

Biblia vulgata, Coloniæ, 1479; folio.

Platonis opera, Venetiis, Aldus, 1513, in folio. The margins are full of variations, and manuſcript notes.

Leonardi de Elſino ſermones; folio, no date.

Suetonius Mediolani, 1595; folio.

Philoſophorum vitæ, Coburger (the printer's name) 1477, fol.

Virgilii opera, Nuremburg, 1492, fol.

Miſchna, Amſtelodami, 1698, fol. 6 vols.

Biblia Germanica, Coloniæ, 1499, fol.

Evang. epiſt. Miſſel. Nuremburgæ, 1484, vellum, ſmall 4to.

Tituli quæſtionum de XII quodlibet fratres Thomæ de Aquino, editio Antiq. Printed on vellum. No date.

Ejuſdem ſumma de malo, &c. Impreſſum per Arnoldum.

Ther. Hern. fol. vellum. No date.

Anthologia, Græcè Florentiæ, 1494, 4to.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF TWO RECENT NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, IN PARIS; THE LYCEUM OF ARTS, AND THE REPULICAN LYCEUM.

THE LYCEUM of ARTS was founded in the year 1792. A paſſage in the writings of the celebrated Abbé Raynal, intimating, "that the arts and induſtry require the moſt powerful ſupport during the convulſions which agitate the ſtate," gave riſe to this eſtabliſhment. Over it preſides M. DESAUDRAY, preſident alſo of the *Bureau de Conſultation*, and fellow of a number of learned ſocieties. To this gentleman the *Lyceum* is indebted for the original plan and diſtribution of the building, the complete organization of the eſtabliſhment in general, and the appointment of its directory, to whom he has been nominated the general ſecretary.

This great public edifice is divided into the following compartments:

1°. A covered gallery and the firſt veſtibule.

2°. A ſecond interior veſtibule, with a ſpacious ſtair-caſe.

3°. A Gothic periſtile of 50 ſquare feet dimenſions.

4°. A third communicating veſtibule.

5°. An oblong gallery, 500 feet in length.

6°. An extenſive ſaloon, for the collection and exhibition of the arts, large enough to contain 3000 perſons.

7°. A ſplendid hall, for muſical concerts and dances.

8°. A library and a literary cabinet.

9°. Four halls, uſed as ſchools.

10°. An additional hall, for a *dépôt des arts*, or exhibition of arts.

11°. A Vauxhall, for nocturnal aſſemblies.

a great part of their happineſs on external objects; and the very eſſence of enjoyment is, an agreeable perception of impreſſions. No man is happy becauſe he knows a truth, or believes a fact, but becauſe he is conſcious of a pleaſing emotion. If, therefore, happineſs be the ultimate object of purſuit, it muſt be the part of wiſdom to cheriſh ſenſibility.

The value of ſenſibility is eminently ſeen in the pleaſures of taſte. The ſurvey of grandeur and beauty affords various degrees of gratification between the ſimple perception of relief from the liſtleſſneſs of indifference, and thoſe ſtrong emotions which riſe into delight and rapture. To a mind ſuſceptible of theſe pleaſures, Nature exhibits objects of pleaſing contemplation in endleſs variety; and Art preſents her whole train of elegant amuſements. Every excellent production is contemplated by ſuch a mind with high delight, and glowing enthuſiaſm; for its powers of imagination are

> Active and ſtrong, and feelingly alive
> To each fine impulſe.

Theſe pleaſures, moreover, admit of great increaſe from early habit, and repeated exerciſe. The fancy, like every other faculty, may be improved in the acuteneſs of its perceptions by temperate uſe; and ſince nature is infinitely diverſified in its appearances, and art admits of endleſs improvements in its operations the ſources of the pleaſures of imagination are inexhauſtible. An attentive obſerver of nature, or an accurate judge in the fine arts, will diſcover innumerable beauties which eſcape the common eye: *Quam multa vident pictores quæ nos non videmus**. If it be poſſible that extreme refinement may produce a diſreliſh for genuine beauty, and excite a fantaſtic admiration of that which is artificial and imaginary, correctneſs and delicacy of taſte, under the direction of good ſenſe, can never fail to yield a high degree of pleaſure in the contemplation of real excellence: they create an idea of perfection ſuperior to any thing which art has ever executed; and enable the critic to enjoy an exquiſite gratification, in bringing the productions of poets, and other artiſts, to this ideal ſtandard.

If from the pleaſures of taſte we paſs on to thoſe of morals, we ſhall find that theſe, alſo, receive their higheſt finiſhing from delicate ſenſibility. Who is beſt capable of enjoying the ſatisfactions of virtuous friendſhip, the endearments of domeſtic life, and the pleaſures of ſocial intercourſe? Certainly, the man whoſe ſoul is the ſeat of every tender and generous ſentiment, and is alive to every impulſe of affection. The feeling heart muſt, it is true, often bleed over miſeries which it wants the power to relieve: and the diſtreſſes of ſympathy are, in many caſes, equal to thoſe of perſonal ſuffering. But compaſſion is accompanied with a glow of ſelf-approbation—a conſciouſneſs of feeling as we ought—which amply compenſates its ſorrows. The tears which a good man ſheds over a brother in diſtreſs are "precious drops," which, while they are received with grateful affection by the object on which they fall, the ſympathizing mourner himſelf does not wiſh to withhold. If ſympathy have ſorrows of its own, it has alſo joys, which ſelfiſh apathy cannot feel.

In young perſons, the early appearance of ſenſibility is juſtly conſidered as a promiſing omen. From the child whoſe eye liſtens with a tear at a tale of diſtreſs, who refuſes unneceſſarily to cruſh the helpleſs inſect, and who, from a genuine feeling of pity, beſtows an unprompted and unſolicited alms, we naturally expect the future expanſion of kind affections and generous ſentiments, in every relation of ſociety.

With whatever contempt the votary of diſſipation may affect to treat this quality, its value is univerſally confeſſed in domeſtic life. It is moral ſenſibility alone which can ſupply the flame of parental affection through all the labours, anxieties, and ſorrows of parental duty. It is only this which forms between brothers and ſiſters a bond of union, which no ſubſequent change of ſituation ſhall be able to diſſolve. Nothing, in fine, but the charm of moral ſenſibility can be of power ſufficient to diſpel the vapours of fretfulneſs and ſpleen; and, under all the cloudy ſkies which muſt be expected in the courſe of human life, to make the hours paſs cheerfully along.

"A portion of this treaſure is ſometimes given," ſays one who knew how to touch the fineſt chords of the feeling heart, "to the rougheſt peaſant who traverſes the bleakeſt mountain. He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock—This moment I behold him leaning with his head againſt his crook, with piteous inclination looking down upon it.—"Oh! had I come one moment ſooner!"—it bleeds to death—his gentle heart bleeds

* Cicero.

bleeds with it. Peace to thee, generous ſwain! I ſee thou walkeſt off with anguiſh—but thy joys ſhall balance it; for happy is thy cottage, and happy is the ſharer of it, and happy are the lambs which ſport about you!"

The value of ſenſibility is beſt ſeen in the moſt trying ſituations. Who would not wiſh for generous tenderneſs, as well as honour and integrity, in the friend to whom he ſhould bequeath the important charge of guarding the property and the innocence, and ſuperintending the education, of his orphan children? At the moment of diſtreſs for the loſs of a parent, a wife, or a child, who would not prefer, as the companion of his ſorrows, a friend who will kindly ſhare his griefs, and echo his ſighs, to one whoſe inſenſible nature, or whoſe cold philoſophy, would lead him to treat life as a jeſt, and all its fond attachments as childiſh weakneſſes, and who would be capable of inſulting the ſilent ſorrows of a wounded heart with unſeaſonably pleaſantry? On the bed of ſickneſs, what is there, next to conſcious innocence—*mens ſibi conſcia recti*—ſo conſolatory as the preſence of a friend, whoſe ſenſibility will prompt him to liſten with attention to your "tale of ſymptoms," and to prevent your wants by kind aſſiduities?

To ſtimulate benevolence—to render ſocial intercourſe intereſting and delightful—to ſoften aſperities of temper—to promote gentleneſs of manners—to excite horror and indignation againſt ſavage and ferocious practices—to inſpire a noble energy, and generous ardour, in the proſecution of philanthropic deſigns; ſuch are the legitimate offices, the happy fruits, of ſenſibility. Can it admit of a doubt, whether it ought to be cheriſhed or repreſſed?

The affectation of ſenſibility every one muſt deſpiſe; it is ridiculous in a woman; in a man it is diſguſting. The real habit, carried to ſuch exceſs as to enervate the mind, to unfit it for laborious and painful duties, and to deprive it of that ſelf-command which a moment of danger requires, is a culpable weakneſs. The mother who, when ſhe ſaw her child's clothes on fire, inſtead of ſeizing, on the inſtant, the proper means of extinguiſhing the flame, fell into a fit, and left her child to periſh, was to be blamed as well as pitied; for ſhe had neglected to brace up her mind to the tone of firmneſs neceſſary for meeting the poſſible ills of life. The mother who was capable of retiring to write a pathetic narrative of her dying daughter's ſufferings, at the moment when ſhe ought to have been performing the laſt offices of maternal tenderneſs, was a contemptible maſs of affectation. But ſuch characters would not exiſt, to bring ſenſibility into diſcredit, if, while the heart is ſoftened by frequently preſenting before the imagination fictitious ſcenes of diſtreſs, due care were taken to enlighten the underſtanding and to employ the active powers in offices of humanity and kindneſs. The beſt corrective of the ridiculous follies of affectation is a well-inſtructed mind: and the languid imbecility which paſſive ſympathy tends to produce, can only be prevented by the vigorous exertions of active beneficence. The maſculine Genius of Philoſophy would no longer be aſhamed to own Senſibility for his ſiſter, if ſhe would always keep in mind the maxim of the good Marcus Aurelius—"Neither virtue nor vice conſiſts in receiving impreſſions, but in action."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Send you a tranſlation of the Proverbs of Ben Sira, who is believed to have been the nephew of the prophet Jeremiah. They were publiſhed, with a Collection of Hebrew Adages, at Franeker, 1597, by Druſius, and I believe have never yet appeared in Engliſh.

"Honour the phyſician while thou wanteſt him not.

* Leave the ſon, who is not a ſon, to ſtruggle with the ſtream.

Pick the bone which falls in your way.

Gold muſt be beat, and a child muſt be corrected.

Be good thyſelf, and withhold not thy hand from the good.

Woe to the wicked and to their adherents!

† Scatter thy bread upon the face of the waters, and in the deſerts, and thou ſhalt find it at the end.

Haſt thou ſeen a black aſs? Neither a black one nor a white one.

[This the ſcholiaſt explains, "learn always ſo to anſwer as not to involve yourſelf in any difficulty." This ſtory

* The Latin is "*Filium non filium ſine ut in aquæ ſummo remiget.*" This phraſeology reſembles the μητηρ αμητηρ of Sophocles.

† A metaphor (ſays the commentator) taken from the huſbandmen, who ſcatter their ſeed upon every ſoil; and applied to the exerciſe and reward of charity.

is adduced as an example, and ſaid to be the origin of the adage:

A certain man had loſt a white aſs, and meeting a man ſtanding in the public road, as he was ſeeking it, aſked him, whether he had ſeen a white aſs? I have ſeen an aſs, he replied, entirely white, except his ears, which were black. And which road did he take? ſaid the owner: the man pointed out the road, and the other, after looking there in vain for his aſs, returned, and aſked the informer to accompany him. He conſented. They went together, and ſearched, without ſucceſs. The owner then ſuſpected that his companion had led him out the way while his accomplices ſecured their booty; quarrelled with him, took him to a magiſtrate, and accuſed him of the robbery. The magiſtrate ſentenced him to pay two hundred denarii, partly for the coſts, and partly for the aſs; and as many pieces of gold for the baggage and money loſt with the aſs.]

Never do good to a bad man, and evil ſhall not happen to you.

Withhold not thy hand from doing good.

* The bride goes to her bed, but knows not whether ſhe ſhall ariſe again.

Correct a wiſe man with a look, but a fool with a ſtaff.

He who reſpects his calumniator is like an aſs.

The raging fire deſtroys many heaps of corn.

An old man in a houſe is a good ſign.

If thou haſt lent to any one, thou wilt demand it an hundred times in vain from the good, and a thouſand times from the bad.

Lay the table, and contention ceaſes.

If it be neceſſary that thou muſt have dealings, may thy lot be with the honeſt!

The buſineſs which is near, is devoured by the maſter; that which is far off devours him.

Deny not an old friend.

Though thou haſt threeſcore counſellors, reject not thou the advice of thine own heart.

Let thine hand be always as liberal as if thou wert always full, and not as if, being lately filled, thou remembereſt thine hunger.

Yield not thine heart to ſorrow, for ſorrow deſtroys many.

Many have fallen, and periſhed, through the beauty of a woman.

Truſt thy ſecrets to one only, though a thouſand ſeek thy friendſhip.

Keep thyſelf from the forward woman, as thou wouldeſt keep thy feet from hot coals.

Turn away thine eyes from the forward woman, leſt thou be caught in her ſnares.

Woe to him who follows his eyes, when he knows them to be the children of whoredom!

Be not with thoſe who have either thin beards or thick ones, for thou knoweſt not what may happen.

Sons are dear to every man; but woe to the father of daughters!

A daughter is a vain treaſure to her father, for whilſt he fears he ſleeps not in the night.

The guardian of a young damſel ſleeps not, leſt ſhe be deceived in her youth, and when older become abandoned.

When thy daughter is married, thou wilt be very anxious for her, ſaying, perhaps ſhe will have children, perhaps ſhe will not; and leſt, in her old age, ſhe addict herſelf to witchcraft.

Be not idle in thy youth, and in thine age marry not an old woman; for an old woman will debilitate thee, though thou wert young, but a young wife will benefit thee.

The waters of love of a young maiden are ſweet; but the waters of love of an old woman are bitter as wormwood.

Shake from thee the bad woman, who torments thee with her tongue; for a ſcolding woman is like a mad dog, therefore let the doors be ſhut upon her, though ſhe anſwer thee mildly.

A wiſe man will marry a maid, and not a widow; for the affections of the one ſhall be thine own, but the huſband has already had the love of the widow.

Turn away thine eyes from a widow, and deſire not her beauty in thine heart, for her children are the children of iniquity.

Turn away thy face from evil companions, go not in their ways, keep thy feet from them, leſt thou be taken in the ſame ſnare.

Gather up riches, my ſon, and hide them, and give them not to thine heirs before the day of thy death.

Gather up wealth, and take unto the a wife who fears God, that thou mayeſt have children, even a hundred.

Depart from a bad neighbour, and be not numbered in his ſociety; for their feet run to evil, and they haſten to ſhed blood. Nevertheleſs, pity thou thy neighbours, though they be bad, and give to them of thy food, that they may bear

* Taken from the ſudden death of a certain bride.

bear teſtimony for thee when thou ſtandeſt at the judgment.

Hear my words, and incline thine ear to my ſayings! Quarrel not with thy neighbours, and, if thou beholdeſt in them aught wrong, proclaim not their infamy with thy tongue.

Gather up gold and poſſeſſions, and tell not thy wife where they are, even though ſhe be good.

The day is ſhort, the work is much.

Let not the grief of to-morrow torment thee, for thou knoweſt not what to-day may bring forth."

Such are the Proverbs of Ben Sira, the nephew of Jeremiah the prophet. Mr. Gibbon could not have objected to *theſe* that they are too liberal for a Jew!

Druſius has collected the few Hebrew adages that remain, in the ſame little volume. If you approve of what I have tranſlated, I will ſend thoſe likewiſe.

I am, ſir, &c.

S. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late Mr. Robert Robinſon, of Cheſterton, near Cambridge, was a perſon no leſs diſtinguiſhed by the originality of his genius, than by his attainments in knowledge, and the luſtre of his virtues: few characters in the private walks of life more obtained the eſteem and admiration of his friends, or were better qualified to fill a ſuperior ſtation. I reckon it a great happineſs of my life to have enjoyed his friendſhip for many years; and in drawing up the following ſummary of his character, I wiſh to pay a tribute of reſpect to his memory:

There is a deſcription of people, who ſeem to think that nothing great can exiſt, but within a particular circle. Whatever eminence men may arrive at, in intellectual endowments, they are ſure to be reminded of the diſadvantages of their early years, or of their particular profeſſions, as though talents were the inheritance of the great, and fame was the attendant of family. I have ſometimes been led to obſerve, that perſons who have the leaſt pretenſions to boaſt of their families, are frequently betrayed into his frivolity of conduct: they

"Forget the dunghills where they grew,
"And think themſelves the Lord knows who."

Mr. Robinſon certainly laboured, at the outſet of life, under what theſe gentlemen may reckon diſadvantages. But were they real diſadvantages; or were they any other than ſuch as may eventually prove the higheſt benefits? The exertions made by men who emerge from obſcurity, have formed the greateſt characters that ever exiſted in ſociety; and, generally ſpeaking, ſuch characters poſſeſs a beauty that renders them in a high degree amiable and endearing. The moſt intimate friends of the benevolent Mr. Robinſon knew, that a prevailing feature in his character was an uncommon regard to the lower orders of ſociety. In their company he uſed to ſhade his ſplendid abilities, and always appeared as the friend and companion. This conduct gave him great advantage in his paſtoral and political character. No man, perhaps, ever excelled him in the art of ſetting the lower ranks of people to reflect, and in inſpiring them with liberality and benevolence; at the ſame time his philanthropy was ſo conſpicuous, and his addreſs ſo inſinuating, that people of the moſt polite and elegant manners admired his character, and imbibed his principles. Generally ſpeaking, it will be found, that reformers exiſt among people, *nullius generis*, rather than among privileged orders.

Love of Independence was a quality by which Mr. Robinſon ſtood eminently diſtinguiſhed. This diſpoſition is reckoned worthy of cenſure, rather than praiſe, by ſuch as are proud of retainers; and there is a ſpecies of this temper, that unqueſtionably deſerves animadverſion. If, under the notion of independence, men are too proud to receive a civility, or too ſelfiſh to confer one; if they become dead to the ſocial paſſions, and inſenſible to the merit of others, they are miſanthropes, and their love of independence is but a more refined degree of ſelfiſhneſs. To men of ſuch characters, it may be ſaid, as it was on another occaſion: "take a ladder, and go to heaven by yourſelves."

Robinſon's love of independence roſe out of an enlarged liberality of mind, and a great ſenſibility of temper. He poſſeſſed the ſocial affections in a very high degree, and the various duties of life were diſcharged by him with energy and ſtrictneſs. His mind was formed for ſpeculation, his heart was the ſeat of ſympathy. He was a diſſenting miniſter, ranked among the firſt of public ſpeakers, and obtained great popularity among all parties of Chriſtians. But his love of independence inclined him not to rely entirely on his profeſſion for ſupport; and in every part of his life he

ſeemed

NEW PATENTS.

It will form a REGULAR PART *of our future plan to present the Public with an abridged sketch of the specifications of all new Patents* AS SOON AS THEY ARE ENROLLED. *We have no doubt but Patentees will liberally contribute towards the perfection of our plan, by transmitting copies of their specifications; and we have no hesitation in asserting, that our plan itself is fraught equally with benefit to the Public and to the Patentees. Such of our readers as wish for more exact information, will doubtless have recourse to the offices of Enrollment, in Chancery-lane.*

MR. DESMOND'S TANNING PROCESS.

ON the 15th of January, letters patent were granted to MR. WILLIAM DESMOND, No. 6, New Palace-yard, Westminster, for his invention of a method of tanning all sorts of hides and skins, and of rendering more solid and incorruptible in water, several vegetable and animal substances, such as flax, hemp, cotton, silk, hair, wool, &c. as well as the manufactures made thereof.

The principle of this invention is explained in the specification, by the following account of the process:—

"Provide five vessels, called digestors, with an aperture at the bottom of each: and let them be elevated upon stillages. Fill the digestors with tan; pour water on the tan in the first digestor, and draw it off presently afterwards; pour this liquor on the tan in the second digestor, draw it off, and pour it into the third, and so on till it comes through the fifth and last digestor. The liquor is then highly coloured, and marks from six to eight degrees on the hydrometer for salts. This liquor may be called the *tanning lixivium*. It has this peculiar property, that if on a small quantity be poured a few drops of a solution of animal glue, the liquor which before was clear becomes turbid, and a whitish substance falls to the bottom of the glass. The precipitate thus obtained by means of the solution of glue, is a sure indication that the liquor contains the tanning principle; for this reason, that glue being of the same nature with the skins or hides of which it is made, whatever substance unites itself indissolubly with the former, will do so likewise with the latter. This solution is made by dissolving a little common glue in water over a moderate fire; by means of it not only oak-bark, but also the bark of several other trees, such as plane-tree, chesnut-tree, the American hemlock-tree, poplar, elm, willow, &c. as well as divers shrubs and plants, such as myrtle, &c. all of which I call tan, are found to contain the tanning principle; and by employing the solution as above, it will in all cases be easy to ascertain, whether any given substance contains this principle or not.

"In the course of these lixiviations, two things will be observed; first, the liquor running from the first digestor, at length loses its colour: if in this state a little of it be taken in a glass, and the former experiment be repeated, the liquor no longer becomes turbid, but remains clear, which shows it contains no more of the tanning principle; but if you pour into the same glass a few drops of sulphat of iron, the liquor becomes thick and black. This liquor is not to be poured on the tan in the second digestor, but is to be laid by and used for the depilation, or taking off of the hair or wool. It is distinguished by the name of *gallic lixivium*, because it appears to contain the same principle as galls.

"The sulphat of iron is obtained, by dissolving a small quantity of iron in oil of vitriol, diluted with water; or by dissolving green copperas in water. This solution serves to ascertain such substances as contain the *gallic* principle. Lime-water will also produce this effect.

"When the liquor ceases to grow black, by the mixture of the sulphat of iron, it will be useless to pour any more water on the tan in the first digestor. This tan, being exhausted both of the *tanning* and *gallic* principles, must be removed, and new tan put in its place.

"It will be observed, secondly, that the liquor after running through all the digestors, at last grows weak. Add to your stock of *tanning lixivium*, all the liquor that makes from six to eight degrees on the hydrometer; what afterwards proceeds from the last digestor, is to be poured on the new tan in the first; then the fresh water is to be conveyed on the tan in the second digestor, and the liquor of the first to be laid by, while it marks six or eight degrees on the hydrometer, and added to the *tanning lixivium*, which must always be carefully separated from the *gallic*. In this manner, the tan in all the digestors may be renewed,

renewed, and the lixiviations continued. The number of theſe lixiviations, as well as the mode of making them, may be varied at pleaſure: the eſſential point is to repeat them ſo as to give the liquor a ſufficient degree of concentration, which may be determined by the hydrometer, and proportioned to the quickneſs required in the operation, and to the thickneſs of the hides and ſkins to be tanned, all which experience will ſoon teach. As all kinds of tan are not equally good, it will ſometimes happen that ſix or more filtrations will be neceſſary, to obtain a lixivium of ſix or eight degrees; in this caſe, the number of digeſtors may be increaſed, and the ſame method purſued as above, and when a weaker *lixivium* is wanted, three or four filtrations will be ſufficient.

"The perſon who directs theſe lixiviations ſhould be provided with the ſolution of glue and ſulphat of iron already deſcribed, in order to aſcertain the qualities of the different *lixivia*, as well as with an hydrometer, or areometer, properly graduated, to determine their degree of concentration or ſpecific gravity."

Beſides the very great ſavings in point of time and labour, the leather tanned according to the above method being more completely ſaturated, will be found to weigh heavier, to wear better, and to be leſs ſuſceptible of moiſture than the leather tanned in the uſual way. The thickeſt hides may be tanned in about fourteen days, and a boar's ſhield has been completely tanned in about three weeks, that, according to the common method, would require ſix or ſeven years. The ſaving, moreover, in other reſpects, is at leaſt 120 per cent.

The other animal and vegetable ſubſtances already mentioned, by being ſteeped for a certain time in a weaker or ſtronger *tanning lixivium*, will acquire ſtrength and incorruptibility. Cords, ropes, and cables made of hemp or ſpartery, impregnated with this principle, will ſupport much greater weights without breaking, will be leſs liable to be worn out by friction, will run more ſmoothly on pullies, &c. This liquor in ſhort will be found ſo advantageous, particularly in the rigging of veſſels, as to render the uſe of tar in many caſes unneceſſary. Even meat may be preſerved by it without ſalt.

Inland Navigation.

On the 10th of Auguſt, the ſpecification of a patent was enrolled, at the Petty Bag Office, by Mr. Thomas Potts, of Sanctuary, in the pariſh of Penrice, in the county of Glamorgan, for his invention of a machine for the moving of veſſels, boats and barges on canals, and other ſtill waters. The machine conſiſts of a vertical oar, which is made to act at the ſtern of the veſſel that is required to be moved forward. The oar is put in motion by means of a pole, to one end of which it is faſtened, which pole is ſuſpended above the deck by a rope or chain, on which it ſwings. The pole is kept ſteady and in its proper direction, by lateral beams that project as far over the ſtern of the veſſel, as the oar is intended to move backward and forward. The vertical oar, or power, is readily puſhed backward, and drawn forward by means of the ſwinging pole, on elevating the end of the pole when the oar is to be puſhed back, and on pulling the end down when the oar is to be drawn forwards. In theſe alternate movements conſiſt the practice of the invention. The broad ſurface of the oar, varying in its ſize, according to the depth of water and weight of the veſſel, is not expreſſed in the ſpecification.

Compoſition Millſtones.

Mr. Major Pratt, lime-burner, of Running Waters, in the pariſh of Pittington Halgarth, in the county of Durham, obtained a patent, on the 11th of March, which was enrolled on the 6th of September, for a method of manufacturing a compoſition ſtone, that will anſwer the purpoſe of grinding every ſpecies of corn, and all the other purpoſes to which foreign and other millſtones are, or may be applied. The principle of his invention conſiſts in a due mixture of ſiliceous and argillaceous earths, under certain circumſtances, and converting the ſame into ſtone by the application of heat. To produce the ſemi-vitrification neceſſary to the hardneſs of the ſtone, an addition is made to the mixture of about one ſeventh of calcareous earth, for which he found lime to anſwer well; but various other ſubſtances he conceives may accompliſh the ſame end, ſuch as gypſum, alkaline ſalts, coal, iron, &c. The heat requiſite ſhould vary according to circumſtances, but the degree found to anſwer, is the ſame as that uſed in the calcination of lime, ſome of the compoſition having been prepared in a lime-kiln, during the uſual proceſs of burning lime.

Mr. Pratt conceives his compoſition, by being burnt in moulds of any

particular figure, may be well applied in building-ornaments, and to other useful purposes, and prove more durable than stucco, or any other composition now in use.

Cleansing Chimneys.

On the fourth of July, letters patent were granted to Daniel Davis, of the parish of St. Giles, Middlesex, for his invention of a machine, by which he proposes to sweep and cleanse chimneys, and extinguish chimneys on fire, without any person going up the same, as is now the practice. The machine consists of an apparatus of rack work, of various lengths, which, by means of a hand-turn, is made to ascend the chimney. The lengths of the rack-work are joined together by means of mortices and tenons, with a spring which holds them fast. In each length is a joint, by which the rack work will accommodate itself to angles or turns in the flues. To the first or uppermost length is affixed a brush, of hair, or wire, or spunge, or other elastic substance, as the occasion may require.

This invention is, doubtless, well calculated to answer the purpose intended, and may, perhaps, be the means of diminishing the number of those objects of misery, the unfortunate chimney-sweepers.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.*]

Anecdotes of Persons connected with the French Revolution.

[*Continued from our last.*]

Chaumette.

Pierre Gasparin Chaumette, the revolutionary recorder of Paris, was a native of the town of *Nevers*, in the Orleanois. Few men excited more attention in France for a time, or had a more hateful task to perform, during the most tragical part of the Revolution, than Chaumette. He had been bred to the sea, but not relishing that life, and failing to obtain expected preferment therein, he quitted it, and lived by the use of his pen, which he certainly knew how to manage more to his profit, than *the compass*. He could, however, speak better, and more fluently, than he could write. He had also been employed as a librarian and amanuensis to a dignitary of the church, in the diocese of Nivernois, but at the commencement of the troubles in France was actually a clerk to an attorney, and occasionally wrote for the newspapers, as well as trifles for the stage. He was one of the chief disciples of Camille Desmoulins, and among the first who put the tri-coloured cockade in his hat just before the taking of the Bastille. He greatly out-ran that apostle in zeal for the new faith, for when Camille was composing the first number of his *Vieux Cordelier*, with the hope of tranquillising the overheated imaginations of the leaders of that great event, and tempering the public rage against the real or supposed enemies of the new order of things, Chaumette was still farther inflaming it, and directing it in vengeance against particular individuals. It was Chaumette that instigated the commune of Paris to demand the trial of the queen, and he was of the committee which prepared the charges, and regulated the evidence against that ill-fated woman. He was himself a witness too against her, at the revolutionary tribunal, and undertook to reprimand M. La Tour Dupin, lately war minister to Louis XVI, for not exposing those parts of Antoinette's conduct, which, it was insisted on, he was privy to, or acquainted with. The most odious part of this man's character, as to his charge against this imprudent queen, was an incestuous *penchant* towards her infant son, till then confined with her in the temple. This insinuation, for it could be called no more, shocked the whole court and auditory, and especially the female part of it, and immediately sunk the accuser in the popular opinion. Even Robespierre himself, under whose auspices he was believed to act, grew outrageous when he was told of this article of accusation, more absurd than all the rest; and it is not denied, even by her severest enemies, that that culpable and lost princess was murdered,

murdered, under the form of a revolutionary trial. Whatever might have been the amount of her crimes, had they been fairly enumerated or weighed, and whatever punishment might have been pronounced on them, it is not less a fact, that nothing like justice was done her in that mock ceremony. No sooner was Robespierre informed that the *procureur of the commune* had exhibited a charge of so unnatural a die against the miserable prisoner, than he exclaimed, "The fool! was it not enough that he had proved her a *Messalina*, but he must make an *Agrippina* of her too?" Robespierre instantly saw this abominable conduct of Chaumette would hurt the credit of the cause, on which account he never forgave him, though he allowed the zeal to continue to operate on inferior objects, till it whelmed the zealot himself in ruin. Chaumette had credit now with none but the very *scum* of the revolution, and such recrementitious matter will always be thrown off in national ebullitions of this kind.

Robespierre was at this time in the very zenith of his power, yet Chaumette moved such a proposition in the full commune, as gave reason to many to believe that he would set up as his rival in the city. This daring motion was for uniting all the heads of the forty-eight sections of Paris in one council, a measure that would have superseded the force of the legislature itself, if not its authority. This was a project, conceived in common with the famous HEBERT, MOMORA, and MAZUEL, and would have been aided in its execution by the daring ROUSIN, who at that time commanded a body of the *armé revolutionaire*.

How far Robespierre was apprised of, or approved the scheme, does not appear; many shrewd observers of what was passing, seemed satisfied that it was to have been only a prelude "to the swelling act" that was to follow, when the hero of the piece was to have been in full play. The majority of the convention saw through the veil which covered the workings of the plot, and anticipated their own danger, should it be carried into effect. They, therefore, without loss of time, annulled the proceedings already had in it, declared all to be rebels who should persist therein. Chaumette appeared to put a good face on the correction. He told the commune, on its next meeting, that his proposition must be relinquished, for that the convention, with a voice paternal, though severe, had stamped with nullity their former resolution; and that it became them, like dutiful children, to submit. Hebert, Momora, and Mazuel, were soon after accused as traitors, imprisoned, tried, and executed; but Chaumette survived a short time longer, as his enemies thought it safer to wear away by degrees the remaining popular partiality for him, before he should be struck at. He was taken up, however, on the 26th of March, 1794, under a charge of conspiring, with the foregoing men, against the government, and guillotined on the 13th of April following, without the smallest effort, on the part of Robespierre, to save him.

He said, at the place of execution, that the revolution had inflamed his imagination, and at times intoxicated his brain, from the too free gratification of his vengeance for the personal injuries he had received. He said, also, that three instances had come to light of his aristocratic and inveterate enemies attempting his life; and that a desire of reprisal, in which he conceived the safety of the commonwealth in a measure involved, made him seek all occasions for arrogating power, but that he never cherished an idea of possessing any permanent authority, not even of a secondary or subordinate nature.

THE DUKE DE BOURBON

Is descended from the most ancient family of Europe, and one which was also reckoned the most *illustrious* during an age when birth, and not virtue, conferred a claim to immortality. Being of the branch of Bourbon-Condé, and son of Prince Louis Joseph de Bourbon, and Charlotte Godefride Elizabeth de Rohan-Soubése, he is consequently nearly related, not only to the late king of France, but also to the kings of Spain, and the two Sicilies, and many of the princes of the empire.

The history of this nobleman carries a moral along with it, and ought to teach humility to the aristocracy of Europe. To those who are zealots for the rights of humanity, his misfortunes, however, will scarce afford even a transitory pang, when it is recollected, that on his immense estates, the life of a partridge was in equal estimation with the life of a peasant, and the game laws enforced far more strictly than the criminal code!

The duke lately resided in Golden-square, where he acted as an agent for his "cousins" the emigrant princes; he is not, indeed, acknowledged at the

court of St. James's, as their ambaſſador, but he has ſolicited in their name, although hitherto but with little effect. The laſt ſum delivered him, on behalf of the once ſplendid houſe of Bourbon, is ſaid to have amounted to leſs than one half year of his own income, before the revolution!

While the ſon acts occaſionally in a diplomatic capacity here, the father,

PRINCE LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON-CONDE,

A warrior grown grey under arms, is at the head of a body of emigrants on the borders of Swiſſerland. Theſe have at different times been ſubſidized by the coaleſced courts, and are ſaid to be at this moment in the pay of England. Of all the enigmas of the preſent day, the greateſt, perhaps, is, the refuſal to allow theſe men to fight their own battles! The French *nobleſſe* have repeatedly ſolicited to enter their native country, ſword in hand, and have been threatened with chaſtiſement for perſevering in this wiſh!

THE SOI-DISANT LOUIS XVIII.

(For ſo he muſt be ſtyled, until he is acknowledged by ſome one court of Europe, according to diplomatic etiquette) was known, before the revolution, by the name and titles of Louis Staniſlaus Xavier, Comte de Provence, and Monſieur.

He is now in his 42d year, and his conſort, a princeſs of Sardinia, in her 43d.

During the late reign, he participated but little in either the intrigues or the debaucheries of the court. His brother, Louis XVI, attached himſelf to the ſtudy of *charts*, while he addicted himſelf to *books*—their conſorts were fond of far different amuſements!

It muſt not be omitted, that at an early period of his life, he diſcovered a taſte for poetry; and as he has actually written ſome *very pretty verſes*, he may at leaſt claim to be admitted into the catalogue of "royal and noble authors."

Previouſly to the *flight to Varennes*, both the king and his brother were greatly reſpected, and the bulk of the people relied implicitly on their reiterated oaths and proteſtations to remain in France, ſome of which were preferred voluntarily, and, indeed, unexpectedly. Luckily for *Monſieur* (if it really may be called ſo) while Louis took the road for Montmedy, he purſued that which led towards Mons, and eſcaped. Like our Charles II, after the battle of Worceſter, he has ſince led a wandering life, ſubſiſted on the precarious bounty of his friends, and been ſo reduced, as almoſt to excite the humiliating pity of his enemies. From Verona he was lately diſmiſſed, with an uncourteous precipitancy, by the ſenate of Venice, a body that, by means of its policy, has been able to maintain its power undiminiſhed amidſt the innovations of ages. His brother,

CHARLES PHILIP COMTE D'ARTOIS,

Once the moſt gay, gaudy, fluttering, accompliſhed, luxurious, and expenſive prince in Europe, has at length found an aſylum in the ancient palace of the Scottiſh kings: and that nation now repays to the Bourbons, at Holyrood-houſe, what the Stuarts were indebted to them, in point of hoſpitality, at St. Germain's. His reception, however, owing perhaps to the *latitude* of the place, is very *cold*; and the ill furniſhed and ill lighted apartments at Edinburgh muſt recal, from the very contraſt, the ſuperbly decorated halls of Verſailles.

The Count d'Artois, or *Monſieur* as he now ſtyles himſelf, was beloved by the courtiers, but execrated by the people, for to his extravagance they attributed, (perhaps unjuſtly) great part of their miſery. Certain it is, that Calonne was reproached with having ſupplied both him and the queen with immenſe ſums of money; and ſome of the immenſe *deficit* has been referred to that ſource!

Were it not for our attachment to the laws, it might be painful to recollect that, in our own time, a king* has been immured within one of our Engliſh gaols, and that, at this very day, a prince of the moſt powerful houſe in Europe is actually confined ſix days of the week within the purlieus of a Scotch abbey.

The count's eſtabliſhment is far from being ſplendid. The apartments were fitted up under the direction of the barons of the Exchequer; who, it muſt be acknowledged, have diſplayed no inclination to encourage a waſteful expenditure—the candles, which are ſaid to be tallow, are adminiſtered ſo ſparingly, as to produce "darkneſs viſible" rather than light; and it is well known that his royal highneſs dines, daily, with his own officers, at a ſide table. This is, no doubt, a mortifying ſituation to a branch of a family proverbially proud; but a more expenſive eſtabliſhment would be neceſſarily deemed an injuſtice towards

* Theodore.

the

the people that now cheerfully add his maintenance to their own increaſing burdens.

M. de Bouillé,

During the American war, was a governor in the French Weſt-India iſlands, and acquired great and deſerved popularity even among his enemies, by the generoſity of his diſpoſition, the elegance of his manners, and an utter contempt of that ſordid avarice which often reduces the repreſentative of a king, in a diſtant colony, to the level of a public plunderer. On retaking St. Euſtatia from the Engliſh, he ſcorned to imitate its former conquerors, for private property was by him deemed ſacred and inviolable! The Engliſh Weſt-India merchants were ſo much pleaſed with his conduct, that they preſented him with a gold-hilted ſword, by the hands, I believe, of the venerable and amiable general Melville. That very ſword, on his arrival in England in 1794, was rudely ſnatched from his ſide by a cuſtom-houſe officer, in conſequence of an order for diſarming the French emigrants. This hurt him exceedingly; and he never mentions the circumſtance without indignation.

On the revolution, M. de Bouillé recollected that he was a noble, but he forgot that he was a Frenchman. Brave and generous, but impetuous, violent, and ſanguine, many of the errors of Louis XVI have been attributed to his counſels. He has been often charged by his enemies with the maſſacre at Nantz; but he is fully convicted of being the author of the king's flight, an event generouſly forgiven by the legiſlative aſſembly, but never forgotten by the people.

He at firſt refuſed to take the oath for the maintenance of the conſtitution, an oath tendered to all the military men. This of courſe awakened ſuſpicion; but that very ſuſpicion was ſoon after lulled into ſecurity, in conſequence of the ſoldier-like frankneſs with which he afterwards ſubſcribed it. On this, he was immediately entruſted with the care of the frontiers on the ſide of Lorraine, by the king, who was greatly attached to him. This important poſt enabled him to plan a retreat for his majeſty, into the province of Luxemburgh; and had it not been for the intrepidity of a poſtmaſter (Drouet) the plot would have aſſuredly ſucceeded.

After Louis XVI was brought back to Paris, lieutenant-general Bouillé was declared a rebel. Notwithſtanding this, his majeſty kept up a communication with the outlaw; and it was the diſcovery of the ſecret remittance of a ſum of money to him that rendered the aſſembly *unanimous* as to his puniſhment: the members differed indeed, but it was merely on the queſtion, not of guilt, but of policy.

The Abbe de Percy and the Duke of Northumberland.

The abbé, who is the younger brother of the count de Percy, was bred to the church, and being of an ancient family, and educated in the ſtrict rules of *canonical obedience*, he was of courſe an enemy to a revolution that by one mighty effort put an end to the power and authority of the nobles and the pope. From his living, at *Vanne*, in Normandy, he conſequently found it prudent to retire, and ſoon after withdrew altogether from France. From Hamburgh, which, ſince the capture of Coblentz, has become the centre of counter-revolutionary projects, he embarked on board an Engliſh packet, with ſome of the illuſtrious *ci-devants* of his province, deſtined, like his own brother, for the ill-fated expedition againſt Quiberon. Happily for them, they were too late! elſe they would inevitably have ſhared the fate of their unhappy countrymen.

The abbé did not know a ſingle word of Engliſh on his landing at Yarmouth, and yet he had been once before in this country, and abſolutely *buſtled*, in the neighbourhood of New-ſtreet, Covent Garden, out of twenty guineas he had received but a few minutes before, from the houſe of ſir R. Herries of St. James's ſtreet, in conſequence of his ignorance of our vernacular tongue. This circumſtance very juſtly inſpired him with a terrible idea of our Police (which, by the bye, has always been worſe regulated ſince this deteſted word has been adopted into our language, and *ſtipendiary* magiſtrates maintained for its preſervation) but it did not induce him to learn our tongue. To immure himſelf after ſunſet, and thus conſtitute himſelf a priſoner in his own apartment, was the only expedient the *curé* of Vanne could bethink himſelf of, in order to ſecure his purſe and perſon in the metropolis of England.

To the humanity of a gentleman who accompanied him in the packet, he, and the whole *emigrant nobleſſe* were indebted for paſſing their trunks at the cuſtom-houſe,

houſe, bringing them in a coach to town, procuring paſſports, ſuitable lodgings, &c. After reſiding ſome time in London, the abbé repaired to Bath, in order to meet his countrymen, who having miſſed the opportunity of ſpilling their blood under the auſpices of M. de Puiſaye, were determined to regale themſelves with a tour through the weſt of England. Once arrived at Bath, the *ex-curé* deemed it too agreeable a reſidence, to leave it quickly. He accordingly remained long enough to ſpend the little money he had brought with him, and when that was once gone, it was evident that the pittance which government allows to the French clergy would not enable him to make a great figure at ſo faſhionable a watering place.

In this dilemma, what was to be done? His countrymen, who were not ignorant of his deplorable ſituation, reminded him that he was deſcended from the Engliſh Percies, and as the duke of Northumberland luckily happened to be at that very moment at Bath, he would have a fair opportunity of ſoliciting aſſiſtance, not from a ſtranger, but a relation. Such was the reaſoning of the *Norman nobleſſe*; but the poor abbé, in addition to the ſcruples ariſing from his own delicacy, urged another, and an almoſt invincible objection. This was, that his brother, the count, the *head of the family*, had actually waited on his grace, in the character of kinſman, but not being able to adduce proofs that appeared ſatisfactory, was not admitted to an audience. Notwithſtanding this, it was at length determined that the attempt ſhould be made, and the prieſt actually ſucceeded, where the ſoldier had failed.

The duke, on the receipt of a letter, returned a polite anſwer, and begged a few days for inveſtigation. In the mean time he himſelf wrote to lord Harcourt, at whoſe houſe the duc d'Harcout reſides, and made enquiry reſpecting the de Percies of Normandy. The event juſtified the aſſertions of the French *curé*, and gave a fair opportunity for exerting the wonted liberality of the Engliſh peer, who inſtantly tranſmitted to his *new couſin* a gold box, with a bank note enclosed in it, invited him to his table, which was from that day open to him, and has ever ſince intereſted himſelf in his welfare.

The Abbe Guillon.

After nearly eighteen centuries of perſecution, and the murder of many millions of the human race, by triumphant fanaticiſm; it at length ſeems to be pretty generally acknowledged, that every man has a right to judge for himſelf, in reſpect to religion! When will the ſame liberal ſentiment prevail in regard to government? Alas! we are yet intolerant on that head, and the axe of the executioner is ſtill brandiſhed, throughout all civilized Europe, againſt thoſe who dare to differ with the "conſtituted authorities." The war of ſuperſtition is at an end, but that againſt opinion is in the zenith, and we ſtill perſecute, notwithing all our boaſted attainments, and that too "for conſcience' ſake."

There have been many inſtances of heroiſm diſplayed during the French revolution, by the republicans: the following is on the ſide of the royaliſts:

During the infamous maſſacres of September, there were two Abbé Guillons impriſoned in the ſame gaol---the Abbaye, in Paris. One of them was called into the court-yard, while the ruffians were buſied in aſſaſſinating their victims, and a note, containing an order of the municipality, tantamount to a reprieve, was put into his hand. After examining it minutely, he pauſed for a few moments, and knowing, from circumſtances, that it was not intended for himſelf, he turned round to the meſſenger, and obſerving that there was another abbé of the ſame name in priſon, he returned with a firm ſtep, and an unaltered countenance, to die.

Theſe original Anecdotes will be REGULARLY CONTINUED in the Monthly Magazine; and the Conductors requeſt the aſſiſtance of all perſons, who, by a recent reſidence in France, are qualified to communicate unpubliſhed and intereſting facts.

Our next Number will contain a copious and original account of the Directory of France.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

On occaſion of an interrupted Voyage from Ross *to* CHEPSTOW, *Sept.* 1796.

BY DR. BEDDOES.

FAREWELL! thou dear to Fancy's eye!
Farewell, thy ſcenes, Arcadian WYE!
Back to the world, with footſteps ſlow,
From thy ſequeſter'd glades I go!
And turn, by Eve's protracted light,
To catch one laſt impreſſive ſight,
That faithful Mem'ry firm may hold
Thy blended forms of ſoft and bold;
And, by thy images poſſeſt,
A ſenſe ſerener ſoothe my breaſt.

WYE! by thy brink—at Order's birth,
While fire-born vapours heav'd the earth—
In act on Albion's ſoil to trace
A theatre of ſylvan grace,
Preſiding NATURE choſe her ſtand;
There high ſhe waved her plaſtic wand,
Swift ſpreads the level, ſinks the dell,
And rude emerging maſſes ſwell.
Fair thought on thought to being ſprung,
Fond o'er her toil the Sov'reign hung;
Laſt ſmote the rock, and bade THEE roll,
The SPIRIT of the perfect whole!
Then fled yon ſteep thy guſhing tide,
And wheel'd far off his concave ſide:
O'er glooms unpierc'd pil'd crags aſcend,
Dark o'er the deeps tall foreſts bend,
Slow ſteals the wave in ſilence by,
O'erawed as though a God were nigh *.

Unſcar'd by war, unſtain'd by blood,
Through ages, VAGA! roll thy flood;
Nor e'er broad oak, that ſhrouds thy ſide,
Fell deed of midnight ſpoiler hide.
Cool in thy groves, a frequent gueſt,
May Innocence, uninjur'd, reſt;
Untarniſh'd, Beauty, round thy bed,
Her rural bland enchantments ſpread;
There on the Muſe's wandering child,
Burſt unimagin'd viſions wild.
There he who ſhuns a brother's eye,
Sad Outcaſt! and himſelf would fly;
Own ſome ſweet moments of repoſe—
There breathe, deluded of his woes.

THE NATURAL SON.

By the Rev. J. BIDLAKE, *of* PLYMOUTH.

CHILDREN of Plenty, who the cheering rays
Of liberal Fortune's golden ſunſhine ſhare,
While love parental crowns your cloudleſs days,
Meets every wiſh, prevents each riſing care;
Ah! do not ſpurn misfortune's outcaſt child,
Who knows no ſhelter, finds no friendly door;
A ſnow-drop, ſhatter'd in the dreary wild,
Nipt by the ſtorm, with rain beſprinkled o'er.

On me no father bends his partial eyes,
No mother in her ſoft'ring arms protects;
My daily wants no tenderneſs ſupplies,
My doubtful ſteps no precept now directs.

Can they deſerve the parent's ſacred name,
Untrue to nature, and than brute leſs kind;
Who dare to riot in a guilty flame,
Nor own the feelings of parental mind?

Beat not e'en ſavage breaſts with pious love,
Do thoſe forget a parent's tender care?
E'en brutal inſtinct ſoft affections prove,
The ſweet ſenſations even reptiles ſhare.

Yet poliſh'd life, unbluſhing, dares diſown
The firſt, the deareſt feelings of the ſoul;
Falſely refin'd, and boldly ſhameleſs grown,
Spurns at all law, defies all ſoft controul.

Condemn'd to pine, forſook by fickle love,
Of ſacred honour ſtripp'd, of conſcious pride;
Condemn'd Ingratitude's ſharp ſtings to prove,
Of broken heart, alas! my mother died.

In vain, 'tis ſaid, I ſtretch'd my infant arms,
That aſk'd to meet her fond, her warm embrace;
In vain the dawning bluſh of orient charms
Sat ſmiling in the roſes of my face.

Ah! touch'd by death, beneath his icy pow'r,
No ans'wring ſmiles, no look, could ſhe repay;
So, nipt by vernal froſts, a tranſient flow'r
Hangs o'er the infant bud, and fades away.

On the wide world caſt forth, forlorn, unknown,
No friendſhip bleeds, no kindred breaſt, for me;
No ties of dear relationſhip I own,
The wand'ring child of caſual Charity.

Can'ſt thou, who gave me birth, canſt then maintain,
In oſtentatious pomp, yon menial crowd?
O! could the refuſe of that wanton train,
To feed theſe famiſh'd lips but be allow'd!

There, proudly tow'ring o'er the ſubject land,
By coſtly art bedeck'd, and laviſh taſte,
Behold my father's ſumptuous manſion ſtand.
The ſeat of riot, and licentious waſte.

In golden goblets laughs the luſcious wine,
High viands ſick'ning appetite invite;
On ſilken beds their lux'ry ſinks ſupine,
And wantonneſs and coſt their pow'rs unite.

Each faithleſs friend the ready gate receives,
The cup of water cold where I implore;
My famiſh'd appetite no ſcrap relieves,
To me, and Want, alone is clos'd the door.

Could

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* *Note.* The middle paragraph alludes to that *theory of the earth*, which teaches that the preſent land was once the bottom of the ſea, and that it was raiſed by ſubterraneous fires.

Could I but lay this poor dejected head
Where e'en the fav'rite brute may ſhelter'd feed;
Could I but find the ſtraw my humble bed,
Half as the hound belov'd, or pamper'd ſteed.

Yet he, with raptur'd eye, can fondly view
The offspring branch of wedded Avarice;
And is to me, alas! no pity due?
Thus, guiltleſs, muſt I pay the tax of vice?

Has bounteous Nature been to me leſs kind?
Leſs nicely bade my forming features grow?
With true affections leſs ſupplied my mind?
What ſtain has God affixed upon this brow?

No little bird that ſhelters in a tree,
No beaſt that to the ſecret covert hies,
But clearly proves kind Heaven's vaſt charity,
And bids me hope for Mercy's large ſupplies.

'Tis ſaid this face is caſt in equal mould,
Where of the heart the pure ſenſations play;
For oft', too oft', of beauty am I told,
By thoſe who wiſh that beauty to betray.

Hear then, ye ſons of Pleaſure! hear my tale,
Who gaily wanton in variety;
And think, like me, how, pierc'd by every gale,
Your offspring aſks the mite of Charity.

Plymouth, Oct. 9, 1796.

Tranſlation of a Greek Idyllium, written in 1765, *by the Right Hon.* C. J. Fox.

Quid miri faciat natura.

OLPIS.

DARKNESS o'erhangs the plain, obſcures the day,
And dims the luſtre of the noontide ray:
No choral ſong of birds the ear aſſails,
But ſolemn ſilence through the grove prevails.
Some angry God, whom mortal woes delight,
Hath quench'd the ſolar orb in chilling night.
Shepherds, of future wars I fear the ſign,
Shepherds, I dread Diana's wrath divine.

DAPHNIS.

Like thee the anger of the Gods I fear:
Ah, leſt diſeaſe invade our fleecy care,
Or raging war, the bane of human joy,
Our fertile vales and fruitful glebe deſtroy,
Before the altar let us ſuppliant bend;
T' avert impending ills let prayer aſcend;
By me, t' appeaſe the Gods, a lamb be given,
By thee a goat be ſacrific'd to Heaven.

OLPIS.

Phœbus again ſhine forth! Have we then err'd?
Son of Latona, have we ought deferr'd
Of holy adoration? In thine ire
Hid'ſt thou thy face? All, that exiſt, deſire
Thy bounteous light. To thee we daily pray'd,
To thee our daily gifts obedient paid.

DAPHNIS.

Ceaſe, ſhepherd, ceaſe, for hither Lycid bends
His welcome ſtep: him moſt the Muſe befriends:
Him the chaſte moon, and him the ſacred ſun,
Him too the ſtars, as in their courſe they run,
Eſcape not: for 'tis his their paths to trace,
Numb'ring the manſions of etherial ſpace.
Sweet is the pipe of Lycidas: he knows
What laws control the planets, and he ſhows
The wonders of the ſky: we ſoon ſhall hear
From him, if once again the day-light will appear.

LYCIDAS.

Fear not, my friends: for now, with brighter ray,
Peeps from its veil of clouds the eye of day.
'Tis not the offended Deity, that chides,
'Tis not the bloody ſign of war, that hides
The golden ſun: that which, at higheſt noon,
Dims his fierce ſplendour, is the gentle moon.

Gray's-Inn, Sept. 9. W. R.

THE DEATH OF JOSHUA.

CHILDREN of Iſrael! Death, with torpid hand,
Chills the ſlow current of your chieftain's blood;
Draw near,—attend with awe the laſt command
Of him who knows your God—the great—the good!

Liſt to that voice, whoſe ſhout amid the war
So oft has fill'd the hoſtile hoſt with dread,
When Anak's giant offspring hid their head,
When Canaan fled afar.
Tho' now by age unſtrung, its feeble ſound
Yet ſtill it breathes for you. Friends—children—gather round!

So Joſhua ſpake; intent, around,
The aſſembled nation caught the guardian ſound,
Silent in pious grief.
And many a boſom heav'd the ſigh,
And ſwoln with tears was many an eye,
For well they lov'd the Chief.
Alone untrembling, and ſerene,
The aged warrior's face was ſeen,
A milder fire illum'd his fading eyes;
Mild as the dim-decaying ray,
When faintly o'er the evening ſkies
Beams the laſt radiance of departing day.

Friends, who beneath my banners oft have pour'd
On Canaan's impious chiefs red ſlaughter's tide:
When, clad in terrors, the Almighty Lord
Call'd forth his ſtorms, and blaſted tyrant pride
Still from the God of gods protection crave,
When Joſhua's nerveleſs arm ſhall moulder in the grave.

Nor deem the high-heap'd votive pile,
Eternal Juſtice can beguile;
Or victim ſmoke in mantling miſt can hide
The ſecret crimes that ſtain the heart,
Each lawleſs luſt and ſelf-deceiving art,
From Him whoſe energy, dilated wide,
Spreads thro' unbounded ſpace its ſovereign ſway
Where, drown'd in darkneſs, dies yon ſun's exhauſted ray.

W

What time amid the land where pours the Nile
Far o'er the plain his fertilizing flood,
Oppreſſion rear'd his gore-cemented pile,
Your fathers bow'd oppreſt,
And terror wither'd each hope-widow'd breaſt;
Then ſtretch'd Jehovah forth th' almighty hand,
And Nilus roll'd a tainted tide of blood;
And darkly-brooding o'er the land,
CONTAGION, with her blaſting breath,
Breath'd o'er the king-curſt realm the gales of Death.

Calm on his couch reclines the tyrant king,
And tranquil as the ſleep of Innocence!
At once in loud and frantic cry,
The midnight ſhrieks of agony
Burſt on his ſtartl'd ſenſe:
For now in darkneſs, on the whirlwind's wing,
The angel of deſtruction rides along!
The monarch hangs, in anguiſh wild,
Low o'er the blaſted carcaſe of his child.

He wakes to rage—the deſpot's force,
Iſrael! purſues thy heavenly-guided courſe;
Where God reſtrain'd th' obedient ſea,
Ruſh'd Pharaoh's impious army, ſwoln with pride.
The impetuous tide
Burſt then its magic boundary;
On roll'd the ſtream, with gathe'd waters ſtrong,
And ſteeds and chiefs, in death commingled, float along.

Power all benignant! ſtill thine aid
To Iſrael's choſen ſons diſplay'd,
Demands the choral ſong of Gratitude;
When in the deſert waſtes they ſtray,
And Famine follow'd on the perilous way,
Thy goodneſs gave the food:
The bread of Heav'n deſcends, on fated wing
The airy tribe to Iſrael fly;
And when for thirſt to thee they cry,
From the hard rock guſh'd forth the abundant ſpring.

Nor then was known Jehovah's power
Alone in Want's deſpondent hour:
The Eternal's might directs the fight;
Where the fierce Anakin the battle led,
And Og gigantic died, and Canaan fled.

In Jericho's ſtrong towers, th' inſulting foe
Our hallowed hoſt defied;
For firm her walls, and firm on every ſide
The frequent fort aroſe:
Six days ſecure, on Jericho's high wall,
They ſaw the ark in myſtic circle borne,
And mock'd the ſacred rites. The ſabbath morn
Aroſe, and now again the foe
Beheld where Iſrael's warriors, ſtill and ſlow,
In ſeven-fold circle paſt.
At once they paus'd—a long and louder blaſt
The trumpets pour'd—a deep and general cry
Join'd the loud blaſt in dreadful harmony;
Earth heav'd her boſom with convulſive throe,
And prone, with all her towers and chiefs, fell Jericho.

God is with ye, O Iſrael! fear not ye,
Tho' Slaughter, in his regal car,
Leads on his barbarous bands to war;
Tho' chiefs allied on every ſide
Encircle—God ſhall give the victory.
Remember, when the orbs of Heaven ſtood ſtill!
Remember, when my voice forbade the night
To ſhield the vanquiſh'd tyrants in their flight!
In vain they hid them then;
The darkſome cave then fail'd to ſave,
The eye of Vengeance pierc'd the ſecret den,
They met their doom deſerv'd; denied a grave,
To all the winds of Heaven their loathly bodies wave.

But though the trump of war no more affright,
Fly the ſoft enticing meaſure,
From the magic lute of pleaſure;
Fly the ſoft ſounds deceitful of delight:
For thro' your veins th' enerving charm ſhall creep,
Drowning each nobler thought in Vice's deadly ſleep.

Theſe foes avoid—my children fly
The dimpling ſmile—the languid eye—
The languid eye, whoſe liquid roll
Thrills thro' the faſcinated ſoul.
Fly the ſoft touch—the ſoul-ſubduing fight—
Iſrael—conquer here by flight.

Go, Iſrael, break th' oppreſſor's rod,
And fight and conquer in the cauſe of God.

S.

EPITAPH.

COM'ST thou to read the records of the dead,
And wouldſt thou ſcan his life with eye ſevere?
She who the ſecrets of his boſom read
Groans in deep anguiſh o'er her huſband's bier.
O'er their beloved parent's clay-cold bed
His children pour the agonizing tear;
Go, to the proud y-virtuous turn thine eyes,
Feel they more warm Affection's holieſt flame?
Are they more lov'd for life's beſt charities?
Or grace they more the friend's—the father's name?

N.

TO A FROG.

POOR being! wherefore doſt thou fly?
Why ſeek to ſhun my gazing eye,
And palpitate with fear?
Indulge a paſſing traveller's ſight,
And leap not on in vain affright;
No cruel foe is here.

I would but pauſe awhile, to view
Thy dappl'd coat of many a hue;
Thy rapid bound ſurvey;
And ſee how well thy limbs can glide
Along the ſedge-crown'd ſtreamlet's tide,
Then journey on my way.

No ſavage ſage am I, whoſe pow'r
Shall tear thee from thy ruſh-wove bow'r,

To feel th' unſparing knife;
No barbarous ſchemes this hand ſhall try,
Nor, to prolong thy death, would I.
Prolong thy little life.

Ah! let not him, whoſe wanton ſkill
Delights the mangled frog to kill,
The wreath of praiſe attain!
Philoſophy abhors the heart
That proſtitutes her ſacred art,
To give one being pain. S.

TO RELIGION.

BY CHARLES WATKINS, ESQ.

FRIEND of the drooping heart! ſtill whiſpering peace,
To ſtaunch the tear which Anguiſh bids to roll;
The balm of Comfort, and of Hope encreaſe,
And truſtleſs Fear, and dull-ey'd doubt controul,
And raiſe to ecſtaſy the grateful ſoul,
And teach mankind the paths of bliſs to know,
And how, with tranquil awe, their God adore,
Reveal the ſource, whence only Grace could flow,
And future ſpheres---when woe ſhall be no more;
Thou canſt alone thoſe ſacred aids beſtow,
Which calm the ſorrowing ſoul through each ſad ſcene below!

SONNET.

EVENING, as, muſing on my lonely way,
I wander on, mine eye delights to view
Thy mellow'd tints, of many a ſober hue,
Steal ſlowly o'er the radiance of the day;
The ſtill hour ſoothes my ſoul, and wears away
Sad Mem'ry's painful thought, as many a dream
Fond Fancy pictures, in her viſion'd theme
Of coming joy: but ſoon with ſterner ſway
Frowns the dark Heav'n; thy ſadly-pleaſing light,
Friendly to Meditation, ſhall decay
Amid the ſhadows of deſcending night.
Ah, lovely dreams! ſo, tho' my ſoul delights
On you to dwell, Truth's form ſevere purſues,
To blend your airy forms with Sorrow's ſable hues. B.

REFLECTIONS ON ENTERING INTO ACTIVE LIFE.

A Poem, which affects not to be POETRY.

LOW was our pretty cot: our talleſt roſe
Peep'd at the chamber-window. We could hear
(At ſilent noon, and eve, and early morn)
The ſea's faint murmur: in the open air
Our myrtles bloſſom'd, and across the porch
Thick jaſmines twin'd: the little landſcape round
Was green and woody, and refreſh'd the eye.
It was a ſpot, which you might aptly call
The VALLEY of SECLUSION. Once I ſaw
(Hallowing his ſabbath-day by quietneſs)
A wealthy ſon of Commerce ſaunter by,
BRISTOWA's citizen: he paus'd, and look'd,
With a pleas'd gadneſs, and gazed all around;
Then ey'd our cottage, and gaz'd round again,
And ſaid, *it was a heſſed ſpot place!*
And we *were* bleſſed! Oft with patient ear
Long-liſt'ning to the viewleſs ſky-lark's note,
(Viewleſs, or haply for a moment, ſeen
Gleaming on ſunny wing) in whiſper'd tones
I ſaid to my beloved, "Such, ſweet girl!
The inobtruſive ſong of happiness:
Unearthly minſtrelſy! then only heard
When the ſoul ſeeks to hear: when all is huſh'd,
And the heart liſtens!"

But the time, when firſt
From that low dell ſteep up the ſtony mount
I climb'd with perilous toil, and reach'd the top,
O what a goodly ſcene! *Here* the bleak mount,
The bare bleak mountain ſpeckl'd thin with ſheep;
Grey clouds, that ſhadowing ſpot the ſunny fields;
And river, now with buſhy rocks o'erbrow'd,
Now winding bright and full with naked banks;
And ſeats, and lawns, the abbey, and the wood,
And cots and hamlets, and faint city-ſpire:
The channel *there*, the iſlands, and white ſails,
Dim coaſt, and cloudlike hills, and ſhoreleſs ocean!
It ſeem'd like Omnipreſence! God, methought,
Had built him there a temple! The whole world
Was *imag'd* in its vaſt circumference.
No wiſh profan'd my overwhelmed heart:
Bleſt hour! it was a luxury---*to be!*

Ah, quiet dell! dear cot! and mount ſublime!
I was conſtrain'd to quit you. Was it right,
While my unnumber'd brethren toil'd and bled,
That I ſhould dream away the truſted hours
On roſe-leaf beds, pamp'ring the coward heart
With feelings all too delicate for uſe?
Sweet is the tear, that from ſome HOWARD'S eye
Drops on the cheek of one he lifts from earth:
And he that works me good with unmov'd face,
Does it but half: he chills me while he aids;
My benefactor, not my brother man!
Yet even this, this cold beneficence,
Seizes my praiſe, when I reflect on thoſe,
The ſluggard Pity's viſion-weaving tribe!
Who ſigh for wretchedneſs, yet ſhun the wretched,
Nurſing in ſome delicious ſolitude
Their ſickly loves and *dainty* ſympathies!
I therefore go---and join head, heart, and hand,
Active and firm, to fight the bloodleſs fight
Of Science, Freedom, and the Truth in Chriſt.
Yet oft when after honourable toil
Reſts the tir'd mind, and waking loves to dream,
My ſpirit ſhall reviſit thee, dear cot!
Thy jaſmin, and thy window-peeping roſe,
And myrtles fearleſs of the mild ſea-air,
And I ſhall ſigh fond wiſhes—ſweet abode!
Ah! had *none* greater, and that *all* had ſuch!
It might be ſo---but the time is not yet;
Speed it, O Father! Let thy kingdom come!

S. T. COLERIDGE.

A CORRECT LIST OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[It is believed that the following List may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, authors and publishers are requested to transmit notices of all new works as soon as published.]

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MR. GEORGE DYER, with whoſe poetical talents the public are well acquainted, is preparing a courſe of publications—ſatires, odes, and elegies; two of which will ſhortly make their appearance, under the titles of *Poet's Fate* and *Poetic Sympathies.*

A new periodical work is announced, entitled ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS; which is to conſiſt of tranſlations, miſcellaneous eſſays, and diſſertations, relative to the languages, geography, natural hiſtory, mythology, biography, chronology, arts, ſciences, and literature in general of Aſia. It is to be decorated and illuſtrated by plates, maps, views, and fac-ſimiles of letters, &c. Four numbers, on wove paper, are to be publiſhed annually, at a ſubſcription of two guineas; the firſt to appear in January, 1797. MAJOR OUSELEY is the perſon to whom letters and communications are to be addreſſed, at Mr. R. WHITE's, bookſeller, Piccadilly.

Mr. HOLCROFT has juſt completed a tranſlation of the Travels of COUNT STOLBERG through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily. It will be publiſhed in the courſe of the winter, in two volumes quarto, decorated with nineteen large and beautiful plates.

The works of A. R. MENGS, firſt painter to Charles the Third, of Spain, have been tranſlated from the Italian, and will ſhortly make their appearance in the Engliſh language.

Mr. BOSCAWEN has in the preſs the ſecond

second volume of his New Translation of Horace into English Verse. This second volume will contain the Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry.

A translation of WIELAND's popular work, the private History of Peregrinus Proteus, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. THELWALL is expected to publish, in a few days, a copious reply to Mr. Burke's late pamphlets on a Regicide Peace.

Mr. DEBRETT has in great forwardness a Collection of KINGS' SPEECHES, with the MESSAGES to and from both Houses of Parliament, ADDRESSES by the LORDS and COMMONS, and the SPEECHES of the LORDS CHANCELLORS and SPEAKERS of the House of Commons, from the RESTORATION, in 1660, to the Dissolution of Parliament in the year 1796.—To which will be added, a Collection of the LORDS' PROTESTS, from the Earliest on Record, to 1796; also a Copy of all the STANDING ORDERS of the House of LORDS, with Rules and Orders for passing Private Bills, &c. &c. The work will consist of three large volumes octavo.

Mr. IMLAY has in the press a *third edition* of his work on the Western Territory of North America, with important additions.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Divertimento for the piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a flute, violin, and violoncello, by Mr. *L. Von Eſch.* Op. 14. 3s. F. Linley.

This divertimento opens with a *Marche Religieuſe*, succeeded by an air, in *common time*, which is again relieved by a movement, *Tempo di Allemand.* E 6. *major*, is its standard *key*; but digressions into its 4th A 6, and its *relative minor* C, are given, with peculiar good effect; and contribute, together with other unequivocal works of scientific qualification, to prove the author's professional abilities. The merit of the piece runs in that uniform even tenor, that, to give it a general good character, rather than to enter into any particular criticism, appears to us the better mode for its review, and, therefore, we content ourselves with pronouncing it a respectable composition, and recommend it as an agreeable and improving exercise for the piano-forte practitioner.

William's Return, a favourite Sea Song, by *T. Ambroſe*, 1s. Riley.

Mr. Ambrose, whose capability in little efforts like the present, we have frequently admired, has, in this instance, if we may use the expression, *struck off* an air, agreeable in itself, and well adapted to the words it is meant to express. Some trivial defects, however, we find ourselves obliged to notice: such as the first *bar* moving wholly in the *fourth* of the *key*, and the opportunity that has been omitted to be taken of modulating, after the sixth *bar*, into the *fifth* of the key, which would have added to the variety and spirit of the composition.

The Mariner, a celebrated Sea Song, written and composed by *John Mculds*, and sung by *Mr. Dignum*, with the greatest applause, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, 1s. Culliford.

The melody of this little production is, for the most part, smooth and natural, and some few of its passages happily expressive; particularly that applied to the line, "Thus mournful sighed in deep distress." The faults are, that the words in some places are badly accented, and that the bass is not throughout well chosen.

The Lover's Rhapsody, composed by *Mr. Battishill.* The words by the late *Aaron Hill*, esq. Price 1s. Harrison and Co.

It was with much pleasure that we perused this beautiful little ballad. The melody is rich, and the sentiment of the poetry elegantly and faithfully conveyed. Mr. Battishill's professional reputation, so long and so well earned, naturally attaches much expectation to whatever he produces, yet it is barely justice to say, that the present composition is qualified to satisfy the most sanguine idea of the real connoisseur.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for a flute or violin; composed, and respectfully dedicated to Miss Barrett, by *W. Howard*, 7s. 6d. Fentum.

We had much pleasure in the perusal of these sonatas Genius and taste form their general and predominant features, and exhibit Mr. Howard as a very promising composer. The first sonata comprises two movements, the first of which is busy and spirited, and the second (in *tempo di minuetto*) elegant and scientific. The second piece opens with a movement in $\frac{3}{4}$, *Allegro moderato*, remarkably smooth

ſmooth and flowing in its ſtyle, and which is relieved by a movement in $\frac{6}{8}$, conceived with much vivacity of imagination. But the praiſe ſo juſtly due to the two firſt of theſe ſonatas, is yet exceeded by that which we owe to the third. This laſt piece we find replete with paſſages that announce great warmth of fancy and ſtrength of judgment. The firſt movement is highly ſpirited, yet regular; while the ſecond, an air in $\frac{3}{4}$, with variations, is characterized by its peculiar taſte and beauty of melody.

Three Hymns and Three Anthems, compoſed for the Aſylum and Magdalen chapels, reſpectfully dedicated to the Governors of thoſe charities, by *Mrs. Barthelemon*, 5s. Linley.

It is of courſe a particular gratification to us, when we are enabled to ſpeak favourably of female compoſitions; and Mrs. Barthelemon, whoſe preſent work (Op. 3) ranks above the common productions from female hands, affords us an ample opportunity for that gratification.

The Soldier encamped on the Coaſt: a celebrated ballad, ſung by *Maſter Walſh*, at Vauxhall-Gardens. The words by Capt. *Charles James*. The melody compoſed by *Charles Dignum*. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

This ballad, the melody only of which Mr. Dignum claims, is pleaſingly conceived, and characteriſtic of the words to which it is applied.

Mrs. Jordan's favourite Song in Vortigern; compoſed by Mr. *William Linley*. 1s. Ditto.

With the plaintive ſimplicity of this little air we were much delighted. It is not perfectly ſcientific, nor is the baſs ſo well choſen as it might have been; but with the lovers of ballads, the beauty of the melody will amply atone for theſe defects.

Six Solos pour la Flute avec Accompagnement de Baſſe. Dédiés à Monſieur le Marquis de la Bourdonnage, Officier de la Gendarmerie. Compoſés par *F. Devienne*. 7s. 6d. Longman & Co.

After an attentive inveſtigation of theſe Solos, we find ourſelves entitled to the pleaſure of giving them great commendation. A very reſpectable portion of ſcience, and a thorough acquaintance with the flute, is apparent in almoſt every movement. It ſtrikes us, that by ſome trivial alterations marked by the inſertion of ſmall notes, thoſe paſſages that are particularly adapted to the flute, might have been rendered alſo practicable for the piano-forte, which would have produced a valuable acquiſition to performers on that inſtrument. The firſt piece is in G major, and conſiſts of three movements; the ſecond of which is in D major, and poſſeſſes much taſte. The ſecond ſolo, which is in D minor, is a charming compoſition. Its firſt movement is ſpirited, pleaſing, and ſcientific; the ſecond, which is in adagio in A minor, is particularly elegant and expreſſive; whilſt the third is ſimple, yet animating. With the third ſolo, except its middle movement, which is conceived in a very refined ſtyle, we are not ſo forcibly ſtruck; yet we muſt obſerve, that the ſubject of the third movement is pretty and novel. The fourth and fifth pieces are remarkable for the beauty of their adagio movements; and the ſixth is uniformly excellent.

The Happy Dreamer, a Ballad. Set to Muſic, with an Accompanyment for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by *D. Corri*, 1s. Corri & Co.

With this ballad of Mr. Corri we are particularly pleaſed. The melody is remarkably ſmooth, and happily expreſſive of the words.

A Selection of the moſt admired Country Dances, Reels, Strathſpeys, &c. with their proper Figures, as performed at all polite Aſſemblies. Arranged for the Harp, Piano-Forte, and Violin. By *J. Harbour*, 3s. Longman & Co.

This ſelection certainly merits its title. The greater part of the articles are admirably adapted to the purpoſe for which they were compoſed. Originality and vivacity pervade almoſt every page, and, together with the excellent baſſes which are given to moſt of the melodies, form a very deſirable collection.

Six Eaſy Duetts for Two Flutes, in a familiar ſtyle. Compoſed by *F. Rault*, 5s. Corri & Co.

We find in theſe duetts, the parts of which are printed ſeparately, a ſtyle perfectly conſonant with that announced in the title-page, and think them particularly adapted for the practice of ſuch non-profeſſors as wiſh to have their ears gratified, while they are improving their execution. They are throughout conceived with much pleaſingneſs of fancy, whilſt, by their general excellence, they ſerve to confirm our opinion, that muſic may be *extremely good*, and yet *very familiar*.

"Sweet Jane, I always thought on You," a much admired ſong. The air compoſed and ſung by Mr. *Dignum*, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Words by Mr. *Upton*, 1s. Longman & Broderip.

Mr. Dignum has evinced a pleaſing fancy in ſeveral little efforts of this deſcription; and the preſent, though not amongſt

amongſt the happieſt of his conceptions, is far from wanting attraction. One conſiderable recommendation is, that it is perfectly characteriſtic.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harpſichord, with an Accompanyment for the Violin. Compoſed, and moſt humbly dedicated to Miſs Neave, by *L. Boulmy*, 6s. J. Fentum.

The general ſtyle of theſe Sonatas is maſterly. The ſeveral movements contraſt each other happily, and add the beauty of arrangement to that of compoſition. The firſt piece, which is in G minor, opens very pleaſingly, and, in the beginning of its ſecond movement, much effect is produced by the inverſion of the ſubject, as alſo by the change towards the end of the minor key to the major. The ſecond ſonata poſſeſſes ſome paſſages highly pleaſing, and as frequently ſtriking for their boldneſs of execution as for their delicacy and elegance: and the third is ably conſtructed both in reſpect to conception and theory.

The Muffin Man, a favourite ſong, as ſung by Mr. Dighton with univerſal Approbation, at Sadler's Wells. The words by *T. Dibdin*; compoſed by *J. Moorehead*, 1s. Longman & Co.

To thoſe who have a predilection for ſimple melody and humourous words, we can recommend this little production. Each verſe is followed by a few words in proſe, which are ſpoken, and afford much ſcope to the fancy of the ſinger.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Caſes.
SCARLATINA Anginoſa	11
Meaſles	2
Small Pox	7
Hooping-cough	4
Malignant Fever	2
Acute Rheumatiſm	11
Catarrh	6
Sore Throat	4
Aphthous Sore-throat	3
Inflammation of the Bowels	1
Peritoneal Inflammation	2
Low Fever	1
Puerperal Fever,	2
Acute Diſeaſes of Infants	

CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Aſthenia	14
Hyſteria	6
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Anaſarca	6
Chronic Rheumatiſm	9
Lumbago	2
Paralyſis	3
Apoplexy	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Cephalæa	4
Melancholia	1
Dyſpepſia	9
Chlorpſis	3
Gaſtrodynia	11
Bilious Vomiting	3
Enterodynia	7
Diarrhœa	10
Cough and Dyſpnœa	20
Pulmonary Conſumption	8
Pleuritic Stitches	3
Spitting of Blood	3

	No. of Caſes.
Hæmorrhagy from the Noſe	2
——— from the Kidneys	2
Vomiting of Blood	1
Menorrhagia	3
Fluor Albus	5
Prolapſus Uteri	1
Prolapſus Ani	1
Hernia	2
Schirrous Liver	1
Jaundice	2
Gravel	2
Tabes meſenterica	6
Ulcer of the Rectum	1
Dyſphagia	1
Lichen	1
Scaly tettar	2
Ichthyoſis	1
Nettle-raſh	1
Impetigo	1
Inflamed puſtules	5
Scalled Head and Cruſta Lactea	6
Phthiriaſis	1
Itch	7
Thruſh	3
Erythema	1
Furunculi	2
Anthrax	1
Lupus	1

PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Quartan	1
Tertian	1
Hectica Senilis	2
Hectica Adoleſcentium	1

The ſcarlet-fever, with a ſore-throat, ſtill continues to be the leading epidemic. This diſeaſe, however, has not, generally, been ſo violent as in ſome preceding years.

years. Only one case, out of the eleven which occured during the last month, in my own practice, terminated fatally.

An adult, in whom the rash was not considerable, but whose throat was very much ulcerated, became, on the third day of the eruption, suddenly frantic and ungovernable, the rash disappearing, and the ulcerations of the throat being almost instantly healed. This mode of termination is not unfrequent in the scarlatina anginosa. The phrenetical state remains afterwards for one, two, or three weeks.

Both the small-pox, and the hooping-cough, which were the prevailing complaints during many months of the present year, are now considerably on the decline.

The irregular state of the weather for some time past has been productive of violent disorders of the bowels, hemorrhagies, coughs, pleuritic stitches, and a variety of inflammatory complaints; among which, acute rheumatism, and catarrhal inflammation, have been the most prevalent.

Intermittents have not, this autumn, been very numerous. They occur, for the most part, in persons who have resided some time in the neighbourhood of marshes. We must not, however, consider marsh effluvia as the universal cause of intermittents, since it is found that persons constantly residing in the most healthy parts of the metropolis are sometimes affected with them, as happened in the two cases above put down amongst the periodical diseases.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Oct. 25, 1796.

STOCKS have experienced a considerable rise since our last. The present high prices are owing partly to the temporary influx of money, which the payment of the dividend has occasioned, and partly to the expectations of peace, founded on the mission of Lord Malmesbury. Doubtless, however, the principal cause is a *certain speculation*, which is necessary to keep up the market, at the present moment, when nearly THIRTEEN MILLION of navy bills, &c. are about to be taken from the floating debt, and funded! When these causes, which are temporary, cease, it is apprehended the funds will again fall to the prices of September last. The supposition that navy bills will be funded in 3 and 4 per cents. has given a superiority to the fives which they never before experienced.

BANK STOCK opened on the 11th ult. at 141¾ ex. div. and was yesterday, Oct. 24, at 148.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were on the 26th last month, at 77¼—rose till 7th of the present, to 86¾—fluctuated till the 19th, when they were at 89—and left off yesterday, 24th, at 89½.

4 PER CENT. ANN. opened on the 11th ult. at 73⅝—and were yesterday, 24th, at 76⅛.

3 PER CENT. RED. opened on the above day, 57½—and were yesterday, 24th, at 58.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were on the 26th last month, at 57¼—rose till 12th of the present to 58—after a trifling variation, were on the 19th ult. at 60—and yesterday, 24th, were 59.

NAVY BILLS, on the 5th of last month, were at a discount of 14½ per cent.—at which period it was *generally* supposed, they would not *be funded till the usual time.*—Yesterday, the 24th, they were at a discount of *only* 6¼.

ENGLISH LOTTERY TICKETS were yesterday 11l. 13s.

IRISH do. at 6l. 3s.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE political transactions of every nation which possesses the advantage of a popular legislature, will be most satisfactorily understood from the debates and discussions of the representative body. It has therefore been our custom, during the session, to commence this department of our publication with a short summary of the most important proceedings of parliament.

On the 27th of September, the new parliament assembled. The first days were consumed in the accustomed ceremony of administering the oaths to the respective members. The late speaker,

Mr ADDINGTON, was unanimouſly re-elected with ſome flattering marks of eſteem from both parties; and the choice was formally approved by his MAJESTY. On the 6th of October, the ſeſſion was opened by the KING in perſon, who, in the ſpeech from the throne, aſſured the houſes—"That it gave him peculiar ſatisfaction to recur to their advice, after the recent opportunity which had been given of collecting the ſenſe of his people engaged in an arduous conteſt, for the preſervation of all that was moſt dear—That he had omitted no endeavours for ſetting on foot a negociation to reſtore peace to Europe—That the ſteps which he had taken for that purpoſe, had at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negociation—That he ſhould immediately ſend a perſon to Paris, with full powers to treat for peace—That in reviewing the events of the year, they muſt have obſerved, that by the ſkill and exertions of the navy, our extenſive and increaſing commerce had been protected to a degree almoſt beyond example, while the fleets of the enemy were blocked up in their own ports—That the operations in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, had been both honourable and advantageous to the nation—That the fortune of war on the continent, from the honourable and dignified perſeverance of his ally, the EMPEROR, and the good conduct of his forces, had lately taken ſuch a turn, as might inſpire a confidence that the final reſult of the campaign might prove more diſaſtrous to the enemy, than its commencement and progreſs for a time were favourable to their hopes—That the hoſtile conduct of the court of Madrid had led to diſcuſſions, of which he was not able to acquaint them with the reſult—That he relied on the zeal and public ſpirit of the Houſe of Commons for ſuch ſupplies as they might think neceſſary for the ſervice of the year." His MAJESTY concluded with remarking, "That our internal tranquillity had continued undiſturbed—That the general attachment of his people to the Britiſh conſtitution had appeared on every occaſion."

The addreſs was moved in the upper houſe by Earl BATHURST, who, after calling to the recollection of their Lordſhips, their former determination to rely upon the wiſdom of the executive government, reſpecting a continuation of the war, conceived that it would meet the approbation of all parties to concur in an addreſs of thanks to his MAJESTY for his gracious intention of ſetting on foot a negociation for peace.

Lord OSSORY ſeconded the motion.

Earl FITZWILLIAM reminded the houſe, that he had been an advocate for the war at its commencement, and added, that he was ſtill an advocate for its continuation: "becauſe," ſaid he, "the war was undertaken to reſtore order; to defend the civilized ſtates of Europe againſt the dangers that threatened them; to protect perſons and property from a fatal deva ſtation; and to ſuppreſs the tendency of innovating and pernicious doctrines. In theſe principles their Lordſhips had engaged, and on theſe principles they had ſupported the war. What then was the nature and the purport of the propoſed addreſs? Why, it was neither more nor leſs than a recommendation to his Majeſty, to acknowledge and approve that ſyſtem he had formerly reprobated and oppoſed; for he defied any man to look back and ſay, that the ſame cauſes which exiſted then for the neceſſity of the war, did not exiſt at preſent." "Are you," ſaid his Lordſhip, prepared to looſe Mr. YORK again, with his enflaming doctrines? Are you prepared to bring back the gentlemen at Botany Bay? For all theſe muſt be done, if you conclude a peace." His Lordſhip concluded by propoſing an amendment.

The Earl of GUILDFORD declared, that he ſhould vote for the addreſs; but deſired to have it underſtood, that this vote was not to preclude any ſevere and ſtrict examination which he might be diſpoſed to inſtitute hereafter into the conduct of miniſters, in wantonly plunging us into the horrors of war."

The addreſs was carried without a diviſion.

In the Houſe of Commons, Lord MORPETH moved the addreſs, and Sir WILLIAM LOWTHER ſeconded the motion.

Mr. FOX obſerved, that his MAJESTY had at length been adviſed to purſue the very meaſures which he (Mr. Fox) had frequently ſolicited the houſe to recommend. The adoption, therefore, at the preſent moment, of that particular line of conduct which he himſelf had ſo frequently and ſo ſtrenuouſly urged, was a matter rather extraordinary—he highly approved of every meaſure that had been undertaken to bring about a negociation for peace; but if theſe meaſures were finally crowned with ſucceſs, it was impoſſible not to regret, that they had

had not been adopted before thouſands, and even millions had periſhed in the fatal conteſt. He ſaid, that the ſpeech deſerved praiſe in many parts. Thoſe who compoſed it, had very carefully and very properly omitted the common-place diction in which they had formerly indulged, reſpecting "civil ſociety, poliſhed order, and the cauſe of religion and morality." He alſo obſerved, that he was ſomewhat ſurpriſed at that part of the addreſs (the echo of the ſpeech) which obſerved that anarchy and confuſion had been repreſſed by the wiſdom and energy of the laws. He was, for his own part, perfectly convinced that no ſuch principles exiſted, or if they had exiſted, they never had proceeded to ſuch an alarming extent, as to entitle them to notice in his MAJESTY's ſpeech. —"Where was the proof? The late acts had not been put into execution, to prevent or puniſh any one inſtance of anarchy and confuſion. There exiſted, therefore, no proof of what, had been ſo particularly mentioned in that part of the ſpeech." Mr. Fox obſerved, that he thought it ſingular, that thoſe who framed the royal ſpeech did not mention to whom the perſon going to Paris, to negociate, was to apply; becauſe it had been his MAJESTY's uſual practice to be more explicit; for inſtance, when a perſon was notified by him to proceed to the Hague on a ſimilar buſineſs, it was generally added, with full powers to treat with their High Mightineſſes, the States General of the United Provinces; hence it might be reaſonably expected, that a Miniſter would have been ſent to the executive directory of the French republic.—As this remark excited a laugh from ſome of the members, "What!" exclaimed Mr. Fox, "is the executive directory of France ſo little known? Has it not ſufficiently manifeſted itſelf by actions, or is it ſo buried in obſcurity, that it is not to be treated with in a direct and open manner?" Mr. Fox concluded by aſſerting, that he thought it neceſſary for the welfare of the country, that the conduct of the preſent miniſters ſhould be enquired into on a future day.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ſaid, he truſted that while the houſe and the country at large muſt naturally indulge the pleaſing hopes of the moſt favourable iſſue of the propoſed negociation, they would alſo look *with him* to the other ſide of the alternative; and that they would be equally prepared to collect, and call forth the whole force of the country, if neceſſary, in ſupport of all that was moſt dear and valuable to them. He expreſſed his ſatisfaction at Mr. Fox's agreement with the moſt prominent and the moſt important ſubject of that debate; he wiſhed to ſay as little as poſſible on the other points. With regard to Mr. Fox's obſervation, that his MAJESTY's miniſters were now adopting meaſures which he had warmly recommended to them years ago, Mr. PITT obſerved, "that it did not follow, becauſe it was right to make peace now, that it would have been right to have done ſo ſome years ago; for, according to that mode of argument, you muſt either make peace the day after you go to war, or you muſt never make peace at all." Mr. PITT then went into his accuſtomed detail of the great reſources of the country, the proſperity of its commerce, and the extent of its exports. He ſtated, that during the laſt ſix months, the exportation of the manufactures of this iſland, and our foreign commerce, had been equal to what they were in the moſt extraordinary year of peace immediately preceding the commencement of the preſent war (1792) and our foreign trade even exceeded the produce of that year, which was the moſt productive of any in the hiſtory of this country. The addreſs to his MAJESTY paſſed *nemine contradicente*.

On the 17th of October, Mr. HOBART brought up the report of the committee of ſupply, that 120,000 ſeamen be voted for the ſervice of the navy, for the year 1797, including 20,000 marines; and alſo that towards defraying the expence thereof, 4l. per man per month be allowed, for 13 months. The report was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and Mr. ROSE moved, that on the Wedneſday following the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of ways and means, to conſider farther of a ſupply to be granted to his MAJESTY.

On the ſame day Mr. Serjeant ADAIR, in the houſe of commons, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the farther relief of the people called Quakers, as to impriſonment of their perſons for the non-payment of tithes; and for making their ſolemn affirmation evidence in criminal caſes.

On the 18th of October, the order of the day being read to take into conſideration that part of his MAJESTY's ſpeech *which related to the intention manifeſted*

Mr. CURWEN ſpoke againſt the meaſures propoſed by the miniſter; he thought that if any enemies to the country and conſtitution exiſted, he muſt look for the traitors near the throne.

Mr. Serjeant ADAIR ſaid, he thought that the bills paſſed laſt ſeſſions had prevented ſeditious meetings, and therefore deſerved every eulogium.

All the reſolutions paſſed the committee.

In conformity to that part of his majeſty's ſpeech, which relates to a negociation for peace, we find, that the executive directory of France publiſhed an official note, purporting, that an application, dated Weſtminſter, the 21ſt of September, was remitted, on the 27th of September, to the miniſter of foreign affairs for the French republic, and by him preſented to the directory, deſiring paſſports for an envoy from the Britiſh cabinet, who was to proceed to Paris, to make overtures of peace. That the executive directory immediately charged the miniſter of foreign affairs to deliver the paſſports deſired, to the envoy of England, "who ſhall be inveſted with full powers, not only to propoſe and negociate a peace between the French republic and Great Britain, but to conclude it definitively between the two powers." "If, then, the Engliſh government," adds the directory, "in this proceeding (agreeably to her former conduct in reſpect to this point) does not wiſh merely to deceive the public, and induce it to believe that ſhe carries on the war unwillingly—if it is not adopted in order to have the pretext for requeſting ſupplies, which the Engliſh people beholds them laviſh with regret; if this government abjures unjuſt hatred; if ſhe opens her ear to the voice of humanity; if ſhe yields to the wiſh of the nation, whoſe intereſts and welfare are intruſted to her care, the peace will experience, on our parts, neither obſtacle nor delay."

Lord MALMSBURY, who had acquired ſome reputation in foreign negociations, while miniſter of the Hague, was ſelected by the Britiſh cabinet as a proper perſon to conduct this important negociation. He left London on his momentous miſſion on the 15th of October; and later accounts have announced his ſafe arrival at Calais.

The Britiſh miniſtry have at length come to an open rupture with the Genoeſe; and the cauſe of this difference, we underſtand, to have been as follows: Twelve or fifteen tranſports, laden with artillery and ammunition for the French army, were in the port of Genoa, and were proceeding to land their cargoes in the harbour of St. Pierre d'Arena. On the 12th of September, an Engliſh ſhip of 74 guns went out of port, and ſent two boats, with 25 men each, who boarded a French veſſel employed in landing her goods, cut the cable, and carried her off as a prize. The ſailors immediately on the attack, quitted the veſſel, and gave the alarm to the gunners, who flew to arms, and fired upon the Engliſh boats; but the ſhips of war having diſpatched freſh boats to aſſiſt in the capture, the French veſſel was ſoon out of reach of the cannon. A gun boat, and two corſairs, which were in the port, went out, and advanced with boldneſs to the Engliſh ſhips to cut off the prize; but they were forced to retire. The 74 gun ſhip was half gun-ſhot from the Mole; two ſhots were fired upon the French works at St. Pierre d'Arena, which determined the Genoeſe batteries to fire but feebly, and conſequently without ſucceſs.

This event, however, cauſed a general alarm in the city. A quarrel took place between the Genoeſe and French, becauſe the former appeared to favour the Engliſh officers who were there; and an officer of the navy was wounded by the Genoeſe guard.

The French miniſter immediately demanded the port to be ſhut againſt the Engliſh, and the ſequeſtration of the Engliſh veſſels there. Theſe two demands were complied with by the government, who, however, could not diſſemble their extreme embarraſſment, as the agents of the Genoeſe government had guaranteed to the French their landing goods in the harbour of St. Pierre d'Arena.

The Britiſh cabinet, by ſome means, has been led to conſtrue theſe tranſactions into an aggreſſion on the part of the Genoeſe, and on that account has laid an embargo upon all Genoeſe ſhips in Engliſh ports, or which ſhould arrive in Engliſh ports, till farther orders.

We noticed in our laſt the royal proclamation, by which "the free navigation, from Great Britain to the United Provinces of Holland was permitted, as well as the exportation of all kinds of merchandiſe, except military and naval ammunition, provided they were exported under a neutral flag."

After the national aſſembly of the Batavian people had taken the above proclamation

burdens upon the people, and to detract from the induſtry, and ſuſpend the labours of the poor, without any one oſtenſible cauſe or ſolid proof whatever. The firſt duty of the houſe in ſuch a caſe was, before it aſſented to ſuch extraordinary and oppreſſive propoſals, to aſſure itſelf of their neceſſity. If the houſe was not diſpoſed to imitate the conduct of the laſt parliament, by relying on aſſertion only, and reſigning itſelf up to an implicit confidence; then he truſted that it would inſiſt upon ſome proof being offered, that the danger againſt which it was deemed neceſſary to provide, did actually exiſt. The miniſter ſeemed to have built the plan of his operations upon a baſeleſs foundation; he might with equal juſtice, have adopted the ſame plan ſome years ſince, when general DUMOURIER threatened to ſail up the Thames, and take the tower of London.

But to expect any other authority from the preſent miniſters than declaration, he was well aware, was vain, and for the illuſtration of this aſſertion, he referred to all their paſt tranſactions. They had before raiſed and diffuſed alarms, for other purpoſes than thoſe which they profeſſed, but tending chiefly to increaſe their own extenſive power; and he had therefore every reaſon to be doubtful now of their ſincerity. The miniſter's idea of decimating the beau-cavalry in Hyde-Park was ludicrous, particularly where it affected thoſe equeſtrians who clubbed to keep a horſe. As to that part of the plan which involved the game-keepers; although they had taken out a licence to kill game, he did not ſee why they were better qualified to kill Frenchmen. He conſidered the plan as oppreſſive in the extreme, ſince there were many perſons and with families, who either muſt abandon their occupation, or muſt ſubmit to diſagreeable conditions, which neither did exiſt, nor could be poſſibly foreſeen, when they accepted their employment.

Mr. DUNDAS, after referring to what Mr. SHERIDAN had ſaid of the conduct of the laſt parliament, flattered himſelf that the preſent one, conſidering "the beneficial and laudable meaſures" adopted by their predeceſſors, would ſhow their approbation of thoſe meaſures, by their readineſs in following ſimilar ſteps.

This miniſter argued in favour of the propoſed augmentation of the national forces, by obſerving, that if the enemy did not liſten to proper terms of peace, but perſevered in continuing the war, notwithſtanding every juſt propoſal it could not be contended that *this country ſhould not undertake offenſive operations*: that it ſhould be conſidered in ſuch a caſe, that the ſeaſonable increaſe of our force would ſecure us ſafety at home, and enable us to *detach part of it abroad*, and that he earneſtly deſired, that he might not be implicated in a contrary opinion.

Mr. Fox agreed with Mr. SHERIDAN, that no proof had been adduced of the exiſtence of any danger to this country from a ſuppoſed deſcent of the enemy. Mr. DUNDAS, he ſaid, had ſpoken of the laſt parliament as having ſat ſix years with the higheſt approbation, and the greateſt advantage to this country. "For my part," ſaid Mr. Fox, "I think the laſt parliament did the moſt miſchief to this country and its liberty, that ever was done to it ſince firſt the name of liberty, or the uſe of parliaments, were known. The hon. gentleman might have ſhown that the laſt parliament had infringed the rights of the people, and increaſed the power of the executive government beyond any former example. Parliaments were originally inſtituted to protect the public purſe, and the power of the people; but the laſt parliament was laviſh of both, and proved, in his opinion, the greateſt curſe that a people had ever experienced."

The general current of Mr. Fox's obſervations on the propoſed meaſure, went to prove, that miniſters were not afraid of an inveſion, but that they augmented the domeſtic force of the country only that (as Mr. DUNDAS intimated) they might be enabled to detach a larger portion to purſue deſtructive ſchemes of conqueſt abroad.

Mr. PITT, as might be expected, defended the laſt parliament againſt the aſſertions advanced by Mr. SHERIDAN and Mr. Fox.

Colonel TARLETON profeſſed he would not oppoſe the meaſure at preſent, but he deſired that it might be viewed with all poſſible jealouſy.

Mr. ELFORD (a new member) ſupported the meaſures before the committee; and aſſerted, that the clamour excited againſt the bills paſſed laſt ſeſſion, was cauſed by groſs miſrepreſentation.

Mr.

ſecure it the neceſſary funds, the executive directory ordered the miniſter of the interior to furniſh this indiſpenſable ſupply, until the council ſhould afford the commune of Paris legal means of defraying the expences.

"The ſupply of meat to the civil hoſpitals, and to the houſes of arreſt, produces alſo an expenditure of 100,000 livres per month, which the executive directory ordered the miniſter of the interior to pay, till the council ſhall appropriate the neceſſary funds for that purpoſe."

RION, on the 25th of September, in the name of a particular commiſſion, charged to examine the law of the 3d Brumaire, addreſſed the council of five hundred, and, after ſome pertinent obſervations on the cauſe of thoſe exceſſes in which France under the revolutionary government, had been involved, he proceeded to an inveſtigation of the law of 3d Brumaire. He obſerved, "that to ſay a law is revolutionary, is not to ſay that it is unjuſt. Will it be ſaid that it is revolutionary, becauſe it has a relation to the revolution? Unfortunately, Frenchmen will ſtill have need to frame laws relative to the revolution, for parties are ſtill contending. The revolution was finiſhed on the day when the conſtitution was put in activity, but the revolutionary laws muſt ſtill continue, as the waves are ſtill ſeen agitated, when the tempeſt has ſubſided. Indulgence is aſked for the relations of emigrants; theſe citizens are deprived of one of their rights only, that of being choſen for public functions. Let us not ſtifle the conſtitution under the pretext of re-animating it. You have not proteſted againſt the revolutionary meaſure, by which the government put in a ſtate of ſiege the Weſtern departments; you felt that the ſafety of the people demanded that meaſure. The fineſt period of the Roman republic affords but one *Junius Brutus*, but one *Manlius Torquatus*, who ſacrificed to his country the affections of nature!" He then ſpoke of the amneſty, and propoſed, "that the firſt article of the 3d Brumaire, concerning liberticidal ſigners of revolutions, be reſcinded.

"Secondly, that there is no room for deliberation on other propoſitions, made relative to this law." His report was ordered to be printed.

On the 27th of September, BAILEUL, in the council of five hundred, on a motion of order, called the ſerious attention *of the council* to the reiterated attempts *of the conſpirators*. Their boldneſs, their impunity, every thing ſeemed calculated to alarm the good and peaceable citizens. He urged the neceſſity of repreſſing faction inſtantly. He therefore propoſed to form a commiſſion of five members, to reviſe the laws relative to the ſuppreſſion of ſeditious aſſemblages, and the mode of proſecuting and trying all thoſe who attack the conſtitution and government. This propoſal was adopted.

On the ſucceeding day, BOUSET, on a motion of order, demanded that the council ſhould proceed without delay to the diſcuſſion of the civil code.

CAMBARENES obſerved, that this diſcuſſion was not ſimilar to that of a common plan. The whole of the taſk was here to be conſidered, and the mode in which the diſcuſſion was to proceed was the firſt object of deliberation. The commiſſion propoſed on the latter head a plan of reſolution; it was therefore proper to adjourn the queſtion until that plan ſhould be ſubmitted to the council. It is only neceſſary to add, that this opinion was adopted by the majority of votes.

On the 23d of September the anniverſary fête of the foundation of the republic, was celebrated in Paris, in the Champ de Mars, with much appropriate ſcenery and magnificence.

In our laſt review of military affairs, we left the army of Italy, under the command of general BUONAPARTE, in poſſeſſion of Trente. General WURMSER, obliged to abandon Baſſano, fled in perſon, with the wrecks of two battalions of grenadiers of Montebello, between Vicenza and Verona, where he rejoined the diviſion he had ordered to march to Verona, conſiſting of 4,500 cavalry, and 5000 infantry, at the moment he heard that the French were preſſing on to Trente.

On the 9th of September, General WURMSER learnt the arrival of the French general MASSENA, at Vicenza. He felt that he had not a moment more to loſe, he defiled along the Adige, which he croſſed at Porto Legnago. The 10th of September, in the evening, the general of diviſion, MASSENA, paſſed the Adige, at Roncon, while general ANGEREAU marched from Padua to Porto Legnago, being under a neceſſity of informing his left, that the Auſtrians might not attempt to ſave themſelves by Caſtel Baldo. On the 11th General BUONAPARTE made diſpoſitions to cut off the retreat of General WURMSER. For that purpoſe a wing

of his army took the village and bridge of Cerea. But ſome part of the French troops taking a wrong route, general WURMSER was enabled to retake both the village and the bridge. BUONAPARTE marched himſelf thither upon the firſt report of cannon, but it was too late. "We muſt," ſaid he "make a bridge of gold to an enemy which flies, or oppoſe a barrier of ſteel." The Auſtrians then made good their retreat, who, from all calculation, would otherwiſe have been obliged that day to have laid down their arms and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. WURMSER defiled all the night of the 11th towards Mantua, with ſuch rapidity, that in the morning he arrived early at Nogara. He learned that the bridges of the Molinella were cut down, and that a French diviſion waited for him at Caſtellaro. He perceived that it would be imprudent to force Ceſtellaro, becauſe at the dawn the French were in purſuit of him; but the Auſtrian general defiled by the bridge of Villa Inſpenta, and defeated their intention.

General ANGEREAU ariving on the 10th of September before Porto Legnago, inveſted the place. General MASSENA diſpatched thither the brigade of General VICTOR, to inveſt it on the ſide of the Adize; and after ſome parley, the garriſon, 1673 ſtrong, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. The French found there 22 pieces of field ordnance, and the 500 men made priſoners by general WURMSER, in the battle of Cerea, who by theſe means were delivered.

On the 14th of September the diviſion of general MASSENA ſet out at day-break from Caſtellaro, towards Mantua, by the road of Deu Caſtelli, in order to ſeize the Fauxbourg St. George, and thus compel the Auſtrians to enter the place. The engagement began at noon, and the Auſtrians defeated the French, with ſome loſs.

General MASSENA took, on the night of the 14th, a poſition behind. On the morrow, at day-break, the French learnt that the Auſtrians had drawn out nearly all the garriſon of Mantua to defend two important poſts, called the Favourite, and St. George; and by this bold meaſure to preſerve the means of procuring forage for their numerous cavalry. At two o'clock in the afternoon, general BON attacked the Auſtrians poſted before St. George, on the left of the French army. The French generals PIGEON, VICTOR, and KILMAINE, marched by the right to paſs the Auſtrians. The battle began on all ſides with great ſpirit, but the French in a ſhort time penetrated the centre of the Auſtrians, and carried St. George, and took 3000 priſoners, with 25 pieces of cannon.

Various reports have been in circulation ſince theſe diſpatches arrived, intimating a change of fortune which has happened to this enterpriſing general; but as they were ſtill unſanctioned by official authority, when this ſheet was committed to the preſs, we have not preſumed to inſert them.

On the 12th of September the archduke CHARLES, leaving a conſiderable corps in reſerve, at Windecken, marched with the main body to Friedberg. From thence general KRAY puſhed on with a ſtrong advanced guard towards Wetzlar, on the approach of which the French abandoned the town, and took poſt on the heights behind it. General HOTZE was detached at the ſame time towards Weilbourg, but was not able to render himſelf maſter of the place.

The Archduke, whoſe chief operation ſeemed hitherto to be directed towards Wetzlar, now turned to the left, and following the great road to Limbourg, encamped on the 14th near Weyer. His object was to penetrate the centre of the French line, at the points of Limbourg and Dietz, whilſt general KRAY turned it by the left, from Wetzlar, and general MILIEU kept in check the right, poſted near Naſſau. The Archduke found general JOURDAN very advantageouſly poſted, and in conſiderable force, on the heights in front of Limbourg, with an apparent intention of diſputing the paſſage of the Lahn; he therefore judged it adviſable to defer the attack till the cooperation of general NEU was more certain, and till more troops ſhould arrive.

On the 16th, the Archduke advanced againſt the front of general JOURDAN'S poſition, whilſt general NEV, from Kirberg, turned it. JOURDAN, who perceiving himſelf in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and being cloſely purſued, was obliged to take ſhelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Auſtrians maſters of Dietz and Limbourg. The Tirailleurs defended themſelves in the ſuburbs of the latter with ſo much obſtinacy, that night came on before it was poſſible to diſlodge them. From the reſiſtance made at Limbourg, the Archduke was in hopes

that the French meant to riſque an action, in the poſition of Hadamar; and, in conſequence, the whole army aſſembled before day-break, on the 17th, betwixt Dietz and Limbourg, from which points it was determined that a general attack ſhould be made. A very thick miſt, which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops from advancing ſo early as was intended; and when it cleared away, the French were ſeen in full retreat, and already at ſuch a diſtance as to leave no hope of bringing them to action. They abandoned ſucceſſively, in the courſe of the day, all their poſts on the Lahn; thoſe of the left and centre retiring toward the Sieg, and the diviſion of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitſtein, throwing themſelves into the Tete de Pont, Neuwied, and the intrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

The Auſtrian troops paſſed the Lahn in purſuit of the French. General KRAY was on the 19th at Herboon, and puſhed on towards Delenbourg and Siegen.

The French, in the mean time, made great exertions to fortify themſelves in Neuwied. It was ſaid at this time that great diſorders prevailed in general JOURDAN's army; ſo great, indeed, that he thought it neceſſary to demand extraordinary powers of the directory, without which it would be impoſſible to reſtore diſcipline and ſubordination. This requeſt was ſaid to be not only refuſed by the directory, but he himſelf was removed from the command, which was conferred upon general BOURNONVILLE.

On the 19th of September lieutenant-general HOTZE, in advancing towards Hochſtebach, found means to bring on an action with the rear guard of the French, which terminated in favour of the Auſtrians. MARCEAU, a French general of diviſion, and diſtinguiſhed for his bravery and conduct, was wounded and taken priſoner; he ſoon after died of his wounds, and received from his enemies the honours due to a brave man.

A conſiderable corps of Auſtrians, drawn from the garriſons of Manheim and Philipſburg, and reinforced by a detachment of cavalry, under count MERFELDT, advanced, in the time, into the margraviate of Baden, and met with ſome ſucceſs. They ſurprized and diſperſed the corps which the French had left in that country; made a number of priſoners, and took and deſtroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

While ſuch were the operations of the detached corps, an opinion prevailed in the army of the Archduke, that the French, under general JOURDAN, intended to make a ſtand in the poſition of Ukerath. On the 21ſt, however, he received information that only a rear guard of the French remained on the Sieg; the main body having taken the direction of Duſſeldorf, whilſt two diviſions of the right wing had actually croſſed the Rhine, at Bonn.

The Archduke now ſaw himſelf at liberty to undertake his projected operations towards the Upper Rhine, and he immediately made arrangements for that purpoſe.

Lieutenant-general WEMESH received orders to advance, on the 22d, to Ukerath and the Sieg, and at the ſame time the Archduke began his march towards the Mein. He croſſed that river on the 25th, and, leaving a conſiderable reſerve cantoned betwixt Mentz and Franckfort, proceeded towards the Upper Rhine.

Prior to this movement of the Archduke, the Auſtrians had an unfortunate affair at Thehl, on the 17th. They attacked that place in two columns, and were at firſt ſucceſsful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loſs, and forced to take refuge on the other ſide of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding officer of one of the Auſtrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken priſoner; and the troops, deprived of their leaders, fell into the greateſt confuſion; whilſt the French, having received a reinforcement from Straſbourg, paſſed the bridge, which the Auſtrians had neglected to deſtroy, and retook the fortreſs.

The diſaſters and difficulties which general MOREAU has lately experienced have been conſiderable; but we have little authentic information relative to his operations at preſent. On the 10th and 11th of September, it appears, he quitted his poſition on the left bank of the Yſer. General LA TOUR followed him cloſely, and was, on the 12th, at Pfaffenhoven. As general MOREAU ſeemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was ſuppoſed he would paſs the Danube, general NOUENDORF croſſed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions; and on the 14th had an engagement with his rear guard, in which the Auſtrians were ſaid to have taken 1000 priſoners.

On the 17th of September, however, general MOREAU made a forward move-

ment,

ment, drove in the Auſtrian out-poſts, and extended his line as far as Landſberg on the Leck. General FROLIG advanced on the 19th to Iſny, where he defeated the French, made 500 priſoners, and diſperſed the reſt of the corps in the woods, and thus the right of MOREAU was completely defeated.

General NOUENDORFF in the mean time had advanced with a conſiderable corps to Nordlingen, whence he moved, and took a poſition, on the 20th, at Donainwert. His parties extended to Ulm and Gemund. Under theſe circumſtances general MOREAU felt the neceſſity of retreating. In the night of the 20th, he repaſſed the Leck, at Augſburgh and Rain; on the 22d, his head quarters were at Weifsonhom, and he directed his retreat towards Ulm. On the 22d ſix French commiſſaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken upon the road leading from Ulm towards Conſtadt and Stutgard. They had been forward at the two laſt mentioned places to prepare bread for general MOREAU's army. From this circumſtance the Auſtrians concluded that he deſigned to croſs the Danube at Ulm, and retreat, by Stutgard and Conſtadt, towards Kehl. But major-general NOUENDORFF advancing from the neighbourhood of Nerlingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to fruſtrate general MOREAU's deſign; ſo that when, on the 23d, a ſtrong column of the French defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day, the Auſtrians attacked this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm. General MOREAU finding himſelf in this ſituation, abandoned Ulm on the 26th, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again croſſed the river, and was ſuppoſed to direct his retreat towards the foreſt-town. On the laſt day of September he arrived near Buchau, where, early in the morning, he was attacked by the Auſtrians at all points. The battle laſted the whole day; but the event of it is ſpoken of doubtfully. After the battle general MOREAU continued his march towards the Rhine, without loſing any of his artillery or baggage.

ITALY.

A courier, from Paris, arrived at Rome in September, and brought intelligence that the executive directory inſiſted on a formal retractation of the briefs iſſued by his Holineſs againſt the civil conſtitution of the clergy; and in this view they have dictated the following form:

"Some common enemies having induced me to publiſh briefs, which, in point of principle and effect, are repugnant to the rights of nations, I do diſapprove and revoke the ſame.

"PIUS VI."

Citizen Cacault, at Rome, received, about the end of Auguſt, the anſwer he expected from Naples, purporting that his Sicilian majeſty diſclaimed any intention of entering the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in a hoſtile manner; though, for want of ſufficient accommodation for his numerous army in his own dominions, he had quartered a few troops at Ponte Corro. He alſo denied his having any intention of violating the armiſtice with France; but at the ſame time declared, that if the enemies of Naples entered the pope's dominions, he will enter them likewiſe.

This anſwer, couched in haughty and ambiguous language, was generally thought to indicate a rupture.

BRITISH AMERICA AND WEST-INDIES.

Notwithſtanding the reſpectability of our naval force, "while that of the enemy remained ſhut up in their ports," a French ſquadron, under admiral RICHERY, found means to paſs unnoticed to Newfoundland, to capture ſeveral ſhips, to do almoſt infinite damage to the inhabitants in the Bay of Bulls, and other places, from whence he is ſaid to have departed, in order to ſearch for farther booty.

From our Weſt-India inſlands little elſe has been lately heard of but the diſcaſes and death of the Britiſh troops.

UNITED STATES.

One-third of the legiſlature go out on the 4th of March next, and a very active canvaſs is already begun by thoſe who wiſh to become their ſucceſſors. The preſident's term of office expires alſo on that day. It is expected that he will be re-elected without oppoſition; and his friends aſſert, in contradiction to the report of his intention of retiring from office, that in caſe he is re-elected he will continue to ſerve.

In September, a terrible fire broke out at Quebec, which at firſt menaced the whole city with deſtruction. The church and convent of the Recolets were burnt down. It ſtopped towards Mount Carmel, after having entirely conſumed 13 or 14 houſes, among which are two belonging to Chief Juſtice Monk.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF EMINENT CHARACTERS LATELY DECEASED ABROAD.

AT St. Domingo, Lieut. C. Clarke, of the 21ſt regiment of dragoons, ſon of Dr. C. of Louth, Lincolnſhire. Lieut. A. Mackenzie, of the 21ſt reg of light dragoons. Lieut.-Col. G Legard, of the 69th reg. of foot. Aged 26, Capt. T. Steade, of the 21ſt reg. of light dragoons. Lieut. C. Pennyman, of the 56th reg. of foot, ſon of Sir J. P. bart. 19, Mr. J. de Raymond, ſurgeon, of the 82d reg. of foot, ſon of Mr. de R. of Whitehaven, who beſides being deprived of large property in France, has recently loſt two ſons in the ſervice of this country; Mr W. de R. aged 21, his eldeſt ſon, having been killed on board the Stag, in which he was a midſhipman, in an engagement with the Alliance Dutch frigate.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, Lieut. P. Anſtruther, of the navy, ſon of Sir R. A. bart. of Balcaſkie.

On his paſſage home from the Weſt-Indies, Col Howe, M.P. for Yarmouth, aid-de-camp to his Majeſty. Col. of the 63d reg. of foot, and nephew to Sir T. Stevens, bart.

On his paſſage from New York, E. Butler, eſq. of Bath, brother to Sir R. B. of the kingdom of Ireland.

In the Weſt-Indies, 22, Lieut. H. Day, of the Old Bulls, ſon of B. D. eſq. Alderman of Norwich.

In the Iſland of St. Vincent, Lieut. John Graſſick, of the 2d Weſt India regiment.

At Gibraltar, Capt. W. Briſbane, of the Aurora, ſtationed there, ſon of Admiral B. From ſome appearances after his death, it is ſuppoſed that he was poiſoned by the priſoners under his charge on board.

On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Major R. H. Malcolme, of the 27th regiment.

On Sunday morning, July 10th, after a very ſevere illneſs of a few days, aged 64, Dr. Rittenhouſe, Preſident of the American Philoſophical Society Dr. Rittenhouſe was a native of America, and born at a time when the advantages of a liberal education were far from being free to all. He ſeems to have purſued alone the energetic impulſe of his own mind in deſtining himſelf, at an early period of his life, to ſcientific purſuits. As his circumſtances were narrow, he was not liberated from the labours of active life, he united the proeſſions of a farmer and a watch-maker, the laſt of which he filled with unrivalled eminence. Some of its nicer operations continued to be his favourite mode of relaxation during all the ſubſequent periods of his life, of which many friends poſſeſs invaluable teſtimonials. In 1769, he was called by the American Philoſophical Society, in aſſociation with other gentlemen, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus; and the accuracy which characteriſed the obſervations and calculations he made, was the reſult of great powers of mechaniſm, aided by comprehenſive and correct powers of the mind. The philoſophers of Europe were, on this occaſion, as liberal in the ſentiments of applauſe as thoſe of ſurpriſe.

During the American war, which produced the firmeſt alliance between freedom and ſcience, from a ſenſe of common danger, the philoſopher did not claim an exemption from the duties of patriotiſm. Accuſtomed to kindle with enthuſiaſm in contemplating the ſublimities of ſcience, he could not behold the magnificent ſpectacle of a nation aſſerting its rights without blending the feelings of a humane heart, and the thoughts of an enlightened head, with the feelings and thoughts of the patriot and the ſtateſman. During the arduous conteſt, as well as during the whole progreſs of the French Revolution, he thought like a freeman, he ſpoke like a freeman, he acted like a freeman. Since the American war, he ſucceſſively filled the offices of treaſurer of the State of Pennſylvania, and director of the national mint: in the firſt of which he manifeſted inflexible integrity, and in the laſt, the rare talent of combining theories in ſuch a way as to produce correct practical effects. Thoſe who have minds to eſtimate the great difficulties attending the performance of ſuch duties, will do juſtice to the talents which diſcharged them, and as to thoſe who have not the capacity requiſite, their cenſure is praiſe. Rittenhouſe was the ſecond preſident, the ſucceſſor of the illuſtrious Franklin, whoſe greatneſs he delighted to acknowledge, and whoſe fame he contributed to enlarge, by correct and frequent eulogium. After being careſſed by a grateful country in the boſom of honour, Rittenhouſe yielded to the ſolicitations of a private life, and ſpent his laſt days in philoſophic retirement.

There we behold him the object of love, admiration, and reverence. The amiable graces of domeſtic virtue ſhed, perhaps, a milder and a more conſtant luſtre over his character than the vivid flaſhes of ſcience and the dead energies of intellect. Here he felt content, nor ſeemed to wiſh for more. In his intercourſes of friendſhip, ſincerity and ſimplicity went hand in hand. A ſtranger to the too common arrogance of high pretenſions, he met every man on the ground of friendly reciprocity. Feeling a ſuperior attachment to thoſe who propagated ſcience, he did not conceal the eſtimation in which he held them. He was among the firſt to welcome to America the perſecuted philoſopher of England, and formed with him an intimacy which only required time to be cemented into a laſting friendſhip.

At Cold-Spring, Weſthaven, in North-America, in the 76th year of his age, the Green Mountain patriarch, patriot, and poet, Thomas Rowley, eſq. He moved into Vermont, then called the New Hampſhire Grunts, in a very early day, with a young growing family, who have ſince ſpread themſelves very extenſively. He took a decided part with Allen and Warner, not only in the field, but in council, in the oppoſition

poſition to the arbitrary proceedings againſt the people inhabiting this territory. He repreſented the town where he lived in aſſemblies and conventions, and held the office of juſtice of the peace for Rutland county, until in his advanced age he removed out of it. As a poet, he was poſſeſſed of a happy genius, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many popular American publications. —*Smith's New World; or, Morning and Evening Gazette.*

In the 27th year of his age, of his wounds, at Alterkerchin, in Germany, Lieutenant-Gen. Marceau, in the ſervice of the French Republic, on the 5th complementary day *(Quintidi, feſte des recompences)* being the laſt day but one of the 4th year, according to the calendar of his native country, which anſwers to the 21ſt of Sept. 1796, with us. Among the innumerable calamities incident to warfare, one, and that too not the leaſt lamentable, is the premature death of many of thoſe illuſtrious men who ſmooth the rugged ſurface of a ſtate, deemed by philoſophers, little better than *legalized murder*; and, in ſome meaſure, recompence human nature, for the multiplied miſeries to which ſhe is unnaturally ſubjected. The preſent conteſt exhibits numerous inſtances of this kind, in the armies of all the belligerent powers; and in none, more particularly than in the perſon of him who is the ſubject of this brief memorial. General Marceau was born in 1769, and was conſequently, but twenty years old, at the commencement of the Revolution. In common with almoſt every Frenchman not of the *privileged orders*, and, to their honour be it ſpoken, of many alſo born within the *pale of nobility*, he felt that his country was enſlaved and rejoiced at the proſpect of beholding the liberties of his nation vindicated. On the impolitic intervention of the Emperor Leopold, he burned to revenge, what he deemed the *inſult* offered to the independence of France. He accordingly entered into the army, and made his firſt campaign in Brabant: Mirabeau repented until the laſt moment of his exiſtence, that he had drawn his maiden-ſword againſt the free-born Corſicans; while Marceau, on the other hand, and all the patriots of that day, gloried in the proſpect of reſcuing the Flemings from the iron yoke of Auſtria. After fighting under a *conſtitutional King*, a new epoch occurred in the hiſtory of France and of Europe, and the army which had acquired nothing but diſgrace under a feeble and wavering repreſentative of monarchy, in the perſon of Louis XVI, following the memorable example of the camp at Maulde, readily ſwore obedience to a commonwealth.—The youthful hero perceived that the happineſs, at leaſt the *glory* of France, as well as his own advancement, were intimately connected with the change: he was thus attached to the new government, both by patriotiſm and ambition, which will be allowed to be no common motive, in the hiſtory either of nations or individuals. In addition to this, he was friendly, even by education, to the tranſition, for he had juſt come from the ſchools, where, notwithſtanding the advice of Hobbes, after the civil war in England, a monaſtic order ſtill condeſcended to teach the claſſics; and with them, unwillingly infuſed a portion of that kindred ſpirit, which illumined and dignified the hiſtories of Greece and Italy. The ſtruggles of Athens and of Rome for liberty were familiar to him; and the crimes and expulſion of the Tarquin race pointed out, and, in a nearly ſimilar ſituation, ſanctioned, in his mind, the proſecution of the dynaſty of the Bourbons. With principles ſuch as theſe, added to dauntleſs intrepidity, unabating exertion, and military ſkill, it is not to be wondered that his riſe was rapid, and his promotion certain. Soon after the breaking out of the war of La Vendée, by far the moſt calamitous of any, Marceau was ſent thither, with the rank of general of brigade. There he had to contend, not againſt diſcipline, ſuch as he afterwards encountered during two campaigns on the banks of the Rhine, but ſomething infinitely more terrible—it was fanaticiſm, which, clad in canvaſs, and wooden ſhoes, and armed at firſt with nothing more formidable than clubs and pikes, encountered and defeated veteran troops. Such were 'the royal and catholic armies,' the 'avengers of the crown,' 'the league of Jeſus,' 'the band of the holy and immaculate Virgin,' names that imply but feebly the ſuperſtition of the ſturdy and ignorant peaſantry who compoſed them. Againſt ſuch enemies, it was almoſt impoſſible to ſucceed in an offenſive war; and, indeed, they were never completely overthrown, until other means were employed for their ſubjugation. Yet, notwithſtanding this, ſuch was the reputation of young Marceau, that he was appointed, in the 25th year of his age, as general in chief, *ad interim*, of the army employed againſt the inſurgents in La Vendée; and Turreau, whom he ſuperſeded, bears ample teſtimony to his merit, in his '*Memoires*,' although a miſunderſtanding actually ſubſiſted betweed them. At the period we are now treating of, there were no leſs than three commanders in chief, and three intermediate ones, nominated within the ſpace of three months, ſome of whom exchanged the *baton* for the *axe*, and were dragged from their own head-quarters to the ſcaffold. Marceau was more fortunate. On the appointment of a ſuperior officer, he was invited to repair to the army of the North, which happened at that critical period, to be earning laurels on the frozen waters of the Rhine, the Waal, and the Polders, and canals of Holland, under the famous Pichegru. It is not a little memorable, that the joint ages of theſe youthful commanders, did not at that time exceed fifty-ſeven, a time of life, which before this eventful period, ſcarcely entitled a ſoldier to become a *hero*: it is to be obſerved alſo, that the Prince de Cobourg, Duke of Brunſwick, Generals Wurmſer, Beaulieu, and in ſhort, all the veterans, grown hoary under arms, have been beaten by ſchoolboys like theſe. The ſucceſs of this army was truly

aſtoniſhing,

aſtoniſhing, and this is in a great meaſure to be attributed to the enthuſiaſm of the legiſlators deputed to ſuperintend its actions, who kindled a congenial ſpirit around them, and acquired a popularity highly beneficial. Among other inſtances, it is ſufficient only to obſerve, that they were acceſſible to all, lived in public, and actually placed the following inſcription, in letters of gold, on the front of the hotel which they inhabited:

"NOUS VOUDRONS
"QUE LA MAISON DU REPRÉSENTANS DU PEUPLE,
"FUT DE VERRE,
"POUR QUE LE PEUPLE PÛT ÊTRE
"TÉMOIN
"DE TOUTES LEURS ACTIONS."

On the diſmiſſion of Pichegru, an event highly detrimental to the intereſts of France, Marceau ſerved under Jourdan, aſſiſted at the brilliant and rapid paſſage of the Rhine, which, in the age of Louis XIV, had been celebrated by means of poems and medals, and then penetrated with the army of the Sambre and Meuſe into the heart of Germany. During the memorable and fatal retreat that ſucceeded, he was entruſted with the rear guard, which on ſuch occaſions, is conſidered as the poſt of honour. In this ſituation, while covering the army in its retrograde motion through the dangerous defiles of Altenkerchin, and acting at once the part of a ſoldier and a general, he expoſed himſelf to the too certain aim of a Tyroleſe markſman; and like our Hambden, during the civil wars, was pierced by an obſcure hand, in the field of battle, and fell lamented even by the enemy.—It is here neceſſary to do juſtice to the generous pity of the Germans, and particularly of Generals Haddick and Kray; the firſt of whom, ordered him to be conveyed, according to his own requeſt, to a neighbouring village, while the latter ſhed tears over a gallant rival, whom he had ſo often combated. The Archduke, Charles, himſelf, ſent his ſurgeon to attend him; but on the fifth complimentary day, the ſymptoms betokened an approaching diſſolution, and he expired at ſix o'clock. The regiments of Barco and Blankenſtein, contended for the honour of paying him the laſt duties. The French Officers inſiſted on his being buried within the territory occupied by the Republic; and the Emperor's brother conſented, annexing however, the generous condition that the Auſtrians ſhould be apprized of the time when the ceremony commenced, that they might join in the military honours paid to him. Thus, two hoſtile armies, with muffled drums, arms reverſed, and joint diſcharges of artillery, celebrated the interment of Marceau, in the entrenched camp at Coblentz, and paid a glorious teſtimony to a man, whoſe memory like that of his countryman, the Chevalier Bayard, will ever be dear to Frenchmen, and who, like him, will be deemed a ſoldier,

"*Sans peur, and ſans reproche,*"
Without fear, and without ſtain.

On the 10th of October, 1796, at her palace near Copenhagen, Juliana Maria, Queen Dowager of Denmark, in the 68th year of her age, having been born on the 4th of September, 1729. Her Majeſty was the daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Albert, of Brunſwic Wolfenbottle, and conſort to Frederic V, King of Denmark, whom ſhe ſurvived nearly twenty years. The life of this Princeſs forms an epoch in the hiſtory of her adopted country. She carried with her to the court of Frederic, a ſpirit of intrigue, imbibed in the petty German States, that gave her birth; and lighted up a flame in the Hyperborean Regions, that will make her name long remembered. On the marriage of her ſon-in-law, Chriſtian VII, to Carolina-Matilda, daughter of a former Prince of Wales, and ſiſter to George III, ſhe took an active part againſt the young Queen; who, by her marked partiality towards the celebrated and unfortunate Count Struenſee, afforded but too fair an opportunity for the arts of an ambitious and intriguing rival. The event juſtified the hopes of the Dowager, for the Engliſh party, as it was then termed, was deprived of all its influence, ſome of the chiefs executed, and Carolina-Matilda herſelf, kept a cloſe priſoner in the caſtle of Cronenberg, during eighteen weeks, whence ſhe was removed to Zell, where ſhe ſoon after died. It is aſſerted, and that too, with great probability, that ſhe would have ſhared the fate of her *ſuppoſed* paramour, and ſuffered an ignominious death on a public ſcaffold, had it not been for the ſpirited intervention of Sir R. Murray Keith, our miniſter at Copenhagen. In conſequence of this revolution, the King, if a man reduced to a deplorable ſtate of mental imbecility, may be ſo termed, became the prey of the prevailing faction, and iſſued their orders in his own name.—In the mean time, the preſent Prince Royal of Denmark (born Jan. 28th, 1768) began to indicate a promiſe of future talents; and being inſtigated, partly by the hopes of revenging his mother's cauſe, and partly ſpurred on, by thoſe in his intereſt, he determined to ſeize on the reins of government. Accordingly, in March, 1784, when only in the ſeventeenth year of his age, he found means to ſupplant the old antagoniſt of his family; and by a new revolution, actually placed himſelf at the head of adminiſtration, and has ever ſince reigned, under the name of Chriſtian VII. This event muſt be allowed to have been highly beneficial to Denmark; for, excepting a ſhort, and not *ſerious* conteſt with Sweden, produced by the intrigues of Ruſſia) that country has ever ſince enjoyed a profound peace, acquired a great acceſſion of wealth, by a wiſe neutrality during the American and preſent conteſts; and has juſt opened the fine harbour of Copenhagen, as a free port, for the reception of the Eaſt-India commodities, of *all* the powers at war. During the laſt twelve years, the Queen Dowager, happy in an unexpected impunity, has lived in retirement; not, however, it may be ſuppoſed, without experiencing ſome of thoſe ſenſations which ariſe from

from blasted ambition, and the memory of wrongs, from which she was not allowed to reap any permanent advantage.

On the 15th inst. at Turin, aged 70, Victor Amadeus III, King of Sardinia, and since the decease of the late King of Prussia, the oldest monarch in Europe. For many interesting particulars relative to this King, his family, and dominions, we refer our readers to page 299, of the fifth vol. of the Monthly Magazine.

Marriages in and near London.

At Colney Hatch, Middlesex, the Rev. S. W. Warneford, of Broughton, Oxfordshire, to Miss Loveden, daughter of E. L. L. esq. of Buscot Park, Bucks.

G. Dorrin, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Ashhurst, only daughter of the Hon. Sir W. A. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Templetown, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Lady M. Montague, only daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

Deaths in and near London.

At Hackney, John Beach, esq. many years Director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

In Frith-street, Soho, D. G. Jasmar, esq. of the Auditor's-office.

Suddenly, Mr. G. Lancaster, of Abchurch-lane.

At Holloway, Mrs. Harper, of the Poultry.

At Margate, Mr. H. Hodgins, scene-painter to Covent-Garden Theatre.

At Sheen, Miss Kay, niece to B. Watson, esq. Lord Mayor elect.

At Enfield, Mrs. Fenouthet, wife of J. F. esq. of Dean-street, Soho.

Aged 76, Mr. P. Bunnell, of Bedford-street, Covent-Garden; Director of the Hand-in-Hand Fire-office.

At Ditchleys, Essex, Mrs. Pickett, wife of Mr. Alderman P.

At Fulham, Mr. W. Caddick, of Piccadilly.

At Hillingdon, 27, Mrs. Neale, wife of B. N. esq.

In Albemarle-street, Lady Dashwood, wife of Sir H. D. bart. governess of the nursery at Carleton-house.

Major-General W. Roberts.

Mr. John Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.

At Highgate, 70, H. P. Kuhff, esq. many years one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At Snaresbrook, Essex, Sir John Hopkins, knt. alderman of Castle Baynard.

Mrs. Warner, of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

Mrs. Ainslie, wife of Dr. A. of Lincoln Inn's-fields.

At Weymouth, Mr. E. Cox, of Bow-lane, Cheapside.

At Mile-end, Mr. R. Bicknell, jun.

In Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, Miss Pedley, sister to S. P. esq. of Tetworth.

At Clifton, Mrs. Shepherd, wife of C. S. esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

In Camomile-street, Mr. G. Marvell.

In Great Tower-street, 70, Mrs. Crippen.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Reeves, wife of Mr. R. of Holborn-bridge.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Cooper, of Holywell-street.

In Cumberland-street, 88, the Hon. Lady Gunston, relict of Sir J. G. knt.

Miss A. Richardson, daughter of Mr. R. of Chancery-lane.

In Northumberland-street, Mrs. Oldershaw, relict of J. O. esq. of Leicester.

At Upper Clapton, Mr. John Leathley.

Mr. R. Reed, many years of the Vergers of St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Hampton, Mrs. Ogle, relict of Gen. O. late of Causey Park, Northumberland.

Mrss Burney, wife of Dr. B. of Chelsea College.

In Great Hermitage-street, Mrs. Bremnar; picking her ear with a pin, about a week ago, the pin got emerged and could not be extracted, and was the cause of her death.

Lately, Mr. Samuel Green, of Isleworth, the most celebrated organ builder in modern times. The beautiful organ built by him for St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, is allowed to be a noble production of genius, and will stamp him to posterity as unrivalled in his profession.

On the 1st of October, at his house at Bath, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. James Fordyce, D.D. He was born at Aberdeen, of exemplary parents, who had a large family, and were solicitous to give their children a liberal education. The Doctor was their fourth son.—He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and was early settled Minister of the parish of Brechin, and afterwards of Alloa, several years. He was upwards of twenty years Minister to a numerous and respectable congregation of Dissenters in the city of London, 'till his ill health compelled him to leave it about thirteen years ago. The Doctor will be long remembered as the author of the ingenious and elegant Sermons to young Women, and Addresses to young Men, and of several other valuable publications; as well as for his energetic instructions from the pulpit. His private character was amiable: his manners were those of a gentleman and a christian. He blended great cheerfulness with a sincere and ardent piety.—He possessed a cultivated understanding, a warm heart, and great liberality of sentiment. He was a friend to civil and religious liberty, and was disposed to embrace men of worth, of every persuasion; not from indifference to opinions, but from a spirit of christ an catholicism. He was a *Whig* in Scotland in the rebellion of 1745, when he took an active part against the Pretender's forces; and he cherished the same principles to the last. He cordially rejoiced in the Revolution in France of 1789, as affording the pleasing prospect of the extinction of despotism and tyranny, and the consequent increase of knowledge; which, in common with every humane and good mind, he lamented the misfortunes which have accidentally arisen, and condemned the wicked deeds which have been perpetrated upon it.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints: to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a late meeting of the friends to the Durham Experimental Farm, the following were a liſt of the ſubſcribers names:

	Orig. Funds	*An. Subſ.*
William Henry Lambton, eſq.	£.200	£.100 0
Sir Henry Vane Tempeſt, bart.	200	100 0
Biſhop of Durham, -	100	20 0
Ralph Milbanke, eſq. -		21 0
Major Ruſſel, - -	100	20 0
Rev. George Barrington, -		10 10
Wm. Hutchinſon, eſq. -		10 10
Rev. Dr. Price, - -		5 5
Ralph Robinſon, eſq. -		5 5
Dr. Fenwick, - -	50	5 5
Arthur Mowbray, eſq. -	50	5 5
Chriſtopher Maſon, eſq. -		5 5
	700	308 5

At a meeting of the committee, at Newcaſtle, appointed to provide accomodations for the French eccleſiaſtics, removed to this port from the iſland of Jerſey, it appeared, that two hundred of theſe unfortunate perſons have arrived, and that the places which have been offered for their accommodation were not ſufficient to contain them.

Married.]—At Newcaſtle, the rev. Mr. Bacon, of Biſhop Auckland, to Miſs I. Wren—M. Carr, eſq. to Miſs. Reed.

At Morpeth, Capt. Clough, of Shields, to Miſs Clough, of Morpeth.

At Walls End, H. J. Hounſom, eſq. of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Hurry, daughter of F. H. eſq. of Howden Dock.

At Gretna Green, Mr. G. Dixon, of Wolſingham, Attorney, to Miſs Deighton.

At Durham, the rev. G. F. L. Nicolay, M.A. Rector of St. Michael Royal, London, to Miſs Hayes.

At Ponteland, W. Batſon, eſq. of Higham Dykes, to Miſs Dawſon, of Newcaſtle.

Died.]—At Newcaſtle, Mr. N. Johnſon. Mr. W. Boak. 70, Mr. John Jameſon. Suddenly, Mr T. Watſon.

At Durham, Mrs. Scales. 73, Mr. T. Gibbon; many years ſteward to the Dean and Chapter. Mr. T. Sample.

At Sunderland, Mrs. E. Brown; mother to Dr. B Mr. Jaſ. Douglas. Mr. T Martin.

At Bicheſter, 55. the hon. T. Lyon, of Hetton Houſe, in the county of Durham; uncle to to the Earl of Strathmore.

At Birtley, near Cheſter-le-ſtreet, 70, Mrs. Kerr, reliſt of J. S. K. eſq late of Newcaſtle. At Wolſingham, 74, Mr. H. Hopper. At Tynemouth, Mr. R. Clarke, of North Shields.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Mr. Jaſ. Wood, Surgeon; father to Dr. W. of Newcaſtle. At York, 83, W. Bacon, eſq. one of the Common-council of Newcaſtle.

At Unthank Houſe, G. Collingwood, eſq. At South Shields, Mrs. Hodges. At Lancheſter, 58, the rev. R. Dent, curate of that place.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On Wedneſday, the 21ſt ult. a ſingularly heavy fall of rain took place in theſe counties, and extended itſelf to the Iſle of Man. Much damage was done by the ſudden riſing of the rivers, &c. &c. and ſeveral lives were loſt in various parts of the country.

Laſt year, a gentleman, of Kendal, planted a potatoe which weighed 17 ounces, and from which he gathered an increaſe of upwards of 29 pounds; theſe he carefully reſerved, and had ſince planted in the ſpring of this year; the increaſe has been 22 ſtone and 10 pounds, of prime quality.

Married.]—At Whitehaven, the rev. R. Armitſtead, M.A. to Miſs Lewthwaite, daughter of W. L. eſq.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Collins, to Miſs Lowthian, daughter to Mr. L. attorney.

At Harrington, Capt. John Kay, to Mrs. Bacon.

Died.]—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. Joſ. Cherry. Mrs. Townſley. 34, Mr. F. Briſcoe. Miſs Jane Coupland. 84, Mr. King. 26, M. Hutchinſon. Mrs. Kirkbride. Mrs. Hill.

At Kendal, Mrs. Cookſon. Mrs. Lomax. Mrs. Banks. In London, Mr. John Wennington, late of Whitehaven. At Liverpool, 24, Mr. C. Lewthwaite, only ſon of Mr. C. L. of Kendal.

At Keſwick, Mr. D. Sanders, jun. At Carleton, near Egremont, Mr. J. Frears.

At Moorhouſe, near Carliſle, Mrs. Liddle, wife of J. L. eſq. At Carliſle, Mr. R. Ferguſon. At Maryport, 22, Mr. Joſ. Bewley. At Gamalſby, near Wigton, 84, John Smith, eſq. and the ſame day at Wigton, 42, Mrs. Smith, his daughter.

At Horton, near Colebrooke, Miſs Lawſon, daughter of the late Sir G L. bart. of Brayton. At Henſingham, 60, Mr. W. Janſon. At Arkleby, 76, Mrs. Tremble.

At Harrington, 68, Mrs. M: M'Graa. At Arbigland, Miſs E. Craik, daughter of W. C. eſq. At Godfreed, Mrs. Skelton, wife of R. S. eſq.

YORKSHIRE.

On Thurſday about twelve o'clock, the cotton-mill at Hunſlet, near Leeds, belonging to Meſſrs.

Meſſrs. Beverly, Croſs, and Co. was diſcovered to be on fire. It raged with ſuch fury as to deſtroy the works and buildings in little more than 40 minutes.

On the 16th of Sept. a dreadful fire broke out at a ſmall village called Eaſt Wirton. The buildings, being moſtly covered with thatch, burnt with ſuch irreſiſtible fury, as in the courſe of a few hours to deſtroy 16 dwelling houſes and out-buildings, with a large quantity of corn and implements of huſbandry; all of which were uninſured.

Among the other felons lately ordered from York Caſtle for Botany Bay, is the noted highwayman Broadbent, alias New Braſs, long the terror of this county. For ability in planning his enterpriſes, and for courage and conſtancy of mind in executing them, Broadbent is unrivalled in his profeſſion: nor has there been ſince the memorable days of Turpin, a more ſucceſsful adventurer in the line, in number and variety of achievements, and audacity of exploits.

In a pond at Killamarſh, near Sheffield, are a quantity of fiſh, which the owner of the premiſes feeds every day regularly with worms; ſo inured are they to his viſits, that on his approach to the water ſide, they will aſcend to the ſurface, and even take the food out of his hands.

At the general quarter ſeſſions for York, William Swift, aged NINETY-THREE, was convicted of aſſaulting, with intent to raviſh, Frances Gleeſon, a girl not twelve years old, and was ſentenced to be confined for two years in the houſe of correction, and kept to hard labour.

Married.]—At York, Mr. C. Robinſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Dolman, both of Pocklington.

At Bradford, Mr. Brogden, jun. attorney, to Miſs Broadley.

At Staindrop, John Ford, eſq. of Claremont, near Manchester, to Miſs Ingram, daughter of F. I. eſq. of Wakefield.

At Halifax, E. Brotherod, eſq. of Chriſt College, Cambridge, to Miſs A. Waterhouſe, daughter of J. W. eſq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Faville, ſurgeon, to Miſs Fiſher.

Died.]—At York, 68, Mrs. Waud, relict of S. W. eſq. 71, Mrs. Wade, relict of J. W. eſq. late of London, and mother-in-law to the Lord-Mayor of York.

At Hull, Mr. John Dobſon. Mrs. Story. Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Capt. T. R. 24, Mrs. Hawoth, wife of J. H. jun. eſq. Mr. G. Foy. Miſs J. Mingay.

At Leeds, Mr. John Hartley, chief conſtable of the lower-diviſion of Skyrack, in the Weſt Riding. Mrs. Carruthers, wife of Capt. C. of the Marines. Mrs. Finney. Mr. Cooper. Mr. F. Hirſt. At Bagbie, Mr. Jaſ. Donaldſon, of Leeds.

At Sheffield, Mr Joſh. Cawton. Mr. R. Owen. Mr. S. Fowler. At Beverley, 74, Mr. T. Lyndie. 74, Mr. John Watſon, late of Skidby. 81, Mrs. M. Healey.

At Great Driffield, 49, Mr. W. Conyers, attorney. At Woodhouſe near Leeds, Mr. Joſ. Pickard. At Oundle, Mrs. Bulmer, wife of P. J. B. eſq. of Hull.

At Cawood, Mrs. Crofts, wife of the rev. C. C. Suddenly, T. E. Rouſby, eſq. of Crombe. At Melton, Miſs Thomſon, daughter of Mr. S. T. of Hull. At Fulneck, near Leeds, Mr. H. Spicer.

At Idle, near Bradford, Mr. John Ledgard. In London, Miſs Dickinſon, daughter of the late P. D. eſq. of Scarborough. At Buxton, John Backhouſe, eſq. of Woodlesford, near Leeds.

At Knareſborough, Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. C. C. ſurgeon. At Whitby, Miſs A. Cayley, daughter of E. C. eſq. At Ripon, 62, Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of Alderman A.

Near Beverley, Mrs. Cox, daughter of the late Bethel Robinſon, eſq. of York. Mr. W. Walton, of Ferriby, near Hull. At Howden, Mrs. Scholefield, wife of Mr. S. attorney.

Capt. Wiggins, of the 2d battalion of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire Militia. At Gateſhead, Miſs Cuſt, only daughter of Mrs. C. of Gilling. At Holm, upon the Wolds, Mr. Harland.

At Cottingham, 86, Mrs. Beilby. At Stainforth, near Settle in Craven, Mr. John Preſton. At Plowlands, in Holderneſs, Miſs R. Taylor. At Preſton, in Holderneſs, 75, M. Tennyſon, eſq.

At Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, Mrs. Clarke. Near Gomerſall, 57, Mrs. Wormald At Hunſlet, near Leeds, 100, Ann Keighley; ſhe was mother, grand-mother and great grand-mother to 253 children; and was carried to the church by 12 of her great grand-children, nearly 160 of whom attended her funeral.

LANCASHIRE.

The new canal works which the duke of Bridgewater is completing near Worſley, in point of mechaniſm and engineering abſtility may vie with the moſt celebrated of the duke's other works, the Bollin, Barton Bridge, &c. It perforates the mountain at Walden Moor, and will extend three miles under ground. It will alſo open a junction with other canals, by conveying boats between the upper and lower level.

By the reports of the committee of the Aſhby-de-la-Zouch canal, made on the 3d inſt. it appears that the works are in a very forward ſtate, and that the parts which are completed are extremely well and ſubſtantially done. By the intended *Commercial Canal*, the moſt uſeful and important communication will be made, by river boats of 40 tons burthen, betwixt the metropolis and the ſeaports of Cheſter, Liverpool, Hull, Gainſborough, &c. as well as with the Staffordſhire Potteries, Manchester, and the largeſt manufacturing towns in the kingdom.

LORD MOIRA has began a colliery upon Aſhby Woulds, which will be ſoon opened for the accommodation of the neighbourhood.

Married.]—At Liverpool, Owen Wynne, eſq. of Overton Hall, Flintſhire, to Miſs Seele, daughter and heireſs of T. S eſq. John L'Augier, eſq. of the Iſland of St. Vincent, to Miſs C. Lyon, daughter of Dr. L.

At Rochdale, H Ormerod, M.D. to Miſs Leech, of Spotland Bridge.

At Preſton, Sir T. Gage, bart. of Oldham, Suffolk, to Miſs C Campbell, couſin to Lord Cawdor.

At Mancheſter, Capt. Bower, to Miſs Patten, daughter of R. P. eſq. of Warrington.

At Haſlingden, Mr. Kirkpatrick, attorney of Liverpool, to Miſs Taylor.

W. Bain, eſq. to Miſs Sandys, only daughter of E. S. eſq. of Lancaſter.

Died.]—At Mancheſter, Mrs. Evans. In the prime of life, Mr. T. Haigh. 69, Mr. W. Norris, ſen. 74, Mr. G. Hilton. Mr. A. Heamor.

At Liverpool, 65, Mr. G. Marſden. 86, Mrs. Atherton. Mr. T. Bentley. Mr. W. Halliday. Mr. John Worrall. Mr. John Hall. Mr. T. Houghton Mrs. Pye. Mr. Joſ. Matthews. 80, Mrs. Lake, relict of R. L. eſq. Mrs. Leech. Miſs H. Pickering, 43, Mr. John Hookey. 80, Mrs. Southworth. Mr. T. Marſh. 55, Mr. T. Dean.

At Preſton, Mr. Smith. Mr. Baxter; being thrown from one of thoſe hazardous vehicles a one-horſe chaiſe, he only ſurvived a few hours. Mr. John Duckworth. At Accrington, near Blackburn, Mr. J. Meadow, of Preſton.

At Warrington, Mrs. Moore. In London, Mr. R. Smith, partner in the houſe of Meſſ. Smith, Cook, and Smith, of Mancheſter. At Houghton, near Stockport, Mr. John Whitehead.

At Blackburn, 37, Mr. Jaſ. Hilton. Mr. B. Walmeſley. At Wigan, 64, Mrs. Farrimond. At Failſworth, Mr. T. Walmeſley. Suddenly, Mr. W. Leathobarrow.

At Garſton, Mrs. Blackburne, wife of J. B. eſq. At Bolton, Mr. Alderoft, attorney. Mrs. A. Bentley. At Little Hilton, Mr. W. Revett. At Wigan, Mr. Barton. Mr. Richardſon.

At Hawkſhead, 80, Mr. G. Atkinſon. 74, Mrs. Taylor. At Skelwith, near Hawkſhead, 54, Mr. W. Benſon. At Altrincham, in an advanced age, Mr. T. Partington, of Mancheſter.

At Milnthorp, 84, Mrs. Wilſon. At Rochdale, Mrs Bellas, wife of the rev. T. B. At Everton, 31, Miſs M. Pike. At Padiham, 48, Mr. R. Harriſon. At Ormſkirk, Mr. Jaſ. Taylor, attorney.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.]—At Lincoln, Mr. H. Paddiſon, of Ingleby, to Miſs S. Forſter, daughter of Alderman F.

At Stamford, Mr. Pawſon, Surgeon, of Barrowdon, to Miſs Newton.

Mr. N. T. Darwin, of London, to Miſs Wheldale, of Boſton,

Died.]—At Lincoln, ſuddenly, 71, Mrs. Rooke, late of Filherton. 63, Mr. W. Mountcaſtle.

At Stamford, Mrs. Crane. Mr. Alderman Allen. At Boſton, 81, Mr. John Bradford.

At Goltho, near Horncaſtle, 41, Mrs. A. A. Ward. At Drinſey-Nook, near Lincoln, Mr W. Laiſter. At Gainſborough, 60, Mr. W. Price. Mr. R Kelvey. At Oſgodby, the rev. S. Yorke, rector of that place.

At Grantham, Mr. W. Dally. Mrs. Clark. Near Grantham, 84, Mrs. Robinſon. At Spalding, Mr. T. Tilley. At Long Bennington, Mr. Green. At Whittering, Mr. Baker.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The magiſtrates of Nottingham have iſſued out orders to prevent the circulation of counterfeit copper coin in that town.

Died.]—At Nottingham, 24, Mrs. Bonſor Suddenly, Mr. Thompſon. 26, Mr. Tutin, jun. Mr. Marſh. Mr. S. Eaton, one of the ſenior Common Council of that Corporation.

At Bingham, 61, Mr. Wroth. At Newark, 25, Miſs M. Bradley. At Wilford, near Nottingham, 81, Mrs. Page.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.]—At Derby, 28, Mr. E. Chamberlin. At Bath, 62, T. Ludlam, eſq. of Shirland. At Barrow-upon-Trent, Mr. R. Beaumont. At Eccles, 25, G. Goodman, M.D.

At Cheſterfield, 81, Mrs. Boden. Mrs. Clayton. At Alderwaſley, Miſs S. Wright. At Aſhborne, 61, Mr. John Howard. At Findern, 23, Miſs Orrell, daughter of the rev. J. O.

CHESHIRE.

Married.]—At Neſton, the rev. R. Maſſie, to Miſs H. L. Townſend, daughter of Col. T. of Cheſter.

At Bath, Mr. Read, to Mrs. Martin, both of Congleton.

Died.]—At Cheſter, Mr. Rob. Yoxall. Mrs. Haſſall. At Nantwich, Mr. Bett ley. At Chriſtleton, near Cheſter, 89, Mrs. Suddones.

At Etaſten, Mr. G. Lowe; this gentleman added to great depth of thought and ſolidity of judgment, the attainments ariſing from an unremitting application to ſtudy; in his profeſſion, of the law, his ſkill and abilities were only equalled by his integrity and diſintereſtedneſs; and in every tranſaction of a long extended life he maintained, even as a lawyer, the character of an upright honeſt man.

SHROPSHIRE.

The obſervatory lately building on the terrace in Hawkſtone Park, the ſeat of Sir Richard Hill, is at length completely finiſhed. It commands a rich and extenſive proſpect over twelve counties! on the baſe is an inſcription, commemorating the virtues of Sir Rowland Hill, an anceſtor of the family, and lord mayor of London, in 1550.

A new turnpike road, with collateral branches, is about to be made from Atcham to Condover, Dorrington, &c.

Married.]—At Barrow, T. Turner, eſq. of Caughley Place, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, to Mrs. Alſop, relict of H. A. eſq. of London.

The rev. Mr. Baines, of Batchcott, to Mrs. Humphries.

Died.]—At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Howell. Mr. Jaſ. Bayley.

At

At Broomhall, in the prime of life, B. B. Baſſnett, eſq. At Alderbury, Mrs. Thornes. At Frankwell, Mrs. Woodward. At Yockleton Mill, 66, Mrs. Blakeway.

At Market Drayton, Mr. W. Coſtella, ſurgeon, and one of the Yeoman Cavalry of that place. At Whitchurch, Mrs. Cartwright. At Biſhops Caſtle, Mrs. C. Drew.

At Marchomley, Mr. Leigh, ſteward to the late Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Rich. Hill, barts. At Pimley, Mr. Gittoes. At Oſweſtry, Mr. Spencer.

Mrs. Morris, wife of the rev. Mr. M. of Clun. At Hanwood, Mrs. Hill of Shrewſbury.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Baſwich, the rev. T. Greenwood, of Eccleſhall, to Miſs Lycett, daughter of the late J. L. eſq. of Weeping Croſs.

Died.]—At Stafford, 75, F. Lycett, eſq. 55, Mrs. Yates. 79, Mr. Marſton. 84, Mr. J. Stevenſon.

At Hill Top, near Stone, 35, John Rutter, eſq. At Wolverhampton, 72, Mr. T. Davis. Mr. E. L. Neeve. At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Baddeley. At Litchfield, 51, Mr. Jaſ. Snape. Near Litchfield, Mr. S. Wyatt.

At Shuſhions, 52, H. Crockit, eſq. the agricultural improvements effected by this gentleman added to the wealth of his country; his loſs will be ſincerely regretted as a truly valuable member of ſociety by all who knew him.

At Fenton, near Newcaſtle, T. Broade, eſq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the ſale of Mr. Friſby's rams, at Waltham, a ſingle ſhearling reached the price of 135 guineas.

The houſe of Richard Timſon, of Hallaton, in Leiceſterſhire, with four others, was lately entirely conſumed by fire, before any aſſiſtance could be procured.

On the 7th inſtant, the Leiceſterſhire volunteer cavalry were reviewed in the Abby Meadow, by their colonel, Sir W. Sheffington. The aſſemblage was brilliant and intereſting.

Married.]—At Seale, S. P. Wolferſtan, eſq. of Statfold, Staffordſhire, to Miſs E. Jervis, daughter of P. J. eſq. of Nether Seale.

At Kibworth, the rev. T. Thomas, of Farndon, to Miſs Fox.

Died.]—At Leiceſter, Mr. Harriſon, ſurgeon. Mr. Reynolds. At Belmonthorpe, in the prime of life, Mr. Joſ. Inkerſole, of Leiceſter; lately a much reſpected and very eminent linendraper. No man could more be beloved by a large circle of friends.

At Belgrave, Rich. Vann, eſq. At Caſtle Donnington, Mr. Towle.

At Kibworth, 72, W. Hames, eſq. a very intelligent man, and of much utility in his neighbourhood. At Loughborough, Mr. W. Capp; without any previous indiſpoſition he was taken ill while at dinner with his family, and never ſpoke afterwards.

At Thrufſington, Miſs Caſſon, daughter of the Rev. W. C. At Hinckley, Mrs. Lawſon.

[The late Sir *John Danvers* was one of the richeſt commoners in England. His real eſtate in Leiceſterſhire amounted to 10,000l. per annum, including an immenſe property of timber. His perſonal eſtate, in funded money, bank bills, and caſh, amounted to nearly 200,000l. The whole of this property devolves, by bequeſt, to the hon. Mrs. Butler, wife of the hon. Aug. Butler, ſecond ſon of the counteſs of Laneſborough.—The remains of this knight lay in ſtate, on the 4th inſtant, at Leiceſter, ſurrounded by a magnificent plumage, decorated with eſcutcheons, and all the paraphernalia of funeral pomp. They were afterwards removed to Swithland, there to be interred in a magnificient monument, which was erected by Sir John in his life-time. On this monument is an inſcription, which ſtates, that Sir John was deſcended from Norman d'Alverſe, a Brabanter, who came into England in 1066; that one of his anceſtors was a faſt friend to Charles the Firſt, and another a ſupporter of the Commonwealth under Cromwell, and that he himſelf was a friend to civil and religious liberty, aud always the ſupporter of revolution principles.]

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.]—At Oakham, Mr. Combes, attorney, and clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland. At Hambleton, Mr. Herring. At Uppingham, 63, Mrs. Marriott.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The extenſive tract of land, called Somerſham Heath, with other unimproved lands in the pariſhes of Somerſham, Woodhurſt, and Pidley cum Fenton, are now in a courſe of incloſure.

At a meeting of land owners of Wiſbeach, St. Peters, and other adjoining pariſhes, a plan was adopted for more effectually draining the lands and grounds contiguous to the Redmore drainage.

Married.]—The rev. W. Armſtrong, B. A. of Jeſus College, to Miſs Whittred.

Mr. Fayerman, ſurgeon, of Swaffham, to Miſs Norton, of Holme Hale.

Died.]—At Cambridge, in the prime of life, Mrs. Claydon. At Wiſbeach, Mr. John Mayer, attorney.

At Ely, Mr. P. Smith, attorney, late one of the coroners for the Iſle of Ely, and deputy ſteward to the Biſhop, Dean and Chapter. At Sutton Waſh, Mr. John Preſt. At Weſt Wratting, Mr. E. Haylock.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The pariſh officers of Pridaington, in the county of Bedford, have lately advertiſed, with an eagerneſs not very honourable to their generoſity, as a *runaway* from his family, an unfortunate man, who had ruined himſelf by a contract to provide for the poor, before the late enormous advances in the price of proviſions.

At Northampton quarter ſeſſions, on Thurſday, Daniel Abbot, of Little-Addington, was indicted for a miſdemeanor, in engroſſing and getting into his hands, by buying of Richard Wightman, fifty quarters of wheat, with the intent to ſell the ſame again; and being found guilty, was fined in the penalty of 5l.

A number of public improvements, by incloſures, new turnpike roads, &c. are on foot in this county.

Married.]—At Peterborough, the rev. Mr. Serle, of Writtle, to Miſs Vinter.

Mr. E. Billingham, of Northampton, to Miſs Andrews, of Briſtol.

Died.]—At Northampton, Mrs. Jackſon. At Peterborough, Mrs. Pritchard; ſhe was in perfect health at eight o'clock and a lifeleſs corpſe before nine.

At Kettering, Mrs. Toller, wife of the rev. T. N. T. At Maxey, 25, Mr. V. Wing, one of the Northamptonſhire Yeomanry.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.]—At Coventry, Mr. Hunter, Hoſpital Staff, to Miſs E. Curſon.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. T. Smith, to Miſs A. Veaſey.

Died.]—at Birmingham, Mrs Taylor, wife of Mr. T. ſurgeon. Mr. T. Hanſon; this gentleman by unremitting attention had acquired an extenſive knowledge of the ſciences; he was an able mathematician, and a ſkillful aſtronomer. Mr. Joſ. Latham. Mrs. H. S. Evetts. Mrs. Cope. Miſs Barber, daughter of J. B. eſq. Mr. T. O. Heeley. Mr Payne, attorney. Mrs. Webb. Mrs. Allen. Mr. R. Dicken, jun. Mr. Mathews. Mrs. Wheeler. Mrs. Matthews. Mr. John Eginton.

At Atherſtone, in the 41ſt year of his age, C. G. Hartold, ſurgeon and apothecary, ſon of the Rev. Sherman Harrold, rector of Temple Patrick, and vicar of Antrim, Ireland. He was initiated at an early age in the rudiments of his profeſſion by his uncle, Grove Harrold, an eminent ſurgeon at Coventry. Upon his ſettling afterwards at Atherſtone, a populous town and extenſive neighbourhood gave ſcope to talents which merited a larger field for their diſplay. In a few years his ſuperior knowledge and ſucceſsful practice advanced him to the ſummit of profeſſional eminence: his ſkill and judgment engaging the confidence, and his humanity and tender attentions the love and eſteem of his patients. His death was the conſequence of a violent fever, which the preſſure of too much buſineſs at a ſickly ſeaſon is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned.

At Coventry, Mrs J. Taylor. At Alleſley, near Coventry, Mrs. Holmes. At Handſworth, Mr. John Scraggs, T. Price, eſq. At Digbeth, Mr. Doody.

At Small Heath, Mrs. Lane.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Stirbitch fair, new Hops in pockets reached from 5l. 12s. to 6l. 6s. per cwt. Derby cheeſe ſold at 2l. 18s.: ſingle Glouceſter 2l. 14s. to 2l. 16s. Double Glouceſter 3l. to 3l. 6s. Fine old Cheſhire 3l. 10s.

Married.]—The rev. Mr. Bennett, to Miſs Woodward.

The rev. W. Jones, of Lidney, to Miſs Pidcock, daughter of the late J. P. eſq. of the Platts, near Stourbridge.

Died.]—At Worceſter, Mr. Shingleton. Mrs. Gower. 39, Mrs. Day. Mr. Crane, of Broomſgrove.

At Barbourne Houſe, near Worceſter, A. Williams, eſq. lately arrived from Jamaica. At Stourbridge, Mrs. Hodgſon, Quaker. Near Worceſter, 70, Mr. J. Phillips.

At Painſwick, Mrs. Cooper, of Kiddermin-ſter. At Feckenham, Mrs. Marſhall. At Broughton Green, Mr. G. Fownes.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Pontesbury, Joſ. Warter, jun. eſq. of Siberſcot, to Miſs Meredith, daughter of the late T. M. eſq.

At Pipe, the rev. T. Lloyd, rector of Putley, to Miſs Meredith.

At Leominſter, the rev. J. Williams, maſter of the grammar ſchool there, to Miſs Hughes.

Died.]—At Longworth, Mrs. Walwyn, wife of J. W. eſq. M. P. for Hereford. At Bromyard, Mr. G. Badham.

At Aconbury, near Hereford, Mrs. Fiſher. At Haughton, 102, Mrs. M. Pitt. At Tretyre, Mr. Sternhold.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.]—At Monmouth, Miſs E. Bowen, daughter of the late Mr. B. attorney

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Lord Sherbone has offered, for ſeven years, a *ſilver cup*, of five guineas value, for the beſt *wether ſhearhog*, to be *bona fide* bred in Glouceſterſhire.

Several vagrants have been flogged out of Glouceſter, by which that city, to the credit of the magiſtrates, is kept free of that diſgraceful nuiſances common beggars.

Mr. DANIEL ROBERTS, of Painſwick, announces, in *Raikes's Glouceſter Journal*, that he has ſucceeded "in condenſing the vital or oxigene air, by which he produces a ſalt of peculiar nature, that by repeated ſolution and coagulation becomes fixed, and will endure the fire."

A houſe at Huntley was lately burnt to the ground, in the night, by the family having omitted effectually to extinguiſh a fire in the chimney on the preceding day.

Married.]—W. Wakeman, eſq. of the Mythe, to Miſs Williams, of Little Malvern.

Died.]—At Glouceſter, Mrs. Lambe. Miſs F. Palin. Mr. Bamford, apothecary. 83, Mrs. S. Lye.

At Weſton, Miſs Phillips. At Stonehouſe, Mrs. Dimmock. At Over, near Glouceſter, Mr. Long. At Rodborough, Mrs. Tanner. At Crudwell, Mr. R. Buckland, attorney, of Tetbury. At Auſt, Mrs. J. Taylor.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A moſt dreadful and alarming fire lately broke out at the New Mills, near Henley upon Thames, Oxfordſhire, which, in the courſe of an hour, reduced the paper and corn mill to aſhes, with about 800 reams of paper.

Married.]—At Oxford, the rev. G. Richards, fellow of Oriel College, to Miſs Parker.

Mr. Churchill, jun. of Woodſtock, to Miſs

M.

M. Townesend, daughter of S. T. esq. of Oxford.

Died.]—At Oxford, 82, Mr. S. Fletcher, formerly a bookseller in that city. Suddenly, 70, J. Uri, LL.D. of the University of Leyden; he was by birth an Hungarian. Several years since he was employed by the University of Oxford to arrange the Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian Library, a catalogue of which was published in 1787, in consequence of his labours.

At Banbury, at the advanced age of 79, the Rev Geo. Hampton, A. M.—He was a native of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, took his degree in the University of Glasgow, where he was contemporary with the Rev. H. Worthington, of Leicester: he was at the head of a dissenting congregation at Banbury for 56 or 57 years, and did honour to the character of the scholar, the gentleman, and the divine: he distinguished himself by a treatise in support of the Doctrine of the Atonement, in opposition to the late Dr. Taylor, and in later years to Dr. Priestley, who acknowledged him among the most candid of his opponents. He was respected by all who knew him; by the clergy of all denominations, and by none more than those of the Establishment, some of whom have borne testimony to his candour, by reading in the same desk, and preaching from the same pulpit, for the last six years of his life, during the rebuilding of the parish church. His memory had been impaired by a paralytic stroke, but his reason was clear, and his sight so good as not to require the help of glasses: his strength had been gradually abating for some time, but he was so well as to go from home to a friend's house the day before his death, and was arrested by the grim Tyrant in his way down stairs to his breakfast; he had set his foot upon the last step, fell down, and with a single sigh sunk into the arms of Death. From the length of time he officiated as pastor, in some families he has left three generations, initiated by him into the Christian church by baptism.

At Banbury, Miss R. Marriott.

In London, 21, Mr. R. Pridie, son of Mr. G. P. of Oxford. At Great Milton, Mrs. M. Ludbrooke. At Glympton Park, where he was on a visit, R. Lloyd, esq. of Headington House, near Oxford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. T. Milnes, M. A. to Miss E. Gery, one of the daughters and coheiresses of W. G. esq. of Buthmead Priory.

Died.]—At Brighton, suddenly, Mrs. Davenport, wife of R. D. esq. of Court-garden.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

With a view to improve the great road leading from Spalding, in Lincolnshire, to Ramsey, in this county, &c. an application is to be made to parliament, to make a new turnpike road from Brother House Bar, through Portland, Thorney, Whittlesey, Ramsey, &c.

Married.]—At Barham, Mr. Jas. Webb, of Stafford, to Miss Ladds.

Died.] At Elton, Mrs. Crofts.

ESSEX.

A redoubt and batteries have been lately constructed on Clacton Beach, with a view to secure the entrance of Maiden River against roving privateers, &c.

Married.]—A. Schick, esq. of London, to Miss Wilt, of Belchamp Walter.

T. Wharrie, esq. to Miss Clay, of Braintree.

At Colchester, the rev. A. Beevor, to Miss Blatchett, daughter of Major B.

Died.]—At Colchester, Mrs. Powell, matron of Chelsea Hospital, and sister to the rev. Dr. P. At Weeley Hall, near Colchester, S. Weeley, esq. At Chipping Hill, near Witham, Mr. John Newton.

At Writtle, 90, Mrs. Crush. At Little Waltham, Mrs. Gardiner. At Stansted-Mountfichet, Mr. S. Day, Quaker. At Clacton, Mrs. Jones.

At Strood Green, near Rochford, 68, B. Cam, esq. many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex.

NORFOLK.

At a late meeting of the proprietors of estates in Marshland Fen, a plan for draining the same and other adjoining lands effectually and certainly, so as not to be affected even in seasons extraordinarily wet, was delivered in by an able engineer, &c.—The advantages to be obtained from this drainage (proceeding by the outfall of Tilney Gaol) will considerably overbalance the expences to be incurred (which, according to the estimate, amount to 18,580l. 12s. 6d.) and must ultimately prove a great public benefit.

Married.]—At Norwich, Mr. John Ebbetts, of Hellesdon, to Miss Goultry.

Lieut. M. W. Suckling, of the navy, to Miss G. Framingham, of Norwich.

R. Heath, esq. of Panxworth, near Acle, to Miss S. Kerrison, daughter of J. K. esq.

—— Blencowe, esq to Miss Everard, daughter of alderman E. of King's Lynn.

Capt. Vale, of Yarmouth, to Miss Theodorick, of Edgefield.

Died.]—At Norwich, 83, the rev S. Bourne, formerly minister of a Dissenting chapel there, and author of several sermons. His infirmities had incapaciated him, for the last 20 years, from the performance of his public duties 73, Mr. Edmund Gurney, Quaker. 28, Mrs. C. Deeker, wife of the rev. T. D. rector of St Simon and Jude. 67, Mr. T. Nicholls. 51, Mrs. Clements. Mrs. Aldis. 54, Mrs. E. Bates. Mr. Mackay.

At Swaffham, 54, Mrs. P. Dalton, wife of W. D. esq. At Bath, Miss C. Custance, daughter of J. C esq. of Weston House. At Bracondale, 45, Mrs. R. Allen.

At East Dereham, 84, Mrs. M. Fenn, mother of the late Sir J. F. Knt. At Wymondham, 60, Mrs. Stafford. At Stalham, Mr. R. B. Lowe. At Holkam, 48, Mr. Sharpe.

At Lynn, Mrs. Goodwin, wife of Mr. H. G. attorney. Mrs. Sinclair, late of Barwick. Miss Hales. At Yarmouth, 76, Mr. R. Burroughs.

At Baconthorpe, Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr.

A. B.

A. B. of Blackney. At Bergh Apton, Miſs H. Fox. At Witchingham, Mr. Copland, jun.

SUFFOLK.

Along the coaſt of Suffolk, cannon are placed on the heights all the way from Loweſtoffe to Harwich; ſo it is in Norfolk, Lincolnſhire, Yorkſhire, &c.

Married.]—At Southwold, Mr. R. Brown, ſurgeon, to Miſs Revens.

Mr. John Wilſon, of Tannington, to Miſs Gooch, daughter of J. W. G. eſq. of Brundiſh Hall.

P. Havens, eſq. of Donyland Hall, to Miſs Sage, daughter of E. S. eſq. of Wivenhoe.

Died.]—At Bury, Mr. John Hill, one of the Burgeſſes of the Common-council of that Corporation. Mr. W. Stocken. Mr. Hawkins. 44, Mr. H. Traice.

At Beccles, 93, Mrs. M. Whitaker, relict of the rev. T. W. late of Freſſingfield. At Aldborough, 22, Miſs Revett, daughter of J. R. eſq. of Brandeſton.

At Barton Mills, 84, T. Haws, eſq. At Rickinſhall Superior, Mr. H. Bealey. In London, Mrs Girling, relict of Mr. S. G. of Stradbrooke.

At Ipſwich, 68, Mr. E. Bacon. 56, Mr. S. Hariſon. Mr Bridges. 88, Mrs. Beaumont. At Redmondiſfield Hall, Mrs S Barrett, relict of N. B. eſq. At Stoke, 49, Mrs. Bloefield.

KENT.

Lord Romney has ſet an example at Maidſtone, of ſending all his corn to the public market, and has forbid the ſale of any by ſample.

Married.]—At Canterbury, Mr. Woodruffe, ſurgeon, to Miſs Moyne.

At Shokden, H. B. Deane, eſq. of Reading, to Miſs E. Wyborn, daughter of J. W. eſq. of Hull Place.

At Rennenden, R Moneypenny, eſq of Rolvenden, to Miſs Dunn.

Died.]—At Canterbury, Mr. R. French. Mrs. Southee. Mrs Culver.

At Rochester, Mrs. Briſtow, wife of Mr. B. attorney. 80, Mrs. E. Hills. Mr. C. Etherington.

At Bromley, Mrs. Hawkeſworth, relict of Dr. H. At Tenterden, 73, Mrs. Tayler. At Chatham, Mr. Rimmer.

At Town Malling, Miſs Geary, ſiſter to Sir W. G. bart. At Maidſtone, Mrs. Collins. At Folkſtone, Mrs. Andrews. At Dover, Mr. G. A. Back

At Newland, in the Iſle of Thanet, G. Bedford, eſq. At Margate, Miſs E. Read. 56, Mr. W. Auſten. and a few days after, 65, Mrs. P. Auſten, his wife. Mr. Wellings, of the Theatre-royal there.

SURREY.

Married.]—At Streatham, John Brickend, of Shoreditch, Middleſhire, to Miſs Kent.

At Dorking, T. Croft, eſq. of London, to Miſs Anſell.

Died.]—At his ſeat at Eſher, 85, Rich. Coffin, eſq. of Portledge, Devonſhire, and Hexworthy, Cornwall; his remains were conveyed to the latter place, and interred in the family vault there

At Richmond, Mrs. Lewes, relict of the Dean of Oſſory. At Croydon, N. Dornithorne, eſq. of St. Agnes, Cornwall. At Ripley, 46, Miſs R. Newman.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.]—At Reading, Mr. J. Weſton. At Datchett, Miſs A. Trant, ſiſter to the Hon. Mrs. Dillon. At Hampſtead Morris, Mr. J. Juſtice, jun. At Wokingham, 80, Mrs. Griffin.

Aged 80, the rev. T. Shephard, M. A. rector of Weſt Woodhay, and vicar of Speen. At Knightſbridge, Miſs H. Floyer, daughter of the late P. H. eſq. of Shinfield, near Reading.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Fletching, J. T. Stanley, eſq. ſon of Sir J. S. bart. of Alderley, to the Hon. Miſs Holroyd, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield.

At Brighton, Lieut G. Smith, of the Blues, to Miſs F. Smith, daughter of the late H. S. eſq. Normanton Houſe, Leiceſterſhire.

Died.] Aged 80, Mrs. Harcourt, wife of the rev. H. H. of Stone-houſe, rector of Warbleton and Crowhurſt. At Lewes, Mr. Wood.

Near Alfriſton, Mr. Stevens, of Lewes; coming out of a mill, on which he had been at work, he unfortunately got too nigh the ſwifts, which ſtruck him on the head, and fractured his ſkull ſo dreadfully that he died a few hours after.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, T. W. Filgate, eſq. of Arthur's Town, to Miſs E. Mahon, of Caſtlegan, both of the kingdom of Ireland.

At Warminſter, W. P. Cooper, Eſq. of Southfield Houſe, to Miſs Butler, daughter of E. B. eſq.

At Tytherly, T. S. Foote, eſq. proprietor of the Theatre-royal at Plymouth, to Miſs M. Hart, of Twyford.

M. Cæſar Lambert, a French emigrant ſerjeant, to Miſs Harriſon of Eaſt Cowes, ſiſter-in-law to admiral M'Bride, a young lady with a large fortune.

Died.] At Southampton, advanced in years, the rev. R. Davies; many years rector of Newbury and Highclere. Suddenly, Mr. W. Andrews, attorney. Mrs Darwall, wife of J. D. eſq.

At Wincheſter, ſuddenly, Mr. Lee. Suddenly, Mr. Collis. At Hurne, neer Chriſtchurch, Mr T. French. At Baſingſtoke, 67, Mr. T. Alder.

At Fareham, the Rt. Hon. Lord Cranſtoun, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Governor of Grenada; his Lordſhip's death was occaſioned by the ſugar of lead in ſome cyder, which had been kept in a ciſtern lined with lead. He had been lately appointed governor of Grenada; his remains were conveyed to Portſmouth, and interred in the garriſon chapel there.

At Eaſt Cholderton, C. Gregorie, eſq. At Cariſbrook, in the Iſle of Wight, 25, Miſs Sutherland. At Andover, Mrs. Poore. At Sutton, Miſs E. Watts.

At

At Cholderton, Mr. John Whicher. At Romſey, 40, Mr. T. Hall. At Portſea, Mrs. Colville.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Cooke, relict of the rev. W. C. vicar of Enford. Mr. B. Steedman. 22, Mr. J. Langley, jun. Mr. T. Bracher.

At Quidhampton, 28, Miſs A. Gibbs. At Martin, 86, Mr. John Williams.

At Peckham, Surry, 88, the rev. R. Jackſon, D.D. rector of Donhead St. Mary, for more than half a century, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. His unbounded charity and benevolence will cauſe his memory long to be cheriſhed.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Thomſon, of the Somerſet Militia, to Miſs S. Eborall, daughter of the late W. E. eſq. of Atherſtone.

At Bath, the rev. Dr. Bridges, to Miſs Enraught, of Bath. E. Watts, eſq. of Wiltſhire, to Miſs Franco.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Prynn. Miſs A. Edwardes, daughter of the late admiral E. 70, Capt. Watſon; he ſignaliſed himſelf in the American war for undaunted courage, and took from the enemy no leſs than 127 valuable prizes. 91, Rob. Ferguſon, eſq. formerly an eminent merchant in the city of Cork. Suddenly, Mrs. Thomas. The rev. Mr. Preſton, Madame de Kerouartz. P. Love, eſq.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Wrighton. Mr. P. Canning. Mr. G. Wilkins. Mr. E. Davis. Mr. John Bowen. Miſs A. Bate. 52, Mr. R. Weekes, attorney. Mr Sawier. Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. H. attorney.

At Taunton, 83, Mrs. Ward, wife of the rev. Mr. W. At Ilminſter, Mr R. Collins, ſen. At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Wale. At Frome, Mrs. Webly. At Beckington, near Frome, Mr. Moody.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Blackman, relict of the late R. B. eſq. of Bath. At Stapleton, Miſs Mogg. At Wells, Mr. W. Stevens, of Barbadoes. At Nunny, Mr. King.

DORSETSHIRE.

Five Moſaic pavements have been lately diſcovered in this county, in a field called Nunnery Meadow, in the pariſh of Maiden Newton. One of them meaſures 20 feet by 30, another 20 by 16, and a third 15 by 16, connected with the two former by means of a Moſaic paſſage 100 feet long, and 8 wide The largeſt appears to have been the floor of a Roman temple, erected about the time of the emperor Conſtantine. All the pavements are enriched with figures of a maſterly deſign, chiefly relating to the god Neptune: on one of them have been diſcovered three legible Latin inſcriptions.

Married.] E. Wagg, eſq. of Burton Houſe, Hants, to Miſs Gulliver, of Long Critchill.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. W. Ruſſel. Near North Petherton, ſuddenly, Mr. W. Pitman. At Old Cleeve, Mrs. Evett.

At Timberſcombe, W. Withycombe, eſq. At Down Houſe, near Blandford, Miſs Blair, daughter of C. B. eſq. Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Waker, of Mells.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth Dock, capt. Sheldrick, of the Royal Artillery, to Mrs. Durnford, widow of col. D.

At Newton Buſhell, J. C Worthington, eſq. major in the Suſſex ſencible cavalry, to Mrs Tickell.

H. Roe, eſq. of Graton, to Miſs F. P. Mackrill, daughter of J. M. eſq. of Kingſton upon Thames.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. M. Sweetland. Mrs. Baſt. 40, Mr. W. Ruſſel; he was taken ill while in the fields, walked home, and died in about an hour.

Lately, near Plymouth, in the 22nd year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Edy, ſurgeon of Mill-Priſon. His death was occaſioned by an illneſs of only three days, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by attention to the duties of his profeſſion: He was a young man of very amiable manners and pleaſing addreſs; and endowed with good natural abilities, which had been improved by a liberal education. The writer hereof, and a large circle of his acquaintance, lament their ſevere loſs.

At Axminſter, ſuddenly, 57, Mr. S. Pieronnet. At Alfwere, near Southmolton, 78, Mrs. M. Eaſtmond.

At Exmouth, Jaſ. Hoſſack, M.D. for the laſt 25 years phyſician to the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; at the age of 77 he calmly reſigned a life of public utility and private worth.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Anthony, R. Holmes, eſq. of the navy, to Miſs E. Naſh, of Graveſend.

At Truro, capt. E. Lawrence, to Miſs Croſby, of Falmouth.

Died.] At Gluvias, the Rev. W. J. Temple, vicar of that place.

NORTH WALES.

Died.] At St. Aſaph, the Rev. John Youde, M.A. vicar of Higham, Kent, and head-maſter of the grammar ſchool at Beaumaris.

At Wrexham, Miſs E. Jones, daughter of T. J. eſq. At St. Aſaph, Mr. E. Jones, ſon of W. J. eſq. of Wrexham Vechan. At Trefnant, near Pool, ſuddenly, Mr. John Meredith.

SOUTH WALES.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Mr. John Watkins, ſurgeon. At Brigend, Glamorganſhire, Mr. Smith, ſurgeon.

[The remains of the Rev. J. G. Aubrey, were interred in the family vault at Yſtradgunlais, Glamorganſhire; the pall was ſupported by eight clergymen, and the corpſe was attended to the church by all his tenants, 100 horſemen, and 400 on foot.]

*** *Scotch and Iriſh News, &c.—Notice of Dr. Reid, &c. with anſwers to Correſpondents, are deferred for want of room.*

AGRICULTURE.—MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The late Autumn has been the fineſt remembered for many years paſt, and the harveſt has been every where ſecured in fine condition. The products in thraſhing have equalled, in all kinds of grain, the high expectations formed of them.

The WHEAT SOWING, which is nearly finiſhed, has been highly favoured by the weather, and the uncommonly fine condition of the ground. The fallows will probably ſhew the effects of the high culture received in 1796, for many years to come. It may be added, that the excellent method of *dibb ing*, now becoming a favourite practice, promiſes large additions to our next year's crop.

WHEAT has fallen in all the markets ſince our laſt. The average of the kingdom is at this time 61. 3. BARLEY, has experienced a conſiderable riſe in conſequence of the diſtilleries being again permitted to work.

CATTLE and SHEEP are generally on the advance, particularly the former; the riſe in the price of LEAN or STORE CATTLE is exceſſive: in Yorkſhire, oxen, which a few years ago ſold for 16l. to 18l. a pair, are now ſelling for 40l. or upwards, to graziers. It is not wonderful, therefore, that in Smithfield the preſent prices are per ſtone, for BEEF 2s. 10d. to 4s.; for MUTTON 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; for VEAL 4s. to 5s. 6d; and for PORK 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

WOOL, in conſequence of the failure of imports on the Spaniſh war, has become an object of briſk ſpeculation. In the midland counties the prices are from 19s. to 22s. per tod.

The market for hops is dull, in conſequence of the riſe in barley.

The apple trees having generally failed, rich mellow CYDER has doubled its prices, and is now in the cyder diſtricts, as high as three guineas.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, for AUGUST, 1796, at *Southgate, Middleſex.*

D.	H.	B.	T.	W.	REMARKS.	D.	H.	B.	T.	W.	REMARKS.
1	6	29,75	61	SSW	cloudy		1	30 2	67	NE	clear & windy
	8	29,75	60	SSW	very cloudy		7	30.2	57	E	do.
	11	29,75	59	SSW	do.	18	7	30.2	57	N	cloudy
2	6	29,7	57	SSW	do.		1	30.1	70	E	partially clear
P.M	12	29,6	57	SSW	Rain and ſome lightning		7	30.1	57	SE	do.
						19	7	30.0	57	SE	do.
3	6	29,6	54	SSW	very cloudy		1	30.1	72	E	do.
	8	29,75	54	NNE	very clear		7	30.1	65	E	do.
P.M	11	29,88	48	NNE	do.	20	7	30,1	60	E	foggy
4	6	29,9	45	NNE	cloudy		1	30.1	73	E	partially clear
P.M	10	39.	54	NWN	clear		7	30.1	65	E	do.
5	8	30.1	60	SWN	do.	21	7	30.1	58	E	clear
P.M	11	30.05	53	SWN	do.		1	30.1	78	E	do.
6	6	30.	53	SWN	very cloudy--freſh breeze		7	30.1	68	E	do.
						22	7	30.1	65	E	par. clear & windy
P.M	11	30.05	53	NWW	weather became ſuddenly clear		1	30.1	75	NE	do.
							7	30.1	68	E	do.
7	6	30 11	48	NWW	very clear	23	7	30.1	58	N	cloudy
P.M	1	30.15	54	NWW	do.		1	30.1	70	N	clear
8	6	30 05	54	SW	do.		7	30.1	65	SE	do.
P.M	12	29.95	55	SSW	partially cloudy	24	7	30.1	57	E	foggy
9	6	29.9	57	SSW	very cloudy		1	30.1	70	SE	clear
P.M	11	29.7	57	SSW	do.		7	30.1	65	SE	do.
10	7	29.7	60	N	cloudy	25	7	30.1	57	NE	do.
	1	29.7	70	N	partially clear--- much wind		1	30.1	70	NE	do.
							7	30.1	61	SE	do.
	7	29.8	63	NW	do.	26	7	30 1	57	SE	do.
11	7	30.	57	S	cloudy		1	30.1	74	SW	do.
	1	30.	70	S	partially clear		7	30.1	63	SW	do.
	7	30.	60	S	do.	27	7	29.9	55	NW	ſhower in the night—cloudy
12	7	30.	60	E	clear						
	1	30.	72	E	do.		1	29.9	63	NW	par. cl. freſh breeze
	7	30.	60	E	do.		7	29.9	56	NW	do.
13	7	30.	58	E	do.		7	29.9	50	NW	do.
	1	30.	72	N	do.	28	7	29.9	50	NW	cloudy
	7	30.	63	E	do.		1	29.9	63	NW	do.
14	7	30.	60	E	do.		7	29.9	56	NW	do.
	1	30.	75	SE	do.	29	7	29.9	53	N	cl. & driz. rain
	7	30.1	65	SE	do.		1	29 9	64	NW	do.
15	7	3...1	60	E	clear and windy		7	29.9	58	NW	do.
	1	3...1	70	N	do.	30	7	29.	56	N	do.
	7	3...2	62	N	do.		1	29.	58	NW	do.
16	7	3...2	55	E	do.		7	29.	56	W	do.
	1	3...2	65	SE	do.	31	7	29.9	56	N	drizzling rain
	7	30.2	55	SE	do.		1	29.9	60	NW	do.
17	7	30.2	55	N	do.		7	29.9	56	NW	do.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE the commencement of the preſent unhappy conteſt, a love of literature, and a ſpirit of uſeful diſcovery were every where prevalent. Aſcending from individuals to nations, a fortunate rivalry took place among the European governments, and the maritime ſtates in particular ſeemed to be inſpired with a laudable deſire of ſurpaſſing each other in enterpriſe and exertion. The voyages of Cooke, Bougainville, Bering, Maleſpina, &c. have greatly extended the boundaries of human knowledge. We have been enabled, by their means, to learn the manners of rude and uncultivated tribes, and to ſtudy their genius, their habits, and their purſuits. Geography in particular has reaped many diſtinguiſhed advantages, and we can now form more preciſe notions relative to the figure, qualities, and productions of the planet we inhabit.

The Spaniards, ſeemingly ſunk into ſloth during a whole century and a half, were once the moſt adventurous nation in Europe. It was under the auſpices of one of their princes, or rather princeſſes, that Columbus diſcovered the new world; and it is to the talents of their Cortes, Almagros, and Pizarros, that they are, at this preſent moment, indebted for the poſſeſſions of their immenſe territories in America. The preſent king, from his infancy, was attached to naval affairs; and it is but juſtice to obſerve, that the marine has attained a greater degree of conſideration during his reign, than under that of any of his predeceſſors.

The voyages of our Cooke excited the curioſity, and even jealouſy, of the neighbouring ſtates; and the Spaniſh court has fitted out ſeveral veſſels for the expreſs purpoſe of ſurpaſſing the exploits of the Engliſh navigator. The following particulars of the laſt attempt of this kind, which has made but little noiſe, and has not even been mentioned by any Engliſh journal, cannot fail to procure attention. A magnificent work is at this preſent moment in the Madrid preſs, containing a full and ample detail of all the tranſactions that occurred during this voyage of diſcovery; and, on its publication, we ſhall be gratified with an account of the manners and cuſtoms of the Babato iſles, a *non-deſcript* cluſter, then viſited for the firſt time by Europeans.

The two ſloops, called the *Diſcovery* and the *Subtile*, the former commanded by Don Alexander Maleſpina, and the latter by Don Joſeph de Baſtamente, ſailed, in company, from the port of Cadiz, on the 30th July, 1789, in order to co-operate with the other maritime powers in the extenſion of human knowledge, and more particularly of navigation. The commanders of theſe veſſels made correct charts of the coaſts of America and the adjacent iſlands, from the river *La Plata* to *Cape Horne*, and from that cape to the farthermoſt northern extremities of that part of the world. Their intention in this was merely to repeat the attempts of the ſame kind, formerly undertaken either by foreigners or their own countrymen, and thus acquire a more minute knowledge of the ſubject.

On their arrival at the north-weſt coaſt of America, in lat. 59, 60, and 61°, they ſearched, in vain, for a paſſage by which they might penetrate into the Atlantic ocean; they accordingly concluded that the predictions of Cooke were founded in ſound reaſoning, and that the gut mentioned by *Maldonado*, an old Spaniſh navigator, had not any exiſtence, except in his own brain.

In the beginning of the year 1792 the *Subtile*, and a galleot called the *Mexacana*, under the command of Don

Dion Galeano and Don Cais de Valdès, joined the Engliſh ſquadron, commanded by captain Vancouver, with an intention to examine the immenſe archipelago, known by the name of the admirals *Fonte* and *Juan de Fuca*.

They conſumed the greater part of the year 1791 in viſiting the *Mariannes* and *Philippines*, as alſo *Macas* on the coaſt of China. They afterwards paſſed between the iſle *Mendano* and the iſles called *Mountay*, ſhaping their courſe along the coaſts of *New Guinea*, and croſſing the equator. On this occaſion they diſcovered a gulph of about 500 maritime leagues in extent, which no former navigator had ever traverſed. They then ſtopped at *New Zealand* and *New Holland*, and diſcovered, in the archipelago called the *Friendly Iſles*, the *Babacos*, a range of iſlands which had never before been ſeen by any European mariner.

After a variety of other reſearches in the ſouthern ocean, they arrived, in June, 1793, at *Callao*. From this port they made other occaſional expeditions; and each of the veſſels ſeparately examined the *Port of Conception*, and the reſt of the coaſt of America which extends to the ſouth-weſt, as well as the weſtern coaſt of the *Moluccas*. They then entered the river *la Plata*, after having ſurmounted all the dangers incident to thoſe ſouthern latitudes.

Having been equipped and ſupplied anew with proviſions, at *Montecedia*, they joined a fleet of frigates and regiſter ſhips, and ſailed for Cadiz, where they arrived after a paſſage of ninety days, with cargoes to the amount of eight millions of dollars in money and merchandize.

Theſe voyages have not a little contributed to the extenſion of botany, mineralogy, and navigation. In both hemiſpheres, and in a variety of different latitudes, many experiments were made relative to the weight of bodies, which will tend to very important diſcoveries, connected with the irregular form of our globe; theſe will alſo be highly uſeful, ſo far as reſpects a fixed and general meaſure. While examining the inhabitants, our travellers collected all the monuments that could throw any light either on the migration of nations, or on their progreſs in civilization. Luckily for the intereſts of humanity, theſe diſcoveries have not cauſed a ſingle tear to be ſhed. On the contrary, all the tribes with whom they had any connection, will bleſs the memory of theſe navigators, who have furniſhed them with uſeful ſeeds, preſented them with a variety of inſtruments, and made them acquainted with ſeveral arts of which they were before entirely ignorant.

The veſſels brought back nearly the whole of their crews; neither of them, in ſhort, loſt more than three or four men; which is wonderful, if we but conſider the unhealthy climate of the torrid zone, to which they were ſo long expoſed.

Don Antonio de Valdès, the miniſter of the marine, who encouraged and ſupported this expedition, with his accuſtomed zeal, is buſied at this moment in drawing up a detailed account of this voyage, ſo as to render the enterprize of general utility. It will ſoon be publiſhed; and the curious will be gratified with charts, maps, and engravings, now preparing, to accompany it.

In the mean time he has preſented to the king the captains Don Alex. Maleſpina, Don Joſeph de Baſtimente, Don Dion Galeano, and the lieutenant Don Carl. de Cevallos. Theſe officers are entitled to, and will ſoon experience, the royal munificence.

London, Oct. 20, 1796. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the month of January, a gentleman, who uſes the ſignature Curioſus, gave an intimation to the editor of a cotemporary Magazine, that, if it met with his approbation, to inſert a liſt of the places of worſhip occupied by diſſenters, in England and Wales, he thought that he ſhould have it in his power to tranſmit ſuch an account, from a MS. of the late ingenious Mr. Robinſon, of Cambridge, author of the Hiſtory of Baptiſm, &c.

Omitting to fulfil his engagement, Mr. Dyer, in the month of July, urges upon him a compliance with his propoſal. In the ſucceeding number, Curioſus informs Mr. Dyer, and the public, that this MS. of Mr. Robinſon's, was, at that time, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Lunn, bookſeller, in Cambridge; and that when he made application to buy it, he met with a diſappointment, the book being ſold. I am the perſon who bought this MS. and as I think it will be gratifying to many of your readers, I ſhall have no objection to tranſcribe it for inſertion in the Monthly Magazine. I ſend it to the Monthly Magazine in preference to your cotemporary, as I think an accou

of this nature will be far more agreeable to your readers.

As it is now twenty years since this account was taken, of course many errors need correction, and many defects ought to be supplied, in order to render it correct. The places of worship in each county are preserved separate. The counties succeed in alphabetical order, and the towns or villages, where dissenters have a place of worship, are arranged in the same manner. As I shall be able to make several of these county lists accurate, I intend to do it; and I shall do it with pleasure if such information proves acceptable and gratifying. When such additions are made to the MS. they will be printed in Italics.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

	Congregations.
Bedford	3
Biggleswade	1
Blunham	1
Carlton	1
Cotton End	1
Cranfield	1
Dunstable	1
Keysoe	1
Leighton Buzzard	1
Little Stoughton	1
Luton	1
Market-Street	1
Maulden	1
Redgmont	1
Shambrook	1
Southill	1
Steventon	1
Storton	1
Thorne	1
	21

Note. The independent churches are, in general, much more numerous than those of the other denominations. But in this county the Baptists have the majority, by four to one at least.

BERKSHIRE.

	Congregations.
Abingdon	2
Aston	1
Farringdon	1
Kingston-Lisle	1
Maidenhead	1
Newbury	3
Oakingham	1
Reading	3
Wallingford	1
Wantage	1
	15

These county lists are a specimen of the whole; and if, Mr. Editor, you think them deserving a place in your Miscellany, several county lists shall be transmitted monthly.

Wareham, Oct. 20, 1796. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONFESS myself to be one of those, whom a pretty long experience of mankind has not tended to render highly enamoured of the species, or very confident of its progress towards melioration. I think I see the same radical defects of character prevailing in all periods, and through all external circumstances; and though diversely modified, yet ever operating to produce the principal part of the evils under which the human race continually labours. In particular, the disposition *to deceive and to be deceived*, appears to me always in full operation in all societies, whether savage or civilized; and, since much of the weakness and unhappiness, if not of the vice, of men, proceeds from this source, I conceive, that to detect and counteract it, will ever be one of the best services that a thinking mind can render its fellow-creatures. An instance having occurred to me in my reading, which I think remarkably well calculated to display the joint action of fraud and credulity, with respect to a very common object of superstition, that of the miraculous cure of disease, I beg your assistance in laying it before the public, together with the remarks it has suggested to me.

Those who have endeavoured to support the reality of the efficacy of the *royal touch*, in the cure of the scrophula, or king's evil, have laid particular stress on the testimony of WISEMAN. This person was serjeant-surgeon to Charles II; of high reputation in his profession, and the author of a Work in Surgery, long reckoned a standard performance, and which shows him to have been a fair and modest man, as well as an excellent practitioner. It contains an express treatise on the king's-evil, in which he speaks of the *touch*, in the following strong terms: "I, myself, have been a frequent eye-witness of many hundreds of cures performed by his majesty's touch alone, without any assistance of chirurgery; and those, many of them, such as had tired out the endeavours of able chirurgeons before they came thither. It were endless to recite what I myself have seen,

and what I have received acknowledgments of, by letter, not only from the ſeveral parts of this nation, but alſo from Ireland, Scotland, Jerſey, and Germany." Is it poſſible for a teſtimony to be more direct and poſitive, or to proceed from a more competent witneſs? Yet, probably, there is ſcarcely at preſent a man in England who is not convinced that the whole pretenſion was a falſehood (for *that* impoſture is now worn out). How then are we to account for Wiſeman's conduct? Was he himſelf deceived, or did he knowingly lend his aid to carry on a cheat? Both ſuppoſitions have their difficulties, yet both are in ſome degree probable. His warm attachment to the royal family, and early prejudices, might inſpire him with a faith beyond the controul of his judgment. On the other hand, certain paſſages in this treatiſe ſhow a neceſſary conſciouſneſs of colluſion, and are, indeed, the true confutation of that above quoted, which otherwiſe might ſtagger one who judged from direct evidence alone.

It was his office, as ſerjeant-ſurgeon, to ſelect ſuch afflicted objects, as were proper to be preſented for the royal touch. In the hiſtory of the diſeaſe, when deſcribing its various ſtates and appearances, he ſays, "Thoſe which we preſent to his majeſty, are chiefly ſuch as have this ſort of tumour about the muſculus maſtoideus, or neck, with whatever circumſtances they are accompanied; nor are we difficult in admitting, the thick chapped upper lips, and eyes afflicted with a lippitudo: *in other caſes, we give our judgment more warily.*" Here is a ſelection of the ſlighteſt caſes, which moſt readily undergo a ſpontaneous alteration, and a manifeſt doubt expreſſed concerning the ſucceſs in more inveterate ones. A little below, obſerving that the ſtrumæ will often ſuppurate, or be reſolved unexpectedly from accidental ferments, he ſays, "In caſe of the king's touch, the reſolution doth often happen, where our endeavours have ſignified nothing; yea, the very gummata, inſomuch, that I am cautious of predicting concerning them (though they appear never ſo bad) till fourteen days be over." From this paſſage we may infer, that the touch was by no means infallible, and that the pretence of its ſucceeding was not given up, till a fortnight had elapſed without any change for the better.

Indeed, it appears very evident, that the worſt kind of caſes were ſeldom or never offered to the *touch*; for in no diſeaſe, does Wiſeman adduce mere examples from his own practice of difficult and tedious chirurgical treatment, nor do we find, that in one of theſe, he called in the aid of the royal hand. It was propoſed in a ſingle inſtance: but under circumſtances that furniſh a ſtronger proof of impoſture, than any thing yet mentioned. A young gentlewoman had an obſtinate ſcrophulous tumour in the right ſide of the neck, under the jaw; Wiſeman applied a large cauſtic to it, brought it to ſuppuration, treated it with eſcharotics, and cured it. "About a year after," ſays he, "I ſaw her again in town, and felt a ſmall gland of the bigneſs of a lupin, lying lower on that ſide of the neck. I would have perſuaded her to admit of a reſolvent emplaſter, and *to be touched*; but ſhe did not, as ſhe ſaid, believe it to be the king's-evil." Here, after allowing his patient to undergo a courſe of very ſevere ſurgery, he is willing to truſt the relics of the diſeaſe to the *royal touch*, aſſiſted by a *reſolving plaſter*; but the complaint was now too trifling to engage her attention. Surely, the greateſt opponent of the *touch* could not place it in a more contemptible light.

Thus do the boldeſt aſſertions of wonderful and ſupernatural occurrences, ſhrink into nothing before a patient and critical examination; and thus inconſiſtent with itſelf is an extravagant pretenſion ever found to be. It was enough to refute the impudent claims of the alchemiſts, that theſe pretended gold-makers were beggars in rags; as it is a very convincing proof, that the royal touch cannot cure the king's-evil, when it becomes the evil of kings.

In order fully to prove the reality of an extraordinary cure, three points of evidence are neceſſary:—that the diſeaſe exiſted, that it was cured, and that the alledged means were what alone performed the cure. But how ſeldom have theſe concurred in an authentic form, to eſtabliſh a wonderful tale of this kind! Yet, men are ſtill the dupes of their own credulity; and who can foreſee an end to this deluſion?

Your's, &c.

MISO-PSEUDES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE complimentary introduction with which you have uſhered in my Gleanings from Tovey, &c. concerning Jews in England (vol. i. p. 12, 102, and 198) and

and the attention with which thoſe anecdotes ſeem to have been honoured by the meritorious author of a late Appeal to Popular Prejudices, in behalf of the Jews, lead me to ſuppoſe, you will not object to inſert the following anecdotes of Jews in Spain:

In the beginning of the tenth century, when books were ſo ſcarce in Spain among Chriſtians, that one and the ſame bible ſerved different monaſteries; the Spaniſh Jews imported maſters from Babylon, where they had academies, ſupported by themſelves. In the year 967, Rabbee Moſes, and his ſon, Rabbee Enoch, having been taken by pirates, were ſold as ſlaves at Cordova, and redeemed by their brethren, who eſtabliſhed a ſchool at Cordova, of which this Moſes was appointed the head. He being deſirous of returning back to his own country, the Mooriſh king of Cordova would not give his conſent, rejoicing that his Hebrew ſubjects had now maſters of their own religion at home, without the neceſſity of receiving them from a foreign univerſity; and every indulgence was granted them with reſpect to their worſhip; exhibiting a true ſpirit of toleration, worthy to be followed by their Chriſtian ſucceſſors.

In the year 1039, Rabbee Ezechias was put to death at Babylon. He had ſucceeded Hai Gazon, whoſe ſons fled to Spain, by which the elderſhip of the Gazons became extinct, and their college was transferred to Cordova, whence a ſwarm of Hebrew poets iſſued forth, who have been noticed by various learned writers. Our countryman, Thomas Hyde, in his treatiſe *De ludis orientalibus*, mentions a Hebrew poem, on the game of cheſs, by Aben Ezra.

In Portugal, Rabbee David Ben Solomon Ben David Iachiſa, of Liſbon, who lived in 1440, wrote a treatiſe on Hebrew Poetry, which was tranſlated into Latin, by Genebrard, and printed in 1587, at the end of his *Iſagoge*, to read Hebrew without points: it abounds with quotations of the different metres of the Hebrew poetry in Spain.

The Spaniſh language owes to the Jews a particular obligation for that curious verſion of the Hebrew books of the Old Teſtament, which, after their expulſion by John II, was printed at Ferrara, in 1553; in black letters. This verſion is thought to have been made by David Kimchi, in the tenth century. Father Sarmiento has given critical reaſons for attributing this verſion to the age of Kimchi, and cenſures Father Simon for ſaying it was made at the time it was printed.

Rabbee Abraham Cohen Herrera, commonly called Irira, was born in Portugal in the ſixteenth century, and died in the Netherlands, in 1631. He compoſed a work in the Spaniſh language, which was afterwards tranſlated into Hebrew, and thence into Latin, with the title, *Porta Cœlorum*. This book diſplays great converſancy with the Arabian philoſophy, favours the Cabbaliſtical ſuperſtitions, but contains ſome very acute metaphyſical argument reſembling Clarke's Demonſtrations of the Being of a God.

From the canons of the Spaniſh councils, and the laws of the Viſigoths (obſerves Gibbon, vol. iii. p. 554). many curious circumſtances may be learned concerning the ſtate of the Jews in Spain. If any of your readers would point out the exact title of the books containing theſe canons and theſe laws, he would much oblige one who wiſhes to ſee the Jews of this country reſtored to the privilege of ſitting in parliament, which they exerciſed in the 25th year of Henry IIId.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, Meirion, has anſwered my objections with learning and liberality; I am inſtructed by the one, and obliged by the other. His etymological explanation of the labours of Herculus, appears as ſtrong as etymology can make it; but the examples of Volney and Dupuis, have ſhown what baſeleſs fabrics ingenuity and learning can rear upon ſuch foundations. On points ſo very remote, we muſt be guided by probabilities; and is it not more probable, that ſuch a man as Hercules really exiſted, and that the romantic actions of the hero of a romantic age, ſhould be diſfigured by panegyric and fiction, than that one believed by the Greeks to have been the cotemporary of Theſeus, ſhould be only the year perſonified? With reſpect to Geoffrey of Monmouth, Meirion has pointed out my ignorance. Will he allow me to profit by his knowledge? Are there any poems remaining of Howel, the ſon of Owen Gwynedh? Where are they to be found? and can he inform me from the Welſh Chronicles, *where* the battle was fought in which he periſhed?

Nov. 3, 1796. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears to me, that your correſpondents on the ſubject of large and ſmall farms, lay down (and acquieſce in) an axiom, which I conceive by no means *true*. They ſtate, that "the greater the quantity of corn raiſed, the more benefitted is ſociety." Now it appears to me, that the great thing to be conſidered is, "Whether *large* or *ſmall* farms create the greater ſum of *human happineſs?*" Whichever do that, are undoubtedly moſt beneficial to the community. It will ſurely not be denied, that, if *ſeveral* families can be ſupported in a decent way upon the ſame land, which makes but *one man* a *gentleman*, the *ſum* of happineſs is greater in the former, than the latter caſe, though the *gentleman* farmer may raiſe the moſt corn. I believe there is no claſs of men more virtuous, and, conſequently, more happy, than thoſe who are themſelves induſtrious, and by being ſo, are enabled to bring up a large family decently, with a little ſchool-education, and with acquired habits of cleanlineſs, and a ſenſe of decorum. Their ſons and daughters make the beſt ſervants in gentlemen's families; and in every reſpect they are amongſt the moſt valuable of ſubjects and citizens. It may undoubtedly be uſeful, to have *ſome* large farms; but too great an accumulation of them muſt deſtroy this uſeful claſs, and tend to encreaſe the number of idle and beggarly poor. For, if a decent young man and woman ſhould lay up in ſervice, ſufficient to ſet them up in a *ſmall* farm, but ſhould find no opportunity of doing it, where is the encouragement to frugality and induſtry? Every line of life is running ſo faſt into *monopoly*, that a *ſmall* ſum of money is almoſt *uſeleſs*; and therefore, we find more of the lower claſſes living (as they ſay) from hand to mouth, and conſuming their earnings as they get them. The conſequence, I fear, is more idleneſs and profligacy, more brutal violence and diſorder amongſt the *men*, and more proſtitution amongſt the *women*.

When *waſte* land is to be brought into tillage, the farmer of *large* capital muſt undoubtedly be moſt uſeful to the public, becauſe the little farmer could not afford to venture his ſmall ſubſtance, where the return would be ſo ſlow. The enclofing of *waſte* lands muſt be beneficial; but does it *thence* follow, that the enclofing of commons in a well cultivated country, is alſo of *public* utility? I fear in ſuch enclofures, the intereſt of the *little* landholders is not ſufficiently conſulted. A man who has a little cloſe for hay, can keep his cow in ſummer on the common; and if every cottager was in the ſituation of being able to keep a cow and a pig, he would almoſt always be enabled to ſupport his family *decently*. As enclofures (in cultivated pariſhes) are generally managed, the cottagers and little landholders are *ruined*. I give due praiſe to the reaſoning and good intentions of your correſpondents, and only wiſh them to begin on *data* which cannot be controverted; that they ſhould conſider the *ſum* of *human happineſs*, as the *firſt* thing, and make a diſtinction between *all* farms being large, and only a certain portion, and alſo between enclofures in barren and waſte lands, and in pariſhes already well cultivated.

I am, ſir,
Your very humble ſervant,
S. N.

Cambridge, Oct. 14th, 1796.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A NEW METHOD OF RAISING WHEAT FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, ON THE SAME LAND, BY DR. HUNTER, OF YORK.

THE erroneous idea that plants draw from the earth ſuch particles only as are congeniał to their own natures, has probably occaſioned the farming maxim, "That wheat cannot he raiſed for a ſeries of years upon the ſame land." But the truth is, that under the broad-caſt huſbandry, there is not ſufficient time for manuring and ſtirring the earth, between the operations of reaping and ſowing. Such being the caſe, may we not remove the obſtacle by ſubſtituting TRANSPLANTATION for SOWING. With a view to decide upon this important queſtion, a gentleman has inſtituted the following experiment:—In October 1795, a quart of wheat was drilled in a piece of garden ground, and on the 22d of March, 1796, the plants were taken up and tranſplanted into a field, which before had borne a crop of potatoes. The ſoil was a light loam, and contained ſix hundred ſquare yards, or half a rood. The land was only once plowed, harrowed, and rolled, after which the plants were pricked down at the depth of one inch within the ground, and at the diſtance of nine inches from each other, each ſquare yard containing ſixteen plants.

The

The expence of planting out was, by a ſkilful farmer, eſtimated at one guinea per acre, ſuppoſing the work to be chiefly done by women and children. At this time (June 14) the plants make a fine appearance, not one of them having failed. Should this experiment anſwer the purpoſe for which it is made, it is propoſed after the crop is cut down, to have the land well plowed and manured, in order to prepare it for receiving another crop of tranſplanted wheat in the ſpring; and it is alſo propoſed to continue the experiment for a number of ſucceſſive years, in order to determine the doubtful point, "Whether wheat can be raiſed for a ſeries of years upon the ſame land?" Independantly, however, of the original purpoſe for which the experiment was inſtituted, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the tranſplantation of wheat for a ſingle year, will turn out a beneficial improvement.

The following reaſons preſent themſelves:

1. The ſcheme ſaves eleven-twelfths of the ſeed uſually ſown.

2. It employs the feeble hands of the village at a time when they have but little work.

3. Land that in winter has become too wet for ſowing, may be planted in the ſpring, whereby it will be kept in its regular courſe of tillage.

4. The wheat may be hoed at a ſmall expence, which will keep the land clean, and ſave hand-weeding in ſummer.

5. The crop will probably exceed in quantity.

6. It will give the farmer a taſte for garden culture, which will inſenſibly remove that ſlovenlineſs too generally obſerved in farming operations.

7. Wheat may be tranſplanted upon any land, however light, if a judgment may be formed from a ſmall experiment made this year upon a piece of land, almoſt too light for rye.

8. As it ſeems to be an eſtabliſhed law in nature, that land will not puſh up more ſtalks from one ſeed than ſhe can well ſupport, it follows that the greater the ſurface a plant has to ſtand upon, the greater will be the number of ſtems produced. In this mode of culture, each plant has eighty-one inches of ſoil to grow upon, whereas in the broad-caſt huſbandry, the plants have only twelve inches.

9. Land, inſtead of lying waſte under a ſummer fallow, may be made to produce a crop of cabbages, turnips, peas, beans, potatoes, or ſummer vetches, as preparatory to its being planted with wheat.

10. Should experience prove the juſtneſs of this idea, a field of five acres, kept conſtantly under tranſplanted wheat, will afford a ſufficient ſupply of bread-corn for a family of fourteen perſons.

*** This experiment was made in a field at Middlethorp, near York, belonging to Samuel Barlow, Eſq.

Obſervations.—The crop was much neglected during its growth, not having been properly hoed. Beſides, it was much blighted and mildewed, owing, as ſuppoſed, to its growing in the middle of a field of very tall oats, whereby it was deprived of a free circulation of air. An experienced farmer eſtimated the loſs by mildew and neglect, at ſix buſhels per acre. Produce eleven pecks; which is at the rate of twenty-two buſhels per acre.

EXPERIMENT II.—Produce of tranſplanted wheat on one hundred and one ſquare yards, or the forty-eighth part of an acre—four pecks. This produce is at the rate of forty-eight buſhels per acre. The plants nine inches from each other.

Obſervations.—The land on which this experiment was made, was better wheat land than the former, and every neceſſary attention was beſtowed upon the crop. Having been planted a month later than the other experiment, with a view to aſcertain the beſt time for tranſplanting, the plants were thereby induced to tiller *more than neceſſary*, during the whole of the ſummer. I am inclined to think, that the ſecond week in March, is the beſt time for tranſplanting wheat, for about that time the ſecond roots begin to ſprout from the crown. In both experiments, the ears of corn were uncommonly long. From the great ſpace allowed for each plant (eighteen inches), it becomes eſſentially neceſſary that the land ſhould have two, if not three, hoeings during the ſummer. It will be almoſt unneceſſary to remark, that when wheat is intended to be cultivated for ſeries of years on the ſame land, that the ſame quantity of manure, and the ſame number of plowings, ſhould be annually beſtowed upon it, as if only intended for a ſingle crop. It is propoſed to continue theſe lands under wheat for ſome ſucceſſive years, in order to determine whether the ſame land can be made to produce wheat for a ſeries of years, a thing of great importance, and hitherto

hitherto deemed impracticable. By combining theſe two experiments with all their advantages and diſadvantages, we may fairly eſtimate an acre of tranſplanted wheat at thirty-two buſhels, a crop conſiderably above the average of this country.

Note. This valuable paper was communicated to the Agricultural Society of Mancheſter, at their general meeting, on the 10th of October, for which Dr. Hunter received the thanks, &c. of the ſociety. We are indebted for its communication to the Monthly Magazine, to Mr. B. CROCKER, the ſecretary of that ſociety.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent T. and T. P. in the Third and Eighth Numbers, upon the ſubject of Lime, principally enquire, whether it has ſeptic or antiſeptic power; however intereſting this may be, or whatever conſequences in general may depend on that power, yet as to its uſe in agriculture, it appears not to be a chief point. The obſervation of T. upon the lime's power of deſtroying worms, and giving out fixed air, are ingenious, and, as to the latter, well founded; the fixed air may alſo be uſeful to plants.

In order to improve any thing, it is neceſſary to know wherein it is deficient, and then to find the ſubſtance which can beſt remedy the defect. Let us bring the ſoils which ſeem to require lime, and the lime itſelf to this teſt. Lime is merely calcareous earth, deprived of its fixed air: this it has a great tendency to regain from every ſubſtance within its reach, with the aſſiſtance of water; and this action on other bodies is what we in general call its cauſticity. When it has regained its fixed air, it falls to pieces, and again becomes calcareous earth, and is ſaid to be ſlaked. So that lime applied in agriculture is only to be conſidered as calcareous earth, in a convenient form for uniting with the ſoil; and that it is not of uſe until it is ſlaked. We find, by experience, when we lay lime on dry ſoils, till there comes rain enough to ſlake it, it is not beneficial. Lime, then, will only be uſeful where there is a deficiency of calcareous earth; as in the ſoils T. P. mentions, viz. ſtiff lands: here lime is applied to ſupply that defect of calcareous earth; but as there is alſo in this ſoil a redundancy of the ſandy part, this muſt be remedied by the application of ſand, gravel, coal-aſhes, ſweepings of roads, &c. &c.* Upon hot burning ſands (here called *ſtraid*) and, indeed, upon all ſandy lands, lime is ſucceſsfully uſed to make up the calcareous part; but as the texture of theſe lands is imperfect, clay ſhould be alſo applied. Gravelly ſoils ſhould be treated in the ſame manner as the laſt.

In this way the judicious farmer may, in general, in a great meaſure, remedy the grand defects in moſt ſoils; and the effects of lime, clay, &c. being better known, they may be uſed with greater certainty. All other manures ſhould be in ſome degree analyſed, at leaſt ſo as to diſcover their chief ingredient; then the ſoils which are deficient in this ingredient may fitly be treated with the ſubſtance that contains it in the greateſt proportion.

Theſe hints appear to me to be ſupported by facts; I ſhould, nevertheleſs, be glad to hear any objections that may be made to them, through the medium of your very uſeful Publication. You will excuſe any inaccuracies in ſtyle from

A NORFOLK FARMER.

Norfolk, Oct. 7, 1779.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Sixth Number of your Magazine one of your correſpondents, who ſubſcribes his name J. W. F. recommends the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety "to ſtop the further progreſs of profeſſional impoſition" in the law; and there is much reaſon to believe that ſuch a ſociety might be very uſeful. It is certain, that there are great numbers of well-intentioned, but uninformed, perſons who are much injured by ſome legal practitioners. Another of your correſpondents, who ſigns himſelf J. W. has obſerved, that "it is not one of the leaſt diſtinguiſhing "EXCELLENCES OF THE PRESENT "REIGN, that the profeſſion of the law "has been rendered more reſpectable, "and a leſs object of popular odium, "than it was formerly;" and he adds, that "the eſtabliſhment of the judges on "a different footing, was a circumſtance "of eminent conſequence to the liberty "of the ſubject†." I am not quite ſure

* The gravelly limeſtone which T. mentions, would alone be a good manure for this ſoil, as the ſun of that would tend to open the ſoil, at the ſame time that it ſupplied it with calcareous earth.

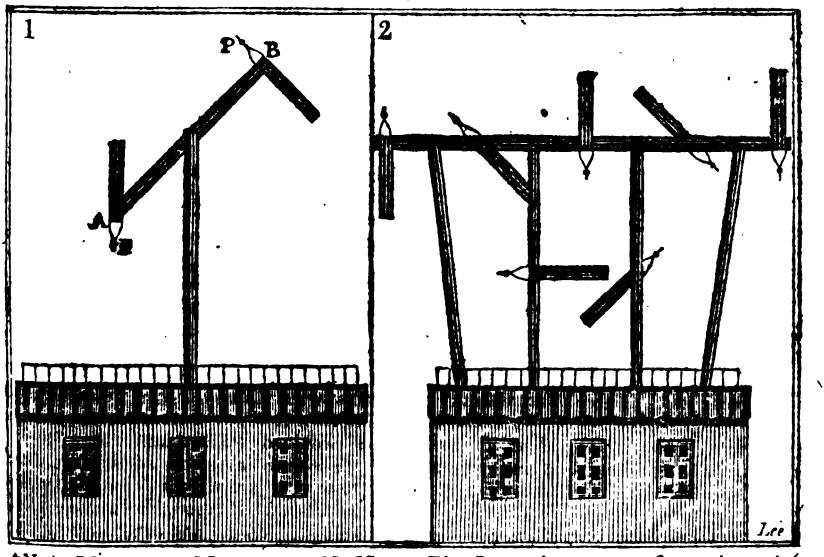
† Monthly Mag. vol. I. p. 292.

that

that we have very clear evidence that the judges, in cauſes between the crown and the ſubject, act now with much more independence than at former periods; nor have I met with any ſatisfactory proof of the popularity of the preſent race of lawyers; though I am ready to admit, that there are characters of conſiderable reſpectability among them. But one alteration that has lately taken place in the law, muſt, I think, not be numbered among "the excellences of the preſent reign:" I mean the addition made to the expence of law, by the new taxes on law-writings. This mode of taxation increaſes the expence of law proceedings, and ſeems a tax upon law and juſtice, which were certainly not before too cheap in this country. We were told, not long ſince, in a charge delivered to a grand jury, that, in England, the law was the ſame to the poor as to the rich; but the reverend ſage, by whom this information was communicated, did not inform his auditors in what way and manner a poor man could carry on his ſuit, with any probability of of ſucceſs, againſt his wealthy oppreſſor. The enormous expence of law-ſuits is, indeed, a great national evil; an evil that calls aloud for redreſs. Mr. Philip Thickneſſe ſays, in his *Memoirs*, "The late lord chief juſtice Willes adviſed me, when I aſked his opinion about a law matter, to ſit down quietly, under any injury or oppreſſion whatever, rather than go to law."

Oct. 2, 1796. D. C.

Accurate Repreſentations of the Two celebrated French Telegraphs, in the Direction from PARIS *to* LISLE, *and from* PARIS *to* LANDAU.



IN the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. II, p. 132, were given a deſcription and view of the Engliſh Telegraph, with a retroſpective account of the origin and progreſs of the invention. In p. 295, of No. IV, appeared ſome remarks on the number of combinations of that telegraph; and in p. 475, of No. VI, were inſerted two general mathematical theorems, by which to aſcertain the number of ſignals that may be formed by any poſſible variety of combinations, in any given telegraph.

Fig. I, as above, repreſents the original form of the French telegraph, and that which is adopted in the line from Paris to Liſle. Fig. II, repreſents a more improved conſtruction of the machine, and that which is ſituated between Paris and Landau. It muſt be allowed that, although the primary idea of the telegraph be not an invention, yet that much ingenuity is due to M. CHAPPE, for its mechanical conſtruction, the application of ſigns to ideas, and for his novel ſpecies of telegraphic language,

by which every thing may be ſaid, and may be ſaid rapidly.

The Telegraph from PARIS to LISLE is repeated 18 times in the interval. The firſt is eſtabliſhed on the principal pavillion of the Louvre. It has been found, by experience, that when the operators are prepared, a ſignal, which is executed by a ſingle movement, may be tranſmitted from Paris to Liſle, and back again, in the courſe of a few ſeconds.

The machine is compoſed of the long *indicator*, A B, ſuſpended by its middle, like the beam of a pair of ſcales. At the extremity of the large indicator are the ſmaller ones, A and B, of which one of the branches only is viſible at a diſtance; the other branch ſerves merely to carry a counterpoiſe, as P. That theſe indicators may be at once ſolid and light, and afford leſs draught to the wind, they are formed by a chaſe, the interior of which is furniſhed with little, oblique, and ſeparate, boards, which, however, being ſeen in front, appear contiguous, The great indicator is turned upon its axis, and the leſſer ones upon their's, by means of pullies, which act by metallic cords. The cords connect with the cabinet beneath the machine, and are there attached to other pullies, by which the whole is moved.

It is eaſy to find the number of ſignals poſſible to be made with this telegraph; for if we conſider the great indicator as being fixed, we ſhall find that every ſmaller one may diſtinctly take five different poſitions; two where it makes a right angle with the great indicator; two where it makes an angle of 45 degrees, and one where it falls back upon the great one. Three other diſtinct poſitions might alſo be created; one where the ſmall indicator would be horizontal with the great one, and two where it would make with the ſame an angle of 135 degrees.

The leſſer indicators, then, conſidered as ſingle movers, will furniſh five times five, or 25 ſignals. As the great indicator, however, is alſo a mover, there are 25 times as many ſignals as this indicator has diſtinct poſitions. And as it has but four diſtinct poſitions; one horizontal, one vertical, and two inclined, there are in all four times 25, or one hundred ſignals.

The Telegraphs in the line from PARIS to LANDAU are not yet completed: the firſt of them is erected on a pavillion of the palace of the Tuilleries. A fixed black bar, 50 feet long, is ſupported by four uprights. This bar carries five indicators, ſimilar to the ſmaller ones, No. I. Two of the poſts which ſupport the bar carry each a ſimilar indicator. Theſe ſeven indicators are moved by pullies, in the uſual way.

Each of the indicators may take ſeven diſtinct poſitions; two vertical, four inclined, and one horizontal, for thoſe which join to the bar; and one vertical, four inclined, and two horizontal ones, for thoſe which join to the uprights. The number of combinations is $7\times7\times7\times7\times7\times7\times7$, which gives the aſtoniſhing number of 823,543 ſignals. This number, which is eight thouſand times larger than that of the ſignals of the firſt telegraph, is, doubtleſs, more than ſufficient. It will allow them, however, to abridge conſiderably the telegraphic language, and to tranſmit whole phraſes at a time.

It muſt be admitted, that the ENGLISH TELEGRAPH is conſiderably inferior to the telegraph, No. I, ſince, although it has twice as many indicators, it furniſhes far fewer ſignals; the reaſon of which is, that every indicator can only admit of two diſtinct changes. The ſignals are, of courſe, more complicated, and require more time in their operation. For example: caſes occur, wherein, in paſſing from one ſignal to another, it is neceſſary to change all the indicators, and to execute ſix movements at once.

The French telegraphs, above mentioned, may be uſed by night, by attaching to the indicators lamps or flambeaux, which, by their poſition, may render that of the indicators conſpicuous. The telegraph of the Louvre, which communicates with Liſle, already carries lamps. Thoſe of the line of Landau are alſo to be provided with them.

To ſuch a pitch of improvement is this new art already carried, by the means of which thoughts may be communicated from one extremity of the ſtate to another! This diſcovery may one day, perhaps, become advantageous to individuals as well as to governments; and the preſent ingenious proceſs give way to one infinitely more perfect. The rules we are to follow, in order to expreſs ideas by ſigns, will furniſh a curious ſubject of reſearch to thoſe who ſhall make it their buſineſs to inveſtigate the analyſis of the human underſtanding. This may lead to the moſt rational philoſophical grammar.

We muſt learn to expreſs, by tele-

graphic

graphic ſignals, words themſelves, the ſounds of a ſpoken language; this will lead to the diſcuſſion of ſtenography, or tachigraphy, which are only the art of expreſſing ſounds with the greateſt rapidity. Natural philoſophers and mechanicians will alſo endeavour to overcome the obſtacles which miſt, rain, &c. offer to the tranſmiſſion of ſignals; to multiply the latter without multiplying the movements which are to produce them; to render the eſtabliſhment of telegraphs leſs expenſive; and, in a word, to render telegraphs moveable, ſo that the direction of the telegraphic lines may be varied at pleaſure. Learned men and artiſts have here a number of objects marked out for their future contemplation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the ſingular inſtitutions which diſtinguiſh a period teeming with novelty, may be named a ſociety, eſtabliſhed in the city, for the purpoſe of religious improvement, where, inſtead of preaching and catechiſing, the mode of ſimple converſation has been adopted. The members of this religious community are ſo anxious to avoid any thing like a prieſthood, that they even object to the appointment of a chairman. Every individual, man and woman, is ſuffered, and even invited, to ſpeak: and that nothing ſhould prevent the timid from communicating their opinions, the parade of ſpeechifying has no exiſtence; the members, ſitting, deliver themſelves with the freedom and eaſe of parlour converſation. A moral or theological queſtion is propoſed, and adopted, the week before; and it is thus diſcuſſed, with all the freedom and urbanity of unreſtrained communication.

No opinions are the baſis of this ſociety. The Calviniſt, the Arminian, the Arian, the Socinian, the Catholic, and the Deiſt meet here on equal ground. Prophecy and miracle, parable and maxim, are examined, and commented upon, with equal freedom. The character of Moſes and Joſhua, of Jeſus and Paul, with their various pretenſions to a divine miſſion and power, come under a candid and impartial review. The ſociety meet on Sunday evenings; neither prayer nor ſinging is publicly uſed; and it is generally deſignated, we underſtand, by the members, the "Sunday Converſation Society." If this be an attempt, as it is ſaid to be, to try an experiment, whether religious knowledge may not be communicated without a prieſthood, it certainly may claim the merit of great ſimplicity of plan. We underſtand, though there is no preſident or chairman, no inſtance of diſorder or confuſion in converſation has ever been known.

London, Oct. 12, 1796. HOMO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

ALTHOUGH I am diſpoſed to be on the ſide of thoſe who contend, that the preſent is a moſt enlightened age, I yet cannot help thinking, that our *luminary* of knowledge has ſo many dark ſpots, that we may look upon it with the naked eye, even in its meridian ſplendour. Beſides wars, funding ſyſtems, continental alliances, and a few other trifles, which have occaſioned our "*gold* to become *dim*, and our moſt fine gold *changed*," there are a variety of things which create an opacity in our ſcientific firmament, and, to drop all metaphor, incline us, in our cool moments, to think that we are really not quite ſo wiſe as we might be.

There is one ſpecies of knowledge in which we are remarkably deficient, and which, nevertheleſs, has become very neceſſary, from an alteration in our modes of life. It is well known, that thoſe habits of cloſe ſtudy which diſtinguiſhed our anceſtors, are now rarely to be ſeen, and that we have ſubſtituted the inſtruction which ariſes from converſation in the place of that which was formerly acquired in ſolitude. Now, ſir, in order to render converſation far more amuſing, as well as inſtructive than we commonly find it, I humbly preſume, that the knowledge I have alluded to is highly neceſſary, namely, that one man ſhould know the preciſe degree of importance, which he and his affairs bear to another man.

It is a common error, to fancy ourſelves of too much conſequence, and into this error nations, as well as individuals, have often fallen, and have not been undeceived, but by an experience of the moſt expenſive kind. But it is in converſation that we are moſt diſpoſed to diſplay our conſequence, and to ſuppoſe, that our perſons and affairs muſt be highly entertaining to thoſe who, unfortunately, care little about the one or the other. In former days, this diſplay was confined to ſtage coaches and churchyards. Whoever travelled in the one, was ſure to

have for his companions people of great note, particularly in the article of wealth; and whoever walked in the other, could not but be ſtruck with the aſſemblage of *affectionate huſbands* and *dutiful wives*, that ſurrounded him.

And, by the bye, ſir, let me remark here one moſt remarkable good effect which followed the reformation from popery. As I am a *dividend* of an antiquary, I can ſpeak with ſome confidence on this ſubject. Previous to the reformation, there was not to be ſeen either in church or church-yard, ſuch a thing as an *affectionate huſband*, or a *loving wife*, nor even a *faithful friend*. There was nothing to be ſeen among high or low, rich or poor, but *miſerable ſinners*. All monumental inſcriptions then went to the tune of "**Orate pro anima miſerrimi peccatoris**," and in this reſpect, at leaſt, poſterity was led into no error. Since that period, however, I need not tell you, that every cemetery is an aſſemblage of all the virtues and graces that can adorn life.

But this is a digreſſion. Regarding the falſe notions we entertain of our own conſequence, as a conſiderable deduction from the advantages of converſation, I would humbly ſuggeſt, that before a man goes into company, he ſhould conſider well, "how much of him it would be proper to take there, and how much to leave at home." For want of a previous conſideration of this kind, it is that my old friend, HYPOCHONDRIACUS, fills every room he enters with diſeaſes. Beginning with his rheumatiſm, which, though *acute* in noſology, is terribly *chronic* in detail, he converts all the company into pupils, while himſelf vibrates between the duties of a lecturer, and the patience of a clinical ſubject. Diſeaſe, it is well known, attacks a man when and where it pleaſes, and HYPOCHONDRIACUS is equally abrupt in ſeizing his friends with mortal diſtempers. I have known him get rid of the cauſes of the war by a vehement inflammation, and place a violent cholic between the armies on the Rhine. More than once, he has prevented the immortality of the ſoul from being proved, by a diſſertation on nine times dyed flannel; and it was but the other night, he pitted a hiſtory of his dyſentery againſt the increaſe of the national debt.

UXORIUS has ſuch good health himſelf, that he would be a moſt agreeable companion, if he could forget his wife's diſorders. But he ſeldom goes into company without producing a pocketful of her *ſpaſms* and *nervous affections*, which he places regularly, article for article, againſt the news of the day; while his neighbour, PATERNUS, jealous of ſo much medical fame, gently interpoſes his boy's ſmall-pox, which being of the confluent kind, take up a conſiderable time in the cure, beſides leaving certain ſymptoms, which lengthen the diſſertation beyond all poſſibility of interruption. Theſe two, who are very friendly men upon the whole, are a little irraſcible occaſionally, and at our laſt club, had like to have come to a downright quarrel. UXORIUS was in the midſt of a *nervous fever*, when PATERNUS entered with his little boy's *crudities*. UXORIUS appealed to the company, whether a man ought to be diſturbed in a *fever*; and was proceeding very rationally to the *delirious* part, when his antagoniſt obſerved, with ſome degree of ſhrewdneſs, that even *kibed heels* would make a young perſon *mad*. I know not to what length theſe diſorders might have proceeded, had not the preſident announced, that the hour of departure was come.

MOROSUS has no diſorder of body that we can diſcover, but ſo many cares and diſtreſſes in trade, that every other ſubject of converſation muſt give way to them. He has no great turn for politics, and, therefore, it is difficult to prevent him from interfering with Mr. QUIDNUNC, who is continually diſcharging battles and victories at his friends. In the midſt of the engagement, the roar of cannon, and the cries of the wounded, MOROSUS will deſcant on the loſs he ſuffered by a cargo of damaged figs; and while QUIDNUNC is traverſing the Tyrol, and carrying all before him to the very gates of Rome, MOROSUS is walking the Change in a fit of deſpair. The fact is, QUIDNUNC's attention is ſwallowed up in affairs which he cares little about, while MOROSUS is engaged on afflictions which no perſon elſe cares about. QUIDNUNC would talk as he does, though no war exiſted; and MOROSUS would be as tedious, if all his bills were diſcounted.

But, ſir, theſe are only a few ſpecimens. We have others who introduce the merits of their *taylor*—ſome the laſt *boxing-match* they were engaged in—and ſome who detail the laſt *dinner* and *drinking-bout*. Yet all theſe are tolerable, in compariſon; they are the light infantry, and may be diſperſed; but they are nothing to the preachers of ſelf-importance, who enter a room on horſeback, or in a

gigg-

gigg. They bear down all oppoſition; every one is obliged to get out of their way, and the matter is not much mended, if they happen to be unhorſed. I know one of this breed, who had nearly been killed by a fall from his horſe, and who lived for ſome years on the circumſtance, greatly to the entertainment of his numerous acquaintance Unfortunately, however, there are ſome men, and thoſe of converſation-talents too, who underſtand many things much better than they do the properties of a horſe. When a gentleman, therefore, of the ſtable, gallops among ſuch, he has great advantages; he may ſay what he pleaſes without the riſk of contradiction, and there is a volubility about men who love horſes, that is rarely to be found among other men, and which they themſelves cannot exerciſe upon any other ſubject. Many inconveniences ariſe from this in promiſcuous company. Some men pride themſelves on their honour, ſome on their veracity, ſome on their wit, and ſome on their valour; but, when a man prides himſelf only on his horſe, he ought to meet his friends in the mews, and never preſume to come into the preſence of parlour company, until he has diſmounted.

While theſe gentlemen are prancing and galloping at the moſt furious rate, it is neither a paradox nor a pun to ſay, that of all men they are the moſt confined. They have often reminded me of certain lunatics, who are perfectly quiet and orderly, until you throw out a hint on the particular ſubject which diſturbs them. The *ſtable ſtudents* are as dumb as the animals they prize, unleſs ſome perſon unfortunately mentions the words, "gallop," "gigg," "race," "bett."—They are then mounted in an inſtant, and if it be not dangerous to ſtop them, it is always impoſſible, and I have known inſtances of both. On the other hand, we often find, that the perſons I have enumerated above, may be diverted occaſionally from their favourite topic. Fond as HYPOCHONDRIACUS is of diſeaſes, I have known him join in a diſſertation upon eating; and although UXORIUS ſeems to dwell with rapture on his wife's infirmities, he has more than once played his part in a dialogue on the inconveniences of the married ſtate. PATERNUS, although he carries the *nurſery* about him wherever he goes, will not heſitate to join in the praiſes of thoſe young ſtateſmen to whom this country is ſo infinitely indebted. Even QUIDNUNC once partook heartily of a converſation on humanity; and MOROSUS entertained us lately for nearly half an hour, without mentioning the courſe of exchange. Theſe inſtances, although perhaps rare, are yet to be found now and then, but the genrlen.e.n,

——"Quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
"Collegiſſe juvat: metaque fervidis
"Evitata rotis,"——

are not to be expected to vary their ſubject

——"Attalicis conditionibus
"Nunquam dimoveas."——

In the former part of this letter, I ſtated, that it was worth conſideration, how much of himſelf a man ought to take into company, and how much he ought to leave at home. From what has been advanced, it will appear, that there is ſomething which we ought to leave behind. But here I proteſt againſt a cuſtom, rather too frequent, which is that of having two diſpoſitions, one for home, and one for abroad. I only, however, hint at this, it being a matter of matrimonial concern.

As to what a man ought to leave behind, when he comes into company, it would certainly be proper, in the firſt place, that he left all his diſorders and complaints of body, eſpecially ſuch as are very violent, and of long continuance. In all decent families, there is a very convenient room allotted for the ſick, and we may ſafely preſume, that a man is not very ill, who can "take up his bed and walk." I am, however, afraid, that ſome exception muſt be made in favour of a *cold*, and ſome, perhaps, in favour of a *ſpaſm*. The former is ſo general, that every body has a part; and the latter ſo convenient, that every body wiſhes for a cordial. But I would poſitively interdict all *mortal* diſorders, from which the patient has eſcaped, and all *incurable* maladies from which he has been ſucceſsfully relieved. In this prohibition, I would alſo include the diſorders of our *relations* to the third and fourth generation, with perhaps an exception in favour of *reſiduary legatees*, who cannot help dwelling a little upon the laſt illneſs of their *much lamented* friend. As to the relation of a battle, it will be ſufficient if, as dramatic critics ſay, it be confined within the time of action; and MOROSUS will mend conſiderably, if he does not draw his ſtories beyond the date of his bills. For the cavalry, I

have

have no remedy, ſhort of diſmounting, except, perhaps, that of telling truth, which would come to the ſame point.

I am, ſir, your moſt obedient,
October 14, 1796. S. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Magazine for laſt month, I promiſed to give, occaſionally, ſome examples for illuſtrating the nature of the extraordinary coincidence between the mythologic names of the ancient world, as explained by Mr. Bryant and others, and the import of words of ſimilar ſound in the Welſh language. Conceiving, therefore, that the ſubſtance of the following parallel will induce ſome attention to the ſubject, I beg leave that it may be introduced to the notice of your readers.

Extracts from Bryant's Mythology, vol. iii. *pages* 391, 392.

"MYRMIDON. This term was not only a *proper name*, but alſo ſignified an *Ant* or *Piſmire*; which gave occaſion to much fable. Now *Mur*, *Mar*, *Mor*, however varied, ſignified of old the *ſea:* and *Mur-Medon* denotes *Maris Dominum*, the great lord of the ocean. It is a title which relates to the perſon *who* was ſaid to have *firſt conſtructed a ſhip*, and to have eſcaped the waters. He was the ſame as Deucalion*, whom they imagined to have reſided in the ſame parts, after *he* had been driven by a flood to Mount Æta. The *Myrmidons* are ſometimes repreſented as the children of Æacus†: and are ſaid to have firſt inhabited the iſland of Ægina‡. It is mentioned of this perſonage, that having loſt all his people by a public calamity, he requeſted of Jupiter, that the *ants* of the iſland might become *men*; which wiſh was accordingly granted to him. The *Myrmidons* are ſaid to have *firſt conſtructed ſhips, and from whom the art was made known to the world.*"

* The etymology of this name is not given by Mr. B. therefore no great ſtreſs ſhould be laid upon any thing ſaid about it from the Welſh; but it is ſomewhat odd, that *Deucalion*, in that language, is a plural word, implying literally, the *generating pairs*; ſo *Liu Deucalion* is the *flood of the generating pairs.*

† *Aic*, the ſeeming ſource; the ſea, *eicus*, belonging to the ſea, Welſh; plural *Eicion*, the *Ocean.*

‡ *Egin*, ſeed or vegetation, juſt ſpringing out of the ground. Welſh.

Words from the Welſh.

"MÔR means, abſtractedly, *what moves* or that is active: in its appropriation, it is the name for the *Sea*, of which *Moroz* is the plural; alſo an *Ant* or *Piſmire*, plural *Morion*; and it denotes time, though in this ſenſe, it is moſt generally joined with ſome diſcriminating prefix.

"MYR, the aggregate plural of *Môr*, implying abſtractedly *what are in continual motion*, fluctuation, or activity; and appropriately the *Fluids*, or the *Seas*, of which the double plural *Myrez* is formed, implying ſeveral fluids or ſeas;—alſo ants or emmets, of which the double plural is *Myrion*, implying ſeveral aggregates, or hills of piſmires*. MUD, a *move*, or *removing*; a *conveying*; the moving of houſehold goods; alſo, the goods ſo carried, or the moveables. From this word two ſorts of plurals may be uſed; as, *Mudoz*, *Moveables*; and *Mudon*, or *Mudion*, thoſe that move.

"MUDO, *to move*; *to remove*; to convey from place to place; to change a place of abode.

"By joining *Myr* to *Mud*†, we have *Myrmud*; which abſtractedly tranſlated, is—*active conveyance*; but according to appropriation—ſea conveyance; and thence comes regularly, the plural *Myrmudon*, pronounced exactly like *Myrmidon*, and meaning—*thoſe that remove*, or *go by the ſeas.*"

Any obſervation is needleſs from me, upon the ſurpriſing analogy diſcovered in the foregoing compariſon: I therefore conclude at preſent,

Your's, &c.

Nov. 4, 1796. MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING SOME APOLOGISTS OF HERO-WORSHIP.

NOTICE is due to one fact, as an intellectual phænomenon of difficult explanation, that many of our moſt learned philoſophers, of thoſe who were moſt familiar with the claſſical writings of the Greeks and Romans, of thoſe who

* *Morgrug* and *Myrdwyn*, are likewiſe terms for the *Ants*; both meaning literally a *hill*, or *heap that is all in activity*: and it is ſingular, that the words *Peues Myr*, imply the ſame thing, and ſound juſt like *Piſmire*; the word *Ant* means—*they are going*, or *moving*, and *Ymmod*, which is ſounded very like *Emmet*, implies ſimply, *Motion.*

† The Welſh letter *u*, has exactly the ſound of the Engliſh *i* in Myrmidon, ſin, and the like.

had

had ſucceeded in poliſhing to the keeneſt edge of refinement both their taſte and reaſon, ſhould have betrayed an unequivocal predilection for idolatry.

LORD BACON (whom BUFFON extolled as one of the five great Geniuſes of Literature) in his Advancement of Learning (lib. i. chap. 7.) thus ſpeaks:

"In the degrees of honour among the Heathens, it was the higheſt to attain veneration and adoration as a god. This, indeed, is to the Chriſtians as forbidden fruit; but we ſpeak now ſeparately of human teſtimony. With the Heathens, that which the Grecians call *Apotheoſis*, and the Latins *Relatio inter Divos*, was the ſupreme honour which man could attribute unto man; eſpecially when it was given not by a formal decree or act of ſtate (as was uſed among the Roman Emperors) but freely by the aſſent of men, and inward belief. Of which high honour, there was a certain degree and middle term; for there were reckoned, above human honours, honours heroical and divine, in the diſtribution whereof, antiquity obſerved this order: Founders of States, Law-givers, Extirpers of Tyrants, Fathers of their Country, and other eminent perſons in civil merit, were honoured with the title of *Worthies* only, or half-gods; ſuch as were Theſeus, Minos, and the like. On the other ſide, ſuch as were inventors and authors of new arts, and ſuch as endowed man's life with new commodities and acceſſions, were ever conſecrated among the greater and entire gods; which happened to Ceres, Bacchus, Mercury, Apollo, and others; which, indeed, was done juſtly, and upon ſound judgment. For the merits of the former are commonly confined within the circle of an age, or a nation; and are not unlike ſeaſonable and favouring ſhowers, which, though they be profitable and deſirable, yet ſerve but for that ſeaſon only wherein they fall, and for a latitude of ground which they water. But the benefices of the latter, like the influences of of the ſun and heavenly bodies, are for time, permanent; for place, univerſal.—Thoſe again are commonly mixed with ſtrife and perturbation; but theſe have the true character of *divine* preſence, and come in, *aurâ leni*, without noiſe or agitation."

If the foregoing be compared with another well-known paſſage of the ſame writer, ſtating the paradoxy of the Chriſtian Creed, and if the ſtate of public opinion be conſidered at the time when theſe ſentences were penned, it will probably be inferred, that the philoſopher of Verulam did not much differ in eſoteric opinion from Wieland's Jupiter. [*See Varieties of Literature, vol.* ii. *p.* 233.]

MILTON, from whoſe puritaniſm a ſimilar leaning could hardly have been expected, ſeems anxious indeed about the qualities of perſons celebrated in the public temples, but not averſe to the practice of there holding up the benefactors of the country to national veneration.

"The people (ſays he, in the Iconoclaſtes) exorbitant and exceſſive in all their motions, are prone oft-times not to a religious only, but to a civil kind of idolatory, in idolizing their kings; though never more miſtaken in the object of their worſhip; heretofore being wont to repute for ſaints, thoſe faithful and courageous barons, who loſt their lives in the field, making glorious war againſt tyrants, for the common liberty; as Simon de Mountford againſt Henry the Third, and Thomas Plantagenet againſt Edward the Second. But now, with a befotted and degenerate baſeneſs of ſpirit, except ſome few who yet retain in them the old Engliſh fortitude and love of freedom, and have teſtified it by their matchleſs deeds; the reſt, imbaſtardized from the ancient nobleneſs of their anceſtors, are ready to fall flat, and give adoration to the image and memory of this man, who hath offered at more cunning fetches to undermine our liberties, and put tyranny into an art, than any Britiſh king before him."

Catholic chapels have been conſecrated to San Marino and to Wilhelm Tell; to ſuch canonzations MILTON, it ſeems, would not have objected. In a like ſpirit, the Chriſtian STOLBERG deſcribes the inhabitants of his imaginary iſland-commonwealth, as celebrating in their temples the memory of Ariſtides, Socrates, Numa, Cato, and Brutus; of Luther, Doria, Guſtavus Vaſa, and Guſtavus Adolphus.

HOBBES, in the Leviathan (chap. 45) has been at pains to reſtrict the meaning of the word Idolatory; as if he feared leſt the hoſtility declared in the Pentateuch againſt reverencing ſtocks and ſtones, ſhould be interpreted to imply the prohibition of more innocent rites.—He has alſo laborioufly defined the word *Worſhip*, which comprehends any external mark of reverence. The worſhip of the magiſtrate is a proper phraſe, and the language of our laws fitly terms the miniſters of juſtice worſhipful. Was he of opinion that adoration ought indeed to be reſerved for the Supreme Being, but that

to

to conſecrate a cenotaph, a ſtatue, or even a holiday, to any eminently uſeful man, on his death or birth-day to ſtrew garlands over his tomb, to perform a hymn in his praiſe, or recite an oration defining his ſervices, although it would be the worſhip of a creature, could in nothing encroach upon the eſſential Supremacy of the univerſal God?

"If there be any real difference between the antient and new demi-gods (ſays MIDDLETON, in the Letter from Rome) moſt people, I dare ſay, will be apt to determine in favour of the old poſſeſſors: for thoſe heroes of antiquity were raiſed up into gods, and received divine honours, for ſome ſignal benefits of which they had been the authors to mankind, as the invention of arts and ſciences, or ſomething highly uſeful and neceſſary to life; whereas, of the Romiſh ſaints, it is certain that many of them were never heard of but in their own legends or fabulous hiſtories, and many more, inſtead of any ſervices done to mankind, owe all the honours now paid to them to their vices or their errors."

HUME (Natural Hiſtory of Religion, 10th ſection) has this analogous obſervation: "Where the deity is repreſented as infinitely ſuperior to mankind, this belief, though altogether juſt, is apt, when joined with ſuperſtitious terrors, to ſink the human mind into the loweſt ſubmiſſion and abaſement, and to repreſent the monkiſh virtues of mortification, penance, humility, and paſſive ſuffering, as the only qualities which are acceptable to him. But where the gods are conceived to be only a little ſuperior to mankind, and to have been many of them advanced from that inferior rank, we are more at eaſe in our addreſſes to them, and may, even without profaneſs, aſpire ſometimes to a rivalſhip and emulation of them. Hence activity, ſpirit, courage, magnanimity, love of liberty, and all the virtues which aggrandize a people."

The heroes in Paganiſm correſpond exactly to the ſaints in Popery, and holy derviſes in Mahometaniſm. The places of Hercules, Theſeus, Hector, Romulus, are now ſupplied by Dominic, Francis, Anthony, and Benedict. Inſtead of the deſtruction of monſters, the ſubduing of tyrants, the defence of our native country; whippings and faſtings, cowardice and humility, abject ſubmiſſion and ſlaviſh obedience, are become the means of obtaining celeſtial honours among mankind.

One great inſitement to the pious Alexander in his warlike expeditions was his rivalſhip of Hercules and Bacchus, whom he juſtly pretended to have excelled. Braſidas, that generous and noble Spartan, after falling in battle, had heroic honors paid him by the inhabitants of Amphipolis, whoſe defence he had embraced. And in general, all founders of ſtates and colonies among the Greeks were raiſed to this inferior rank of divinity by thoſe who reaped the benefit of their labours.

GIBBON abounds with paſſages of a reſembling ſpirit, though of a leſs pointed tendency, and, like the French philoſopher, Diderot, admires a ceremonious religion. Can it then be really true that hero-worſhip is a rational ſort of idolatry, ſufficiently entitled to the honor of an experiment, and which deſerves no leſs than ſeveral other ſects to open its protected temples in the more populous ſeats of European civilization? A national pantheon in every country would furniſh to artiſts a fine arena. Its monuments or altars might aſſiſt in the eſtimate, and ſtimulate to the patronage of domeſtic excellence. Does not example inſtruct as well as precept? May not the biographical ſermons to which the teachers of ſuch a religion would moſt naturally incline, tend as powerfully to call forth a noble emulation; and excite even to greater variety of beneficence, than the perpetual contemplation of a ſingle model, however perfect in the humaner virtues? Their moral motives would impreſs even the mortaliſt. No doubt, ſome danger there is from ſuch orators, of a factious or imprudent appreciation of worth: yet, perhaps, at times it may be expedient to vary the ſocial crop of merit. If a ſeaſon of anarchy were nigh; energy, fortitude, a love of liberty, would characterize the objects of public eulogy: we ſhould hear of Thraſybulus, the curber of thirty tyrants; of Timoleon, the enfranchizer of Sicily; or of the martyred Gracchi. If a change, proportioned to the altered ſtate of the European mind, were accompliſhing in our national conſtitution with the gradual *revolution* of a wheel, without thoſe jerks of the nation-modellers which cruſh while they *reform*; the pacific utilities would then more ſpeedily attain the conſpicuous gratitude which awaits them. The votive buſt, the ſolemn panegyric, would at once be conſecrated to Raleigh, who has ſoothed the care and relieved the hunger of millions, by bringing to us the tobacco and the potatoe; to the inventors of

the ſteam-pump and of the ſpring-ſhuttle, thoſe true founders of our moſt ſpreading cities; and to Smith, the law-giver's beſt inſtructor, the author of the Wealth of Nations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been perſuaded that no ſuch animal exiſted in reality, as that which we uſually denominate a Dragon, and yet obſerving the term ſo repeatedly occurring in the ſacred writers, I felt myſelf frequently much embarraſſed when peruſing them; and as I found that embarraſſment encreaſed rather than diminiſhed, on conſulting thoſe authors from whom I expected the moſt ſatisfactory elucidation, I was neceſſitated to attempt an inveſtigation myſelf, as to this terrific chimera; and in attempting ſuch inveſtigation, I thought I had diſcovered its origin among the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt.

To improve, is often eaſier than to diſcover: I therefore ſolicit permiſſion to communicate, through the medium of your very inſtructive Miſcellany, the ſubſtance of my reſearches, in the hope that ſome of your more learned correſpondents may purſue the enquiry.

Before the Egyptians were become acquainted with the exact time of the periodical overflowing of the Nile, they frequently found their harveſts deſtroyed by the then unlooked for inundation. They therefore regarded that river as the enemy of agriculture or huſbandry. Agriculture or huſbandry was ſymbolized as a child, the ſon of *Oſiris* and *Iſis*, or the Sun and Earth; and, thus perſonified, was denominated *Horus*. The Nile was characterized by a crocodile, &c. The character of a crocodile was hence conſidered as the ſymbol of any enemy.

In commemorating the general deluge, they alſo ſymbolized that event by a water-monſter killing *Oſiris*, or the Sun.—Hence the water-monſter, the crocodile, or dragon, became the repreſentation of the enemy of the Sun. The Sun the Egyptians confounded with Ham, and Ham they confounded with the Almighty: hence thoſe ſigns became indicative of the enemy of the Almighty, or of the evil principle, or the devil.

Moſes, we are told, was learned in all the wiſdom of the Egyptians; and almoſt every page of the pentateuch reminds us of the idolatry of the Iſraelites. And mention is expreſsly made by the prophet Amos (chap. v. 25, 26) and from him by St. Stephen (*Acts*, ii. 47, 43) of the images, the types, or ſymbols, which they brought out of Egypt.

The convertible uſe of the terms, *Ob*, *Peten*, *Python*, *Typhon*, &c. ſo often made, both by the ſacred and prophane writers, corrobates this idea.

The words *Satan* and *Devil* (Διαβολος) alſo ſignifying an enemy, accuſer, or adverſary, and ſo frequently occurring in the ſcriptures, and which are applied even to men (ſee, among other inſtances, 2 *Sam.* xix. 22.; and *John*, vi. 75 2 *Tim.* iii. 3, &c.) add ſtrength to our conjectures.

The crocodile was peculiarly deſcriptive of the Nile; and was, therefore, more generally and longer adopted as the repreſentative of that river, the original foe. The emblem of the winds was, a bird; or in compound ſymbols, the wings of one. When the Egyptians had at length aſcertained the annual inundation of the Nile, they exhibited to the public view, the ſymbol of a crocodile with wings upon his back, in order to indicate to the people, that the Eteſian winds had ſet in, and that, in conſequence, the Nile was about to overflow.

The crocodile with wings, ſtrongly agrees with our repreſentation of the dragon; and the crocodile is evidently the *Tannim*, the *Leviathan*, &c. of the ſcriptures. The name of the *Leviathan* has alluſion to its ſcales: now the whale (as we frequently render the word) has no ſcales; but the ſcales of the crocodile are proverbial. "A flame goeth out of his "mouth," ſays Job. The crocodile, from long repreſſion of breath in the water, is remarked by naturaliſts, as emitting it ſo as to reſemble ſmoke: and is not the dragon of romance repreſented as belching out fire? The *Tannim* of Ezekiel too has feet; and ſo, it ſhould ſeem, had the *Leviathan* of Job (ch. xli. ver. 30). The feet of the crocodile reſemble thoſe of the imaginary dragon; but whales have no feet.

Again, the *Tannim* of Ezekiel are deſcribed as being in "*the river of Egypt*," where whales are not known, but crocodiles are proverbially numerous.

Eve, *Heva*, *Chavah*, the name of the firſt woman, ſignified in ſeveral of the oriental languages, a *ſerpent*: it alſo ſignified *life* or to cauſe to live; and ſo Moſes himſelf interprets it: "And he called "her name EVE, *becauſe ſhe was the mo-* "*ther of all living*." Hence the Moſaic Allegory of the fall. The ſerpent became the ſymbol of the tempter, or enemy. It had before been conſidered as

the emblem of life: but Moſes, in order to counteract ſuch idolatry, repreſented it as the introducer or author of death. Thus the ſerpent was confounded with the dragon; and hence we find the terms *Tannim*, *Nachaſh*, and *Leviathan*, uſed often for each other (compare *Gen.* iii. 1; *Ex.* vii. 9, 10, 15, &c.) and equally tranſlated in the Septuagint by that of Δρακόντων (See *Pſalm* lxxiv, 13, 14; *Ezek.* xxxii, 2; *Job*, xli. 1; *Iſaiah*, xxvii. 1; *Job*, xxvi, 13; *Amos*, ix, 3, &c.

I fear that I have already exceeded the limits you can afford me from more important matter, and muſt therefore content myſelf with barely adverting to the deſcription given us of Bell and the Dragon: the repreſentation of the good and evil principles of the Oriental Mythology; and to the Eaſtern account of Eclipſes, in which the dragon is uniformly conſidered as the enemy of the Sun. Many other circumſtances might indeed be adduced in ſupport of my conjectures; but I muſt conclude, with recommending the ſubject to the conſideration of thoſe of your correſpondents, who have more leiſure, and more learning in biblical lore, than

London, Oct. 10, 1796. CLEANTHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. BEDDOES in his "Eſſay on the Public Merits of Mr. PITT," repreſents Mr. DUNDAS'S regard for our ſick ſoldiers and ſailors, as ſlumbering, at a ſeaſon when it ought to have been moſt vigilant. This writer ſuppoſes, that Mr. Dundas *muſt* have known of Dr. J. C. SMYTH'S alledged ſucceſs at Wincheſter; probably, becauſe that ſucceſs was the ſubject of a vote of the Houſe of Commons, and becauſe Dr. Smyth's dedication implies intimacy with Mr. Dundas. Few of your readers may be able to ſay whether Mr. Dundas was or was not ignorant of the fact. But there may be ſome who can give information whether any meaſures were taken in the army or navy, for deſtroying contagion by mineral acid vapours before Dr. Morris's application to Dr. J. C. Smyth, which occaſioned Dr. Smyth's publication, as appears from his expreſſions, viz. "This gentleman having witneſſed the deſtructive ravages of a contagious fever, that broke out on board the Heſſian tranſports at the iſle of Wight, and which afterwards ſpread among the troops ſtationed in that quarter, was deſirous to be informed of the methods I purſued in the treatment of the Wincheſter fever, and *in deſtroying the peſtilential contagion which occaſioned it.* In compliance, then, with his wiſhes, I began to make ſome abſtracts from my notes on this ſubject."

I ſhould be glad, alſo, to learn from your medical readers whether, in the numerous deſcriptions of epidemic fevers for the laſt ſixteen years, any mention is made of the uſe of the vapour of marine or nitrous acid vapour?

Any intelligence on this ſubject would be curious; and it might render practitioners of medicine attentive to the ſubject. I am ſir, your's,

Nov. 1, 1796. INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL think myſelf obliged to any of your correſpondents who will favour me and the public with a liſt of the writings of the late Anthony Collins. He ſays, in his "Scheme of Literal Prophecy Conſidered," that he has prepared (ſee page 439) a Diſcourſe on the Miracles recorded in the Old and New Teſtaments. Did he ever publiſh that work? His "Diſcourſe of the Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion," when publiſhed, was oppoſed by Thirty-five Anſwers, which in his turn he replied to by his "Scheme of Literal Prophecy Conſidered." It is ſomewhat remarkable that Dr. Prieſtley, in his preface to Collins's Book on Neceſſity, holds up Collins as an excellent man and exemplary magiſtrate, and yet ſeems to inſinuate, that he was rather induced to the publication of his books againſt Revelation, from an oppoſition to the prieſts of his neighbourhood, who had given him ſome diſturbance, than his *love of truth*, or his conviction of the falſehood of the pretenſions he took upon him to refute. Is there any evidence of this in the life and conduct of Collins? Dr. Prieſtley at the ſame time tells us that Collins's writings are difficult to reply to, without abandoning the idea of the inſpiration of the ſcriptures.

Dr. Prieſtley has abandoned that idea, and moſt ably defended his conduct in ſo doing; he has ſpent the latter part of his life in writing againſt the Deiſts; and yet, with the advantage on his ſide, of the denial of the inſpiration of the ſcriptures; with this preliminary in poſſeſſion, he has not, I think, expreſsly replied to Collins, nor to the arguments of Collins: indeed, it has been ſaid, which will render any

reply

reply to Collins leſs neceſſary, that the Doctor himſelf, interpreting the prophecies which have hitherto been applied to Jeſus, of a Meſſiah not yet come, acknowledges that few, if any, of the prophecies of the old Teſtament, *ought* to be applied to Jeſus, or have their accompliſhment in him. I doubt not but ſome of your correſpondents will give a liſt of the writings of Collins, and alſo throw ſome light upon the ſubjects here adverted to, by AN ENQUIRER.

Nov. 9, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DISEASE has made its appearance amongſt the turnips this year, and done conſiderable damage in this neighbourhood. It is not generally extended over the whole field, but one half only, in ſome caſes, has been affected, whilſt the other half has remained free.

It has been frequently noticed in former years, but its effects were trifling.

The diſeaſe appears to conſiſt in an enlargement of the ſmall fibrous roots (which are very much ſwelled and knotted) and may be compared to the ſcropnulous affection of the meſentery in the human ſubject; the effects are alſo the ſame; for in both, by occaſioning an obſtruction to the paſſage of the chyle or food through their glands, a tabes or waſting of the main body neceſſarily follows, and the diſeaſe may be very juſtly called the Evil.

The cauſe, the cure, and prevention, may perhaps be known to ſome of your ingenious correſpondents, by whom we ſhall be very glad to be inſtructed, through the medium of your very uſeful Magazine.

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Holderneſs, Oct. 20, 1796. SPEC.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your Firſt Number, ſuggeſts the propriety of allotting a corner of your uſeful Work to the ſubject of Oratorical Pronunciation, and as it appears from the inſertion of his letter, that his ſentiments were not diſapproved, I ſhall make no apology for requeſting you to publiſh the following obſervations:

You muſt know, ſir, I am one of thoſe perſons whoſe ears are highly offended by the monotonous delivery and affected and unvaried cadence, which is almoſt univerſally adopted by our ſpeakers of all claſſes, in the ſenate and in the pulpit, at the bar and on the ſtage. Many of theſe ſpeakers have probably no other reaſon to aſſign for their practice, than immemorial cuſtom; but I know there are not wanting thoſe who attempt to defend it, by aſſerting, that eloquence *requires* tones of pronunciation elevated above thoſe of common diſcourſe, remote from vulgar uſe, and refined into ſyſtematic melody. To ſuch perſons I addreſs myſelf, and ſhall endeavour to ſhow them, that the pronunciation of a public ſpeaker, ſhould be conformable with that uſed in the familiar converſation of thoſe to whom his harangue is delivered.

The buſineſs of an orator is, to perſuade; to do this, his firſt endeavours muſt be, to gain attention; his ſecond to be underſtood. To gain attention, he muſt attempt to draw the obſervation of his audience from the pronunciation or delivery, to the matter of his ſpeech: now thoſe tones to which the ear is not accuſtomed, will eaſily ſubtract the attention of the mind from the train of argument which the ſpeaker propoſes to eſtabliſh. We know, that very ſlight peculiarities in accent and dialect, will frequently excite mirth, and mirth puts an end to all ſerious obſervation; they may alſo, by their ſingularity, attract curioſity, which is equally fatal to attention. But the tones of common diſcourſe can raiſe neither mirth nor curioſity, becauſe they are familiar to us. It follows, that the ſpeaker who wiſhes to gain attention, ſhould practiſe that pronunciation which is leaſt remote from common diſcourſe.

But, admitting that the orator ſhould have the good luck to addreſs a philoſophical audience, with minds ſufficiently abſtracted to catch the matter, without attending to the manner, of his eloquence; let us conſider, whether he can make himſelf readily *underſtood*, if his pronunciation be not regulated by the ſtandard of common ſpeech. It may be obſerved, that whatever is unfamiliar, is, in proportion as it is unfamiliar, unintelligible. Thus, it is with ſome difficulty, that verſe is underſtood by one who is not accuſtomed to read it, while the ſame words, arranged in the order of proſe, may be eaſily underſtood by him; becauſe it is in proſe that he has been accuſtomed to converſe, though perhaps, like Moliere's citizen, without knowing it.—And the difficulty of comprehenſion, which an unfamiliar *arrangement* of words is liable to produce, is not greater than that which may ariſe from an unfamiliar *pronunciation* of them. That pronunci-

ration in which there is a conſtant recurrence of the ſame tones, obſcures the ſenſe, by not giving the words the full force which they are accuſtomed to receive in converſation. In loſing the ordinary emphaſis, we loſe the meaning. Eloquence, being tranſitory, ſhould be eaſily comprehended. A written treatiſe we may underſtand at our leiſure, but an harangue muſt be underſtood immediately, or not at all. A ſlight miſconception may derange a whole train of argument; and this miſconception may be produced by an indiſtinct utterance, or the neglect of uſing common emphaſis. The chain being once broken, is not eaſily linked again. The orator having once miſled his auditors, by the peculiarities of his tones or emphaſis, may finiſh his ſpeech by himſelf. To be underſtood without difficulty, he muſt, therefore, adopt the familiar mode of pronunciation.

But, perhaps, ſome of your readers may here aſk, whether orators *ought* to be underſtood or attended to? This, ſir, is a queſtion of ſo important a nature, that I confeſs myſelf incompetent to anſwer it. Indeed, I will candidly acknowledge that the preſent monotonous ſyſtem of pronunciation is attended with many benefits to ſociety, and that a rejection of it, might produce evils of conſiderable magnitude: for example, preachers, by becoming animated and intelligible, would diſturb the ſlumbers of thoſe pious perſons who go weekly to church, to enjoy that repoſe which their beds cannot afford them, and would reduce their congregation to the painful neceſſity of thinking: barriſters, by making themſelves clearly underſtood, would diminiſh ſo conſiderably the buſineſs of the courts, that the majority of a very reſpectable profeſſion would want employment: and ſenators, by comprehending each other too readily, would be deprived of much of the harmleſs amuſement with which the debates of the Houſe ſupply them, and would be driven to employ their hours with the leſs innocent diverſion of the gaming table. So far, therefore, from baniſhing the preſent *recitative* mode of ſpeaking, perhaps it would be uſeful to reduce it to a perfect ſcience. For this purpoſe, each member of the ſenate, before he ſhould go into the Houſe, might be drilled into the manœuvres of *recitative*, by an opera caſtrato; and as Orpheus by his muſic charmed the very brutes, ſo our ſenators, by their melodious lullaby, might ſoothe the *ſwiniſh multitude* to reſt, and make them forget their nature. To produce harmony, the recitative might be *accompanied*, and each ſpeaker might ſelect the inſtrument which would beſt ſuit his character and dignity. Thus, Mr. Dundas might be accompanied with bag-pipes, and the Earl of Lauderdale, with the French-horn; the Secretary at war, with drum and fife; and the Lord Mayor, with marrow-bone and cleaver; Mr. Canning might blow the trumpet to Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Erſkine might blow his own trumpet. In this ſtate-concert, I, for my own part, ſhould ſee no material objection to our preſent miniſter's playing the *firſt fiddle*, though, undoubtedly, there are thoſe who would ſay, it reſembled too cloſely the picture of Nero fiddling while Rome was in flames.—But this would certainly be proper, that when any member ſhould be inſufferably prolix, dull, or inharmonious in his *recitations*, the whole Houſe ſhould join in whiſtling my uncle Toby's favourite tune of Lillabullero, or in choruſſing the good old ſong of Chevy Chace; if, however, the caſe ſhould happen in the Houſe of Lords, I would recommend the bench of Biſhops to preſerve their eccleſiaſtical dignity, by chaunting the hundred and nineteenth Pſalm.

Your's, &c.

T. S. A. T.

Norwich, April 14, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is nothing in which the Engliſh character and diſpoſition appear to more advantage, than in the inſtitutions for various charitable purpoſes to be met with in every part of the iſland. The number of theſe, and the excellent manner in which they are in general conducted, reflect the higheſt honour on the benevolent ſupporters of them. Numerous as theſe inſtitutions are, it is remarkable that ſo few of them derive their ſupport from the *national* funds. By far the greater part of them are indebted for this to the ſubſcriptions, the benefactions, or the bequeſts of individuals, deſirous of promoting the cauſe of charity and humanity. It is impoſſible to prevent the thought forcing itſelf on our minds, to what noble purpoſes a few of the millions now expending in promoting the works of ſlaughter and devaſtation, might be applied, if our rulers were, in truth, actuated by the benevolent motives

tives they profeſs to be. Be it with them to conſider this. All that can be expected from individuals is, to promote, as far as they are able, the intereſts of thoſe charities which are within the reach of their humbler powers.

If we look round, we ſhall find, that there is ſcarcely any one of the various ills to which human life and nature are ſubject, for which this noble diſpoſition has not endeavoured to provide a remedy. We have hoſpitals for the reception of the infirm and diſeaſed; aſylums for the blind and the inſane: and diſpenſaries for the adminiſtration of medicines to the ſick. Wherever nature or art have furniſhed us with the means of procuring relief to the infirmities we are liable to be afflicted with, the rich endeavour to make the poor and the unfortunate partakers in the benefits they themſelves derive from them. There is ſcarcely a bathing place in the kingdom where a fund, provided by the more wealthy frequenters of it, does not enable the moſt indigent to enjoy, almoſt in the ſame degree, the advantages derived from the ſalubrious properties of the waters.

Equally as the good intention is to be commended, it is a queſtion of ſome doubt, whether, in this laſt inſtance, all the benefit is produced by theſe laudable endeavours which might be expected. The ſupporters of this fund are, in general, only temporary reſidents on the ſpot. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow. Of courſe, they are leſs likely to diſcover any deficiencies in the conduct of this charity; and if they do perceive them, have leſs the power of remedying them. Through your excellent Magazine, I will take the liberty of ſtating a few circumſtances attending the conduct of one of theſe charities, which appear to admit of eaſy improvement.

It is uſual for each of the viſitors to Buxton to ſubſcribe a ſhilling towards the ſupport of a charitable fund, ſuch as I have mentioned. Trifling as this ſum may appear, from the number of the frequenters of this faſhionable watering place, a pretty conſiderable fund is by this means procured. Out of this, ſix ſhillings per week each is allowed, for one month, to 14 poor people, on their bringing a certificate from the miniſter of their pariſh, and their medical attendant, that they are proper objects of this charity. They are alſo furniſhed with ſuch medicines as their caſes may require; and are permitted to bathe, gratis, in a bath allotted to the purpoſe. This is the general plan of the inſtitution; and nothing can be better deſigned. The improvement I wiſh to ſuggeſt, is in the bath-room they make uſe of. The bath is in a ſmall room, about four or five yards ſquare: on three of its ſides it paſſes up to the wall; on the fourth ſide there is a ſpace of a yard and a half or two yards, betwixt it and the wall. This is the place where the bathers dreſs and undreſs; and along the wall, on this ſide, runs a cold ſtone bench, which is the only place they have to ſit down on. Their clothes, while they are in the bath, if not hung on a few ſolitary pegs there are in the wet wall, muſt neceſſarily be laid on this bench, or on the ground; and each of theſe being conſtantly wet, they have not only to dreſs on the cold wet ground, but muſt, of courſe, put on their clothes in the ſame wet and uncomfortable condition.

It is natural to ſuppoſe, that theſe circumſtances muſt, to ſay the leaſt, conſiderably diminiſh, in many inſtances, the benefit that might otherwiſe be derived from the uſe of the bath. Rheumatiſm is one of the moſt frequent complaints for the relief of which theſe baths are reſorted to. We all know that cold and wet are the moſt uſual cauſes of this complaint: and it is not probable, that what produces a diſorder can contribute to the removal of it. A poor neighbour of mine, who had been adviſed, a few weeks ago, to ſeek relief at Buxton, for a rheumatic complaint, was ſo forcibly ſtruck with this idea, that though he had procured the neceſſary certificate and recommendation, and, from a vacancy might have been admitted on the charity, he rather choſe to expend the ſmall ſum he was poſſeſſed of in ſupporting himſelf, and in paying for the uſe of the gentleman's bath, as it is called, than be indebted to a charity from which, as he ſaid, common ſenſe told him he could receive no benefit.

Theſe inconveniences might ſurely be eaſily remedied. It could be attended with no great expence to add a ſmall dreſſing-room to the preſent bath-room, which might be furniſhed with a few wooden chairs or benches, and with a matting on the floor. To theſe a few towels, which the poor bathers are at preſent totally deſtitute of, would be a moſt comfortable addition. Theſe would readily be ſecured againſt diſhoneſty, without adding the expence of an attendant.

I am ignorant how the fund is managed

naged, and what is the average amount of it. But if it is objected to the propoſed plan, that the ſum ſubſcribed is inadequate to any extention of the charity, does it not ſeem infinitely better, to limit for a time the application of it to fewer objects, for the ſake of the future advantage to be derived from this? If the number partaking of it was reduced to ſeven, at leaſt two guineas a week would be ſaved, which, I ſhould imagine, would ſoon produce a fund ſufficient to defray the propoſed expence. Or, if objection is made to this plan, there are, I believe, few of the viſitors to Buxton, who would be unwilling to add another ſhilling to the one now ſubſcribed, till the inconvenience above mentioned has had a remedy provided for it.

If any of your readers ſhould entertain the ſame opinion with myſelf on this ſubject, they may poſſibly think their time uſefully employed on their next viſit to Buxton, in endeavouring to procure ſome addition to the comfort of the poor objects of this charity.

I am, your's, &c.

Oct. 15th, 1796. H. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE love of diſtinction is generally, I believe, allowed to be the predominant paſſion of the human mind. From the ſpecimen which your correſpondent, C. D. has given us of his intellectual powers, which do not ſeem to be of that dangerous order, as to make the worſe appear the better reaſon—it is little wonderful, that he ſhould ſo vehemently contend for *ſexual ſuperiority*. Uſurped privileges are at once too flattering to our indolence and to our pride, to be readily relinquiſhed. The *manly* aſſumption and arrogance of this eſſayiſt, are equalled only by the imbecility of his arguments. The reſpectable author, and fine writer, of the celebrated work from whence the quotation was extracted, which C. D. affecting to explain, has, by circumvolution and pervertion, laboured to darken and diſtort, will aſſuredly feel himſelf much indebted to this *profound* philologiſt! That man is originally created with no other power, or faculty, than that of receiving impreſſions by means of the ſenſes—or, more conciſely, in the *jargon* of modern philoſophy, is ſimply a ſenſitive or perceptive being (the doctrine of Locke, of Hume, of Hartley, names that will be reſpectable in the annals of ſcience, when ſuperficial eſſayiſts are ſunk in oblivion) implies not, *merely* that the degree of wiſdom, or genius, which he acquires, will be in proportion to the greater number or accumulation of theſe impreſſions, but muſt likewiſe depend on their *nature* and *force*, and on the diſpoſitions generated and modified by previous circumſtances. Much leſs is it meant to be aſſerted, that the faculties of a Newton, and thoſe of a poor ideot, are perfectly equal; an opinion ſo prepoſterous (adds this doughty champion, who raiſes phantoms for the pleaſure of combating them) that it would be childiſh to controvert it. Your correſpondent does not appear clearly to comprehend the terms he makes uſe of. The difference between the *faculties* of a Newton at the inſtant of his birth, and at the period when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf from other men, was far greater, it is more than probable, than that between the faculties of the *infant* Newton, and thoſe of the poor ideot. He goes on *triumphantly* to infer, that this "poor ideot, who is incarcerated in a workhouſe, or in any charitable receptacle for thoſe who labour under *a defect of the mental faculties*;" according to the reaſonings of *modern philoſophers* (all philoſophy, and every truth, was at one period *modern*, and reproached with its novelty) is not inferior in *original genius* (words which we leave to be defined by the *ancient* advocates for innate ideas) to the Catherines, the Daciers, the Macauley's, &c. or the moſt illuſtrious heroines of ancient and modern ſtory: nay, farther, that an ox or an aſs, or even an oyſter, as perceptive beings, might, in favourable ſituations, have compoſed poetry like Sappho, or commentated upon Newton with Madame de Chatelet. Would controverſialiſts agree to diſcuſs their ſeveral opinions with candour and perſpicuity, to contend only for *truth*, and not for *victory*, patiently to examine, and fairly to ſtate, the arguments of their adverſaries, to avoid intemperate zeal, odious imputations, and forced conſtructions, what an abundant harveſt of knowledge and benevolence might be expected! But the moment we allow ourſelves in *miſtatement*, we tacitly acknowledge the weakneſs of our cauſe, or our own inability to defend it, and afford our opponents a real triumph. C. D. perhaps, intended to give a proof of his contempt for a female adverſary, by ſubſtituting *buffoonery* for argument. That beings *ſimilarly* and commonly well organiſed,

ganiſed, are capable, in favourable circumſtances, of ſimilar or equal attainments, is a propoſition very diſtinct from the wild notions which this eſſayiſt conjures up for the glory of diſpelling by his magic wand. Are a man and an oyſter endowed with ſimilar organs? Is an ideot commonly well organized? Should it be granted, that beings of the ſame ſpecies come into the world with organs more or leſs exquiſite, to what particular ſyſtem of organization are talents or genius appropriate, to the robuſt, or to the delicate? We have no facts to guide us in this enquiry; extraordinary mental energy has been manifeſted, indifferently, in various periods, by men of oppoſite conſtitutions, figures, and temperaments, from the muſcular Johnſon or Handel, to the diſeaſed and feeble Pope. Admitting the connection and dependance between corporeal and intellectual powers, it would be difficult to determine their original, or alternate, operation; to diſtinguiſh the *cauſe* from the *effect*. *Moral* circumſtances may lay a foundation for *phyſical* differences, years, nay ages, previous to our birth. All that can be advanced reſpecting the diverſities which are produced in the human mind, by the organs of the body (excepting thoſe organs are in a diſeaſed and morbid ſtate) is obſcure, equivocal, and occult: whereas, moral cauſes, in all general caſes, from inſtitution and ſympathy, as under different forms of government, and amidſt various profeſſions and callings, allo in moſt individual caſes, if examined attentively, may be traced with preciſion. By moral cauſes, I mean all circumſtances which are fitted to work on the mind as motives or reaſons, and which render a peculiar ſet of manners habitual to us. The human mind is of an *imitative* nature; nor is it poſſible for any ſet of men to converſe often together, without acquiring a ſimilitude of manners, and communicating to each other their vices, as well as virtues. The propenſity to ſociety is ſtrong in all rational creatures; and the ſame diſpoſition which gives us this propenſity, makes us enter deeply into each other's ſentiments, and cauſes like paſſions and inclinations to run, as it were by contagion, through the whole circle or knot of companions. Whatever it be that forms the manners of one generation, the next imbibe a deeper tincture of the ſame dye*; men being more ſuſceptible of all impreſſions during infancy, and retaining theſe impreſſions as long as they remain in the world. I aſſert, then, that all national characters *(a nation is nothing but a collection of individuals)* when they depend not on fixed moral cauſes, proceed from accidents, and that phyſical cauſes have no *diſcernible* operation on the human mind. It is a maxim in all philoſophy, that "cauſes which do not appear, are to be conſidered as not exiſting:" [*Hume's Eſſay on National Character.*] But to apply theſe general remarks to the ſubject in queſtion:

"The female frame being inferior in *force* to that of the male," no more proves a correſpondent difference in intellect, than the ſuperior ſtrength of an Iriſh chairman evinces the ſuperiority of his ſagacity to that of a Pope, a Voltaire, a Cheſterfield, or a Gray. Such reaſoning muſt ever be fanciful and inconcluſive. A ſmaller machine may perform all its evolutions with equal preciſion, and, in many caſes, more exquiſite delicacy, than a larger one. Acute nervous ſenſibility has been frequently ſuppoſed to indicate a correſpondent quickneſs of mental apprehenſion, and to be a concomitant of genius, and has uſually been attributed, perhaps erroneouſly, to the more delicate bodily conformation. Analogical reaſonings, though often ingenious, muſt ever be liable to miſtake and miſapprehenſion; reſemblances and compariſons are conſiderably affected by factitious circumſtances. The various points of view from which an object is beheld, and the different mediums through which we contemplate it, will neceſſarily give riſe to very different judgments, and involve the diſputants, like the knights in the fable, who quarrelled about the gold and ſilver ſhield, in endleſs controverſy. The various occupations of the ſexes, though it ſhould be admitted, afford no ſufficient reaſon why their *moral* and *intellectual* attainments ſhould differ, either in nature or degree. There is, there can be, but one ſtandard of *truth* and *virtue*, for every *rational being*: from arbitrary diſtinctions on theſe ſubjects, as from a poiſoned ſource, the moſt pernicious evils which have afflicted and corrupted ſociety, have flowed. If the intereſting and affecting duties of the maternal character, by engaging a large ſhare of the time and attention of woman, neceſſarily detract from her opportunities of acquiring knowledge, this is no argument for *natural incapacity*: neither is the man exempted from his ſhare of care and anxiety, in providing a ſub-

* This muſt be admitted with limitations.

a ſubſiſtence for their mutual offspring, and, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, that ſhare is by no means the lighteſt, nor the leaſt inimical to mental improvement.

If it be granted, that a female Homer, Newton, or Shakſpeare, have never yet ariſen; theſe were extraordinary individuals, conſidered as phænomena, even among men, with all their ſuperior incitements, aids, and opportunities of acquiring knowledge; and none but a pedant or a ſophiſt will attempt to eſtabliſh general principles from individual exceptions. But in every country and period, it is ſaid, women have been conſidered and treated as inferior to men. Examine the hiſtory of the world, if, in all ages, the few have been found to ſubjugate the many; the weak, the ſtrong; the deſigning, the virtuous? if treachery, perfidy, and cunning, have prevailed over talents, valour, and honeſty: tyranny and proſcription can ſurely afford no *certain criterion* of mental, moral, or even phyſical ſuperiority! Is it the part of ſober philoſophy, where known and obvious cauſes exiſt, to have recourſe to ſuppoſition and hypotheſis? The uniform civil and ſocial diſadvantages under which women have hitherto laboured, ſufficiently account for this ſeeming, or real, inferiority. With the progreſs of civilization, reaſon aſſerts its empire over prejudice and brute force; the conſequences daily diminiſh with the cauſes which gave them birth; if they are ſtill too much inſiſted upon and exaggerated, may we not with propriety apply, on this occaſion, the fable of the lion and the painter? It is but of late years, and in a ſmall part of the world, that women have been permitted to partake of the treaſures of knowledge; and, amidſt the contempt of coxcombs, the jealouſy of tyrants, the ridicule of fools, and the diſcouragement of pedants, many of them have already made a rapid progreſs, and have evinced a decided ſuperiority over *a great proportion* of the other ſex. This, in itſelf, affords a ſufficient proof of no phyſical incapacity. Till within the laſt fifty years, the Germans had made little comparative advance in the cultivation of letters, and were adjudged by their more poliſhed neighbours to be a ſtupid and phlegmatic people: they have not yet produced a Newton or a Shakſpeare, yet German literature is daily and deſervedly growing in eſteem and reputation; and, excepting the vulgar, who, having once eſtabliſhed a principle, pertinaciouſly and obſtinately adhere to it in the face of conviction, few would at preſent have the temerity to aſſert their phyſical incapacity for the higheſt advances in ſcience and literature. Poverty and hard labour debaſe the minds of the common people; oppreſſion and diſcouragement, thoſe of every claſs, community, or ſex. Encreaſe, then, with a generous policy, our *incitements and rewards*, and our improvement will follow as a neceſſary conſequence; while you, as fathers, huſbands, ſons, will reap the advantage! Of all monopolies, the moſt odious and pernicious, is a monopoly of mind! We aſk no favours, but juſtice—ſcope wherein to exert and diſplay our powers! *Providence*, which your correſpondent, in common with all uſurpers, whether ſpiritual or temporal, has enliſted in his cauſe, has afforded no revelation to enjoin feebleneſs and ignorance, in any of their degrees, as the indiſpenſable duty of women; or, if it had, ſtimulated by a ſimilar laudable ambition with our original mother, daring the penalty, we ſhould have ſeized the fruit of knowledge of good and evil, "the fruit to be deſired to make us wiſe," rather than have prolonged an inſipid exiſtence, even in the blooming gardens of Eden. One of the ſtrongeſt mental incitements, is the deſire of glory; to man, has this motive, in all ages and countries, invariably been afforded; to women, with but few exceptions, uniformly denied; or, what is infinitely worſe, *perverted*. Can a being, deſirous of excellence, fix its ſtandard too high? If nature has, indeed, placed grand and inſuperable barriers between the virtues and attainments of the ſexes (for virtue and intellect have an inſeparable connection) why does man, with the little contemptible jealouſy of a deſpot, conſcious of illegitimate claims, ſeek continually to repreſs, inſtead of to foſter and cheriſh the noble ardour for ſtrength and excellence, of which there is ſo little reaſon to expect that woman ſhould acquire too large a ſhare? Let him prove the ſuperiority of which he is ſo tenacious, by more generous, more gallant, leſs equivocal, methods. We ſeek not to depreſs, but to emulate, him; and *moſt devoutly* do we wiſh him higher degrees (not of aſſumption and vain pretence) but of real virtue and wiſdom, in which our own happineſs is ſo materially involved. We ſhould rejoice to diſcover more purity in his manners, integrity in his principles, magnanimity in his conduct, moderation and candour in his temper, and wiſdom in his inſtitutions,

tutions, without which his boaſted ſuperiority is empty pretence. Wilder theories, abſurder concluſions, greater perverſity of manners, more pernicious miſtakes in morals, and errors in legiſlation, than have too frequently blotted the page of hiſtory, and diſgraced the annals of mankind, feebler woman could ſcarcely have effected:—While ſhe contemplates their effects, and ſuffers their conſequences, a ſentiment of melancholy indignation will at times diſtend her heart, and efface from it the leſſons ſo aſſiduouſly inculcated of *meek dependence* and *tame ſubmiſſion*.

Sept. 6, 1796. A WOMAN.

P. S. Some circumſtances having occaſioned the editor of the Magazine to delay, till the preſent month, the inſertion of the preceding remaks on the eſſay of C. D. the writer has had an opportunity of peruſing the ſecond letter of A. B. on the ſame *fruitful* ſubject, in which there is much *aſſertion*, but no *new* argument advanced. It may, perhaps, be obſerved, that were the works of an equal, or far greater number of male, than female, writers, to be utterly loſt to the republic of letters, the deprivation would be comparatively light, when weighed in the balance with the exquiſite, philoſophic poetry of Shakſpeare. A. B. does not ſeem to underſtand the comprehenſive import of the word *education*: the impreſſions received by formal tuition, bear no proportion to thoſe forced upon us by civil and ſocial inſtitution. Talents ſpontaneouſly ſhoot forth, equal to "the ſpur of the occaſion."

Nov. 3, 1796.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. MICKLE'S LUSIAD, WITH THE PORTUGUESE CRITICISM ON THAT TRANSLATION.

WHEN we read an imitation, we expect a beautiful poem, becauſe the imitator may add beauties of his own to thoſe of the firſt author; but in a tranſlation, we ought to find a faithful copy of the original.

> Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere, fidus
> Interpres —

is an admirable text for a title-page; but ſurely it is the duty of the tranſlator to preſerve the meaning of his original, while he adapts its idioms to another language.

Luis de Camoens is entitled the Prince of the Poets of Spain: I will not denounce the title. Mr. Mickle, however, is not contented with this; he has defended his faults, allegorized his abſurdities, hid the thread-bare texture of the Portugueſe, with his own embroidery, and then raiſes him to a proud equality with Homer, and Virgil, and Milton; but Camoens muſt not be lifted up ſo high, neither muſt Homer, and Virgil, and Milton, be degraded into ſuch company: though Camoens may, perhaps, come the next to Taſſo, he muſt be *proximus, ſed longo intervallo!* For though in the choice of a ſubject, and the unity of deſign, he may have the advantage over Lucan, and Statius, and Arioſto, in the execution of it he is lamentably inferior.

The Engliſh reader will be ſurpriſed to hear, that the language of the Luſiad is remarkably bald; but before I proceed to point out what poetical beauties belong to Camoens, and what to Mr. Mickle, it will be proper to give *the Portugueſe review* of the Engliſh verſion.

I uſe the Liſbon edition of 1782, edited by Thomas Joſeph de Aquino, and the ſecond of his editions:

"In my firſt edition," ſays he, "I informed my readers of a new and famous tranſlation, publiſhed at London, by the celebrated poet, William Julius Mickle. At that time I knew nothing more of the verſion, and contented myſelf with thus ſlightly noticing it; now, however, I have the pleaſure to give the public a complete analyſis of all that the celebrated tranſlator has written in his ſeveral diſſertations and tracts upon the ſubject; for all this, I am obliged to the moſt reverend father Michael Daly, a man, as all know, ſignally accompliſhed in every kind of erudition, and more a Portugueſe in his affections, than many who are ſo by birth. I could enlarge in well deſerved encomiums upon this ſage, did not my intimate knowledge of his modeſty prevent me. This, however, I will always publiſh with a grateful mind, that in the general reformation of ſtudies which took place in the reign of our lord the king, Don Joſeph the Firſt; he it was who principally revived Greek literature, which had been for ſo many years dead in Portugal; and he likewiſe it was, who, with an ardent and indefatigable zeal for religion, laboured in the re-eſtabliſhment of the college, which the Iriſh have here, *for the educating of miſſionaries, and the preſervation of the Catholic*

tholic religion in Ireland." He now gives in the words of Father Daly, an analyſis of all the tracts prefixed to the Engliſh Luſiad, with ſeveral extracts. "After theſe preliminary diſſertations," ſays he, "comes the tranſlation of the poem, which may be pronounced the moſt poetical that has yet appeared." The tranſlation is accompanied with notes, hiſtorical and critical, in which he diſplays great knowledge of the hiſtory of Portugal, and a ſound critical judgment.

"Yet, though it be not our intention to criticiſe the Engliſh tranſlator, who has done ſo much honour and juſtice to Camoens, we ought not to paſs over in total ſilence, the various liberties which he has taken with the original, ſome which he has confeſſed, and others which he has not confeſſed. Of thoſe which he has not confeſſed, we will give two examples, leaving it to others to determine how far a tranſlator is juſtified in ſo altering and foiſting interpolations on his text.

"In the fiction of Adamaſtor, Camoens makes that giant relate his hiſtory, and that of his amours, to Gama himſelf: the tranſlator, however, takes another way; for he makes the ſpectre diſappear after breathing out prophetical threats againſt the Portugueſe, and the king of Melinda; then relates, that they had among them this tradition, that in the war of the giants, one had fallen upon their kingdom, whoſe groans were nightly heard; that by the incantations of a holy man, the ſpectre had been obliged to declare who he was; and then the hiſtory follows. The other place is in the beginning of the ninth book:—According to Camoens, the Zamorim releaſes the Portugueſe goods, which in the 8th book had been landed; and he ſimply relates in the ninth, that Gama, impatient to depart for Europe, commands his factors to embark with their goods, but he receives intelligence, that his factors are detained: Gama immediately orders ſome merchants to be ſeized who had come on board his ſhip to ſell precious ſtones, and prepares to depart. The wives and children of the merchants who are thus ſeized on board the ſhips, go to the Zamorim, and complain that their huſbands and fathers are loſt. Moved by their cries, the Zamorim releaſes the Portugueſe factors, and reſtores the goods, and Gama departs from Calicut. But the tranſlator relates all this differently: according to his account, in the ninth book, Gama is a priſoner at the court of the Zamorim, who in an arrogant ſpeech commands that commander to make his ſhips draw nearer to the ſhore and to deliver up to him their ſails. Gama refuſes to conſent, perceiving the evil intentions of the Zamorim. Immediately he makes a ſignal for his fleet to attack the Portugueſe ſhips: a deſcription of the engagement follows, and a tempeſt ariſes which totally deſtroys the fleet of the Zamorim. The victorious armada now draws nearer to the ſhore, and begins to thunder with its artillery upon the city. The terrified populace clamour around the palace, and demand the releaſe of the factors; and their prince, alarmed by the deſtruction of his fleet, the inſurrection of his people, and the intrepidity of the Portugueſe, releaſes Gama, and permits him to embark. This account occupies more than three hundred lines, to which not one correſponding line is to be found in the original.

"I point out only theſe two inſtances, for the ſake of brevity: but the reader who is verſed in the Engliſh language, as well as in the Portugueſe, will find many others in which the tranſlator has either ſuppreſſed paſſages that are in the original, or inſerted paſſages that are not.

"Mr. Mickle has, indeed, in his preliminary Diſſertation, confeſſed, in general terms, that his intention was to give an Engliſh Luſiad in a free poetical ſpirit; and he ſays truly enough, that a "literal tranſlation of poetry is in reality a ſoleciſm. You may conſtrue your author, indeed; but if with ſome tranſlators you boaſt that you have left your author to ſpeak for himſelf, that you have neither added nor diminiſhed, you have, in reality, groſsly abuſed him, and deceived yourſelf. Your literal tranſlation can have no claim to the original felicities of expreſſion, the energy, elegance, and fire of the original poetry. It may, indeed, bear a reſemblance, but ſuch a one as a corpſe in the ſepulchre bears to the former man when he moved in the bloom and vigour of life,

"Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere, fidus
"Interpres———

was the taſte of the Auguſtan age. None but a poet can tranſlate a poet. The freedom which this precept gives, will, therefore, in a poet's hands, not only infuſe the energy, elegance, and fire of his author's poetry into his own verſion, but will give it alſo the ſpirit of an original."

"But notwithſtanding this, a tranſlation ought to be a faithful repreſentation of the original, which it may be, without rendering

rendering word by word, as is evidently proved by the various verſions of Homer and Virgil in the European languages, and particularly in the Engliſh. They preſerve the ſpirit of the original, without ſuppreſſing or interpolating entire paſſages. Nor can the tranſlator avail himſelf of the authority of Horace; for it clearly appears from the context, that this precept is entirely for *imitators*, and not for tranſlators; and certainly there is a wide difference between an imitation and a tranſlation. A tranſlation, in which ſuch great liberties are taken, may very eaſily deceive the reader.—Let us ſuppoſe, for inſtance, that ſome future Voltaire, without knowing the Portugueſe language, ſhould wiſh to form ſome idea of the poem of Camoens, by means of Mr. Mickle's verſion: if he ſhould imagine that the deſcription of the battle and tempeſt in the ninth book is in a very inflated ſtyle, and abounds with falſe ſublime, he would naturally attribute all theſe faults to the original, notwithſtanding not a trace of this deſcription is to be diſcovered there. Thus would he be deceived, as Voltaire himſelf was, by imputing to Camoens the abſurdities of Fanſhaw.

"We have thus, with all poſſible brevity, made the Portugueſe reader acquainted with the diligence which Mr. Mickle has beſtowed upon the poem of Camoens, and the language and hiſtory of Portugal; and we have given him ſome idea of the labour he has taken to compile ſo many illuſtrations of his author, and to defend him from the inſolent criticiſm of Rapin and Voltaire, and other critics, who were equally ignorant of Portugueſe literature: in all this the tranſlator has ſhown vaſt erudition, and an accurate judgment.

"After allowing this, we muſt not paſs over ſome groſs errors of Mr. Mickle, though it is with reluctance that we remark them. In many places he treats the Portugueſe nation with great incivility, and particularly in a note to the life of Camoens, where he inveighs againſt our lord cardinal king Henry, for the puniſhment which he juſtly inflicted upon the Scotch Buchanan; from which he draws an inference very injurious to the Portugueſe nation, and very unworthy as well of the gentleman as of the philoſopher; for, in the nature of things, the character which he gives of the Portugueſe cannot poſſibly be true of any civilized people.

"It might have been hoped, too, that in a work of this nature no place could have been found for introducing controverſies upon religion; but he has taken care to ſhow his hatred and averſion for the Catholic faith. He repeats over and over again, the old and almoſt forgotten calumnies of idolatry, and other ſimilar charges which have been ſo completely refuted a thouſand and a thouſand times, and of which now all ſenſible Proteſtants are themſelves aſhamed. He falſifies facts and makes ridiculous and abſurd alluſions, which prove nothing except the malignity of the author. This he does, no doubt, to accommodate his book to the taſte of his countrymen, and increaſe its ſale."

Having preſented you with this tranſlation from the Portugueſe Review, I ſhall reſerve ſome additional obſervations of my own till your next publication.

T. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILIES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

TORRENTS and RIVERS may form the next claſs of objects uſed for ſimilitude. The former are frequently introduced by Homer, who, as an inhabitant of a mountainous country, was well acquainted with their appearance and effects. In his different pictures of this kind we ſhall perceive, amidſt the circumſtances of general reſemblance, thoſe variations which clearly indicate the original painter from nature. The following is one of the moſt ſimple in its circumſtances:

As the full river pours along the plain,
When, ſwell'd by ſhowers, it ruſhes from the hills,
And many pines, and many aged oaks,
Bears down the ſtream, diſgorging in the main
A muddy deluge: thus, in hot purſuit,
The mighty Ajax o'er the troubled field
Drove men and ſteeds. IL. xi. 492.

The ſimile here is perfectly juſt, and anſwers in more than one particular. Thus, the oaks and pines may well repreſent the warriors of note who fall before the hero; while the torrent loaded with mud expreſſes the general rout of the Trojan troops. This is a purſuit: but when Diomed makes his attack on the Trojans, as yet drawn up in a body to oppoſe him, though breaking at the firſt onſet, the very ſame ſimile is judiciouſly varied in ſome of its circumſtances:

He ruſh'd along; as the full torrent rolls,
That ſweeps the bridges in its rapid courſe,
When, urg'd by Jove's own ſhow'rs, it ſudden comes,
Nor can the bulwark'd bridge, nor turfy mound
That guards the cultur'd farm, its rage withſtand,
But down the ſmiling works of man are daſh'd:
So from Tydides' arm the Trojan bands,
With all their numbers, ſhrink, nor wait the ſhock. IL. v. 87.

Here the bridges, bulwarks, and mounds, which are principal objects in the landſcape, correſpond with the groſs battalions of the Trojans, which formed a ſeeming, though ineffectual, barrier againſt the aſſailant.

Virgil, deſcribing the Greeks burſting into Priam's palace, after the demolition of the gates and barricades, uſes the ſame ſimile:

Non ſic, aggeribus ruptis cum ſpumeus amnis
Exit, oppoſitaſque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, campoſque per omnes
Cum ſtabulis armenta trahit. ÆN. ii. 496.

Not with ſo fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid courſe withſtood;
Bears down the dams with unreſiſted ſway,
And ſweeps the cattle and the cots away.
DRYDEN.

The ſame poet imitates Homer in comparing his heroes, individually, to torrents. In the following paſſage both Turnus and Æneas, engaged in different parts of the field, are thus reſembled:

Aut ubi decurſu rapido de montibus altis
Dant ſonitum ſpumoſi amnes, & in æquora currunt,
Quiſque ſuum populatus iter.
ÆN. xii. 523.

Or rapid torrents from the mountains ſweep,
Roar down the ſides, and thunder to the deep;
With weight reſiſtleſs, and deſtructive ſway,
O'er half a ruin'd country take their way.
PITT.

This tranſlation, as well as Dryden's, has failed in expreſſing the *Quiſque ſuum populatus iter*, "each laying waſte his own track;" which is neceſſary for the juſt application of the ſame object of compariſon, to two oppoſite leaders.

Homer has a noble and well adapted ſimile, in which the conflict of meeting torrents is deſcribed as a compariſon of the ſhock of two encountering armies.

As when two wintry torrents, from the cliffs,
Each from his copious fount pour'd rapid down
Thro' hollow channels, mix their foaming ſtreams
In ſome mid valley, while their echoing roar
Among the hills from far the ſhepherd hears:
So from the mingling hoſts the ſhouts aroſe.
IL. iv. 452.

The figure of the ſhepherd in this piece is merely an ornamental addition; but in the following of Virgil, which is obviouſly taken from it, this circumſtance is eſſential to the ſimilitude. Æneas is deſcribing the alarm by which he was rouſed on the fatal night of Troy. He aſcends the roof of his houſe, and liſtens to the confuſed ſounds, which he compares firſt, to that of fire in a field of corn, and then to the roar of a torrent:

—— Aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
Sternit agros, ſternit ſata læta boumque labores,
Præcipitesque trahit ſylvas: ſtupet inſcius alto
Accipiens ſonitum ſaxi de vertice paſtor.
ÆN. ii. 305.

Or ſome big torrent from a mountain's brow,
Burſts, pours, and thunders down the vale below;
O'erwhelms the fields, lays waſte the golden grain,
And headlong ſweeps the foreſts to the main;
Stun'd at the din, the ſwain, with liſt'ning ears,
From ſome ſteep rock the ſounding ruin hears.
PITT.

The *peaſant* is here the counter-part of *Æneas* himſelf; and therefore the epithet *inſcius*, implying his ignorance of the cauſe, ſhould not have been dropt in the tranſlation.

In the preceding ſimiles from Homer under this head, the application is as eaſy and accurate as the pictures are lively and natural; whence it will appear more extraordinary, that in the one next to be produced, where the deſcription is wrought with peculiar ſtrength and exactneſs, the point of reſemblance ſhould be ſcarcely diſcernible:

As when the whole dark earth in Autumn ſwims
Beneath the ruſhing ſtorm, when angry Jove
Pours down his heavieſt rains, enrag'd with men,
Who from the judgment-ſeat give falſe decrees,
Expelling right by force, and ſet at nought
The vengeance of the Gods; each river now
Swells to the brink; the torrents burſt away,
And tearing thro' the ſlopes, ruſh headlong on
Down from the hills, and ſeek the azure main,
Deep murmuring, while the works of human toil
Lie ruin'd: thus the Trojan fleeds in flight
Groan'd deeply, as they ran. IL. xvi. 384.

The rout of the Trojans by Patroclus, and the diſgraceful flight of Hector in his chariot acroſs the foſs, is the ſubject of the poet's deſcription. Euſtathius, the great champion

champion of Homer, acknowledges that the only point of reſemblance, in this minutely detailed ſimile, is the *panting*, or rather *groaning* of the Trojan horſes, compared to the *noiſe* of the torrents. Mr. Pope, in his tranſlation, artfully varies and extends the circumſtance of ſimilitude in theſe lines:

Not with leſs noiſe, with leſs impetuous force,
The tide of Trojans urge their deſperate courſe,
Than when, &c.

And he entirely ſurpaſſes the incident of the groaning ſteeds. In a note, too, on the paſſage, he is ſilent with reſpect to the ſimile, as ſuch; but prompts the reader's admiration of the moral ſtrokes obliquely introduced into the paſſage; which, indeed, are valuable, as conveying a picture of early manners and ſentiments.

Virgil alſo has a ſhort, but clear and well adapted ſimile, in which the *noiſe* of a rapid and obſtructed ſtream is the only object of compariſon.

Vix ea legati: variuſque per ora cucurrit
Auſonidum turbata fremor: ceu, ſaxa morantur
Cum rapidos amnes, clauſo ſit gurgite murmur,
Vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis.
ÆN. xi. 296.

Thus of their charge the legates made report;
Straight ran a mingled murmur thro' the court:
So when by rocks the torrents are withſtood,
In deep hoarſe murmurs rolls th' impriſon'd flood;
Beats on the banks; and, with a ſullen ſound,
Works, foams, and runs in circling eddies round.
PITT.

There remain two ſimiles in Homer derived from the ſame ſource with thoſe already quoted, but different in their application. The firſt is introduced where Hector, accompanied by the god Mars himſelf, advanced to check the progreſs of the victorious Diomed:

As when th' unknowing trav'ller in his march
Croſs the wide plain, ſtops ſudden on the bank
Of ſome ſwift river ruſhing to the main;
And as he ſees it foam, and murm'ring rage,
Leaps backward: ſo Tydides quick withdrew.
IL. v. 597.

The picture here is uncommonly lively; nor can any thing be objected to the juſtneſs of compariſon, except that the ſurpriſe of the traveller, at the view of ſuch an obſtacle, would ſcarcely be attended with an alarm, or ſenſe of danger, like that of the warrior on being actively oppoſed by ſuch formidable antagoniſts.

The other paſſage refers to the combat about the dead body of Patroclus, where the two Ajaxes repel the whole onſet of the Trojans, while the body is carried off by the Greeks:

As ſtretch'd across the length'ning plain, a mourſd
With trees o'ergrown, reſtrains the watery tide,
And potent rivers in their rapid courſe
Reſiſting, turns aſide the riſing flood,
And bears unbroken all the current's rage:
So the twin warriors all the force of Troy
Repell'd. IL. xvii. 747.

The ſimilitude is here perfectly obvious and exact. [See alſo Æn. xi. 296.]

Virgil has three ſimiles derived from rivers, of a different kind from thoſe hitherto quoted. The firſt relates to that common-place topic of the tendency of every thing terreſtrial to degeneracy and decline; which he illuſtrates by the compariſon of a boat rowed againſt the ſtream:

——ſic omnia fatis
In pejus ruere, ac retro ſublapſa referri.
Haud aliter quam qui adverſo vix flumine lembum
Remigiis ſubigit; ſi brachia forte remiſit,
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni.
GEORG. i. 199.

For ſuch the changeful lot of things below,
Still to decay they ruſh, and ever backwards flow.
As one who 'gainſt a ſtream's impetuous courſe
Scarce pulls his ſlow boat, urg'd with all his force,
If once his vigour ceaſe, or arms grow ſlack,
Inſtant, with headlong haſte, the torrent whirls him back.
WARTON.

This is a juſt ſimile when applied to a melioration and improvement of nature, as in this inſtance of agriculture. The expreſſion of labour in the original, by *adverſo, vix, ſubigit*, is wrought with all the exactneſs peculiar to this writer, and is imitated by the tranſlator.

In the other paſſage, Virgil deſcribes the combined army under Turnus marching in a column to attack the Trojan camp, under the following image:

Ceu ſeptem ſurgens ſedatis amnibus altus
Per tacitum Ganges: aut pingui flumine Nilus
Cum refluit campis, & jam ſe condidit alveo.
ÆN. ix. 30.

So mighty Ganges leads with awful pride
In ſeven large ſtreams his ſwelling ſolemn tide:
So Nile, compos'd within his banks again,
Moves in ſlow pomp, majeſtic, to the main.
PITT.

There is great dignity, and equal propriety, in this compariſon of the ſilent advance of an army, not to a torrent, but to a mighty river filling its banks, yet not overflowing. The firſt line of the paſſage, compoſed of ſpondees, and diſtinguiſhed by alliteration, very happily correſponds with the ſenſation deſigned to be excited by the imagery. J. A.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF AN INSECT, SAID TO BE ENDOWED WITH A REMARKABLE PROPERTY.

By. Dr. BEDDOES.

THE power imputed to this inſect, will render it an object of curioſity to thoſe who ſhall not regard its hiſtory as fabulous. This was not long ſince publiſhed at Florence; by Prof. Gerbi, who names it, *curculio anti-odontalgicus*. He relates, that if 14 or 15 of the *larvæ* be rubbed between the thumb and fore-finger, till the fluid is abſorbed; and if a carious aching tooth be *touched* with the thumb or finger ſo prepared, the pain will be removed. If there be a hole in the ſide, the tooth muſt be held between the thumb and finger: when the hole is on the top, it is only neceſſary to preſs on the tooth. In thoſe caſes, where the pain is removeable by this method, it abates almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and in a few minutes totally ceaſes. The pain is ſometimes more obſtinate, not diminiſhing in leſs than eight or ten minutes; and requires repeated *touching*. To prevent a return, the tooth ſhould be touched two or three times after it is become quite eaſy. The pain is ſometimes permanently removed; at others it returns, but may be removed in the ſame way. The author has ſeldom found that it would not yield after a fifth or ſixth return. A piece of chamoy leather will ſerve equally with the finger; and I muſt not conceal from the reader, that a prepared finger is ſaid to retain its virtue for a year, unleſs it be uſed for *tooth-touching!* Prof. Gerbi, foreſees how ridiculous this part of his narrative will ſound. He aſſures us, however, that a multitude of facts, collected by him in the ſpace of five years, lay him under the neceſſity of admitting its authenticity. Nay, he mentions above ſix hundred caſes, noted down by himſelf and others, in which the tooth-ache was cured by this method. In theſe caſes, 1, the pain returned no more, or after a long interval; 2, it ceaſed for five or ſix days; 3, it ceaſed but for a little while, or was only mitigated; or, 4, no effect followed. Succeſs was moſt certain when the cauſe of the pain was local. Of twenty-eight perſons much troubled with the tooth-ache twenty-five never afterwards ſuffered conſiderably. The author thinks, the other three did not prepare their finger properly, or that the finger could not be laid over the hole from its ſituation.

The inſect is found on a non-deſcript, but very common, *carduus*, which this author terms, *c. ſpinoſiſſimus*. He gives a figure of the plant, and minutely gives the natural hiſtory of the inſect. In ſpeculating on the mode of operation, he does not eſcape the uſual fate of us phyſicians. Nor will his nonſenſe entertain by its ingenuity. He thinks the fluids of the inſect neutralize the ſanies or diſcharge from the carious tooth. He adds, that the perfect inſect, as long as it contains much fluid, will anſwer as well as the *larva*. The Tuſcan peaſants have long been acquainted with the inſects which furniſh a charm for the tooth-ache: as the *curculio jaecac, curc. Bacchus, carabus chryſocephalus*; which are found either in the artichoke or *carduus hæmorhoidralis*.

Now, Mr. Editor, I know not how far you and your readers will look upon this account as more credible than an *animal magnetiſm* ſtory. Faith will, probably, not be wholly independent of the ſtate of the teeth; for bodily ſuffering renders us extremely credulous, as is alike evident, from the hiſtory of quacks and regular phyſicians. If we ſhould not ſoon be able to procure impregnated chamoy leather, by way of Leghorn, our Britiſh botaniſts and entomologiſts will, perhaps, be able to detect the *carduus ſpinoſiſſimus*, and its ſingular inhabitant. In order to enable them, I will, if you pleaſe, tranſcribe their characters for inſertion in your next Number.

Cliftoi. Nov. 10, 1796.

To Correſpondents.

THE Controverſy concerning the Talents of Women has proved ſo prolific, that we muſt beg leave to decline inſerting any farther letters on the ſubject. We think it cannot be better cloſed, than by giving the lady the laſt word.

To our numerous poetical correſpondents, we take the liberty to hint, that in the preſent ſtate of correctneſs which the art of verſification is arrived at, groſs faults in meaſure and rhyme receive ſo little indulgence from the public, that no credit is to be obtained either by the writer or editor of pieces thus defective. We are ſorry to obſerve, that ſeveral communications, *not void of merit in other reſpects*, are rendered inadmiſſible by negligence in theſe points.

We are ſorry Mr. Timothy, 1 8 3 1 4 &c. ſhould have ſo much trouble relative to favours which do not ſuit us.

X Q. W. Z. is requeſted to favour us with the loan of a copy of the muſical work he alludes to.

Once more we are compelled to intreat the indulgence of ſeveral correſpondents, whoſe favours are deferred, from the preſs of temporary matter. Perhaps, we cannot too often repeat the neceſſity we are under of preferring conciſe communications to thoſe of greater length.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD PUBLIC SITTING OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION

Held at PARIS, on the 15th VENDEMIAIRE, corresponding to the 6th of OCTOBER, 1796.

[The readers of the Monthly Magazine are supposed to have perused the description of the Institution, whose proceedings we here detail, in page 119 of our Miscellany, for the month of March. In that place are enumerated the objects of its classes and sections, and the place and time of meeting; together with a complete list of the residentiary members. In page 632, of No. VIII, we also laid before them a comprehensive and interesting analysis of the proceedings of the first and second public sittings of the Institute. We now proceed to exhibit the transactions at their last or third sitting. Respecting this Institution, the result of whose labours have been exclusively noticed in this Publication, it is scarcely necessary for us to add any thing to impress on our readers just ideas of its importance.]

The Hall in which this learned body holds its public meetings, is situated in the palace of the LOUVRE, and was formerly occupied as a depositof antiquities. These public sittings are held in it four times in every year, on the 15th of the first month of each of the seasons. It is of an oblong form, and built in the very best style of architecture. Between the pillars which adorn it, have been placed exquisite marble statues of illustrious Frenchmen. One of the extremities forms a saloon, around which are arranged other statues of their great writers, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, La Fontaine, Montesquieu, and others; and in the middle is an antique figure of Minerva. At the other extremity are four caryatides, *chef d'œuvres*, by Goujeon, which support the ROSTRUM. For the accommodation of the public, the circumference is furnished with a double row of commodious seats, which are separated from the interior of the hall by a wooden partition. Within this partition are two other rows of seats, for the 144 members of the Institute, and those of the associates who may be at Paris. The tables, which are also in two rows, are of oak, supported by bronzed griffins. At one extremity are the seats for the president of the Institute and the secretaries, and opposite to these are seats for the directory. The *tout ensemble* is exceedingly simple and dignified, and the effect is greatly improved when the hall is illuminated.

THE sitting was opened by the notice that LEBRETON, the secretary of the class of the *Moral and Political Sciences*, had completed the labours which have occupied that class since the last sitting, on the 15th of Messidor.

CABONIS, who in the first and previous quarterly sitting, had commenced his lecture of General Considerations on the Study of Man and on the Relations of his physical Organization with his moral and intellectual Faculties, announced his progress in the same. The points established by him, tended to show, that the two great branches which make up the science of man, are parts of the same trunk, and that this trunk resolves itself into the knowledge of the physical faculties of man: that the ancient philosophers, who cultivated rational philosophy according to its original principles, were either physiologists or physicians: that the modern philosophers who have regenerated and stamped upon it a character of practical utilty, which, till their time, it never had, have introduced into the study of medicine and physiology, their leading principles and ideas. He had previously communicated to the Institute, his remarks on physiological subjects; which may be referred to the analysis of sensations, and to morals, under the following heads: 1st, History of Sensations. 2d, Influence of Constitutional Habits. 3d, Influence of Ages. 4th, Influence of Sexes. 5th, Analysis of Sympathy. 6th, Philosophical Hygiene.—7th, The Influence of Medicine on Morals.

DE LILLE DE SALLE read a fragment from a curious work, entitled "The Code of Happiness."

RÆDERER communicated some observations on the two principles of which the passion of love consists, viz. desire and curiosity; on two other principles, relative to the social affections, imitation and habit; on the return of the armies at the peace, and on the pretended danger from their being disbanded at that time.

BAUDIN DES ARDENNES, presented a memoir on popular CLUBS, in which he controverts the principle, that the tribuneship is a necessary institution in the French nation, and that clubs are not competent to execute that function, as it existed in the Roman republic.

DYANIERE, an associate, transmitted two memoirs; in which he demonstrated, that

that the prohibitory regimen militates againſt every ſound principle of political economy.

BOURGOING, an aſſociated member, tranſmitted a practical memoir on Spaniſh ſheep, and on the beſt means of naturalizing them in France.

ANQUETIL read three memoirs on hiſtorical ſubjects: the firſt related to the Treaties which had been made reſpecting the Rhine, in 1651, 1658, and 1663, which reſulted from the Treaty of Weſtphalia: the ſecond is an Introduction to the Hiſtory of the Treary of the Pyrenées: the third is a ſyllabus of much greater work, entitled, "An Hiſtorical Picture of the World."

In connection with the laſt memoir, DUPONT DE NEMOURS preſented to the claſs, ſome obſervations on the part acted by the Serpent in moſt of the oriental mythologies, and upon the ſignification attached to it.

MENTELLE preſented a ſeries of uſeful queſtions relative to geography and ſtatiſtics, to be reſolved by the correſpondents of the Inſtitute, and by the agents of the republic in foreign countries.

GOSSELIN continued his elaborate reſearches relative to the acquaintance of the ancients with the Arabian Gulph. Thoſe communicated to him during this quarter, relate to the city of Tarſhiſh, the rendezvous of the fleets of Solomon; the expedition of Ælius Gallus into Arabia, under Auguſtus; the chronology of the Homerite kings, and the epoch of the Mareb deluge, ſo famous among the Arabians.

FLEURIEU read a critical examination of the relations of voyages made round the world in 1721 and 1722, by the Dutch Admiral Roggewien. The voyages of this navigator, which have hitherto been little underſtood, are proved to be of great conſequence to geography, in this memoir. By comparing the poſition of Eaſter iſland, as deſcribed by the Dutch Admiral, with its *exact* latitude and longitude, as ſince aſtronomically determined by Cooke and La Peyrouſe, Citizen Fleurieu makes it appear, that all the diſcoveries claimed by Roggewien, are really founded in truth; that theſe diſcoveries have eſcaped the obſervations of the modern navigators; that *Eaſter Iſland*, notwithſtanding the aſſertions of the Engliſh geographers, is not *Davis's iſland*; that *the Labyrinth of Roggewiens* is not *Commodore Byron's Prince of Wales's Iſland*: that the Dutch Admiral's *Archipelago de Boroman*, is not Bougainville's *Archipelago des Navigateurs*; that the iſland ſuppoſed by Roggewien to be the *Cocos* and *Traitor's Iſlands* of *Le Maire* and *Schouten* are not thoſe iſlands: and that thoſe of *Thienoven* and *Groningen* cannot be the *Santa Cruz* of *Mendana*.

VILLETERQUE, an aſſociated member, preſented an hypotheſis on the phyſics of the terreſtrial globe.

THOURET and MONTLINOT read two important memoirs; the one on foundlings, and the other on the moſt proper baſis of furniſhing public ſuccours.

MONGEZ, ſecretary of *the claſs of literature, and the polite arts*, preſented the detail of the works ſubmitted to this claſs by its members.

SICARD read his memoir on the mode of inſtructing perſons born deaf and dumb.

PEYRE propoſed ſuch an arrangement of the plan of the LOUVRE*, as that all future embelliſhments and improvements might be included within it. He propoſed to place in the pavillion of the middle of the colonnade, a magnificent ſtaircaſe, to lead to a gallery over the garden of the Infanta, between the iſolated wall, conſtructed after the deſign of Perrault, and that of the façade of the Louvre; decorated by Lemercier. He propoſes to open a public competition, in order to procure the beſt plan of the gallery to be conſtructed on the ſide of the ſtreet St. Honore, parallel to that which terminates the Muſeum.

In another memoir, the ſame member proved, that the firſt ſchools of architecture ſhould not be kept ſeparate from thoſe of painting and ſculpture. He recalled to recollection, that Michael Angelo painted the Sixtine chapel, engraved the ſuperb figures of the tomb of Julius the Second; traced the fortifications of Florence, the cupola of St. Peter, the capitol, &c.; and that Raphael furniſhed, with the ſame hand which painted the transfiguration, a new plan for the *baſilique* of St. Peter.

CHENIER, read an imitation of a poem of Oſſian.

BITAUBE, deprived of his penſions and revenues in Germany, on account of his attachment to the principles of the

* This ſuperb edifice, once the palace of the Kings of France, now claims the notice of Europe, as the reſidence of all the National Academies; and as containing the rich Muſeum, to furniſh and embelliſh which, France and the neighbouring nations have ſo largely contributed for the laſt three years.

French

French revolution, read a memoir on the politics of Ariſtotle; principally drawn up in the priſon wherein he had been thrown by the tyrant Robeſpierre.

LANGLES read ſeveral obſervations on the paper money which has been uſed in Aſia. More than a century before the vulgar æra, bonds were circulated in India on the ſecurity of the domains of the prince, which were nothing more than reſcriptions, or anticipations. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, the Chineſe emperor iſſued a paper money ſimilar to the French aſſignats, which was afterwards imitated by a deſcendant of Ghengis Khan, who reigned at Tauritz. But the paper monies of Pekin and Tauritz, had but a ſhort and feeble ſucceſs; they became at length of much leſs value than the Chineſe paper hangings.

The ſame member tranſlated the Guliſtan of the poet Saady, and read ſeveral fragments of his works to the claſs, as well as the extract of a life of this great poet, written by a learned Perſian biographer.

LEVESQUE read a memoir on the progreſſive improvement of the art of painting among the Greeks.

MONGEZ decided from a particular paſſage of Valerius, that *Cacholong*, a ſpecies of opal of Chalcedon, made uſe of by the Calmucks in the formation of their vaſes and idols, was the matter of which they anciently manufactured the *vaſa myrrhina* ſo coſtly and ſo celebrated at Rome. The *cacholong* appears to be a *giraſol*, with a larger mixture of argillaceous earth. The ſubſtance of it, according to him, is neither porcelain, myrrh, nor benzoin, but muſt be traced into the mineral kingdom.

LEGOUVE, an aſſociated member, read to the claſs a piece of poetry on burials.

MONVEL, celebrated for his abilities as a theatrical writer and performer, has alſo diſplayed equal talents as a writer of apologues. He read to the claſs ſeveral fables.

FONTANES preſented to the claſs a philoſophical diſquiſition on the ancient Gauls, who had no kings, were governed by chiefs of their own election, and judged only by their peers: and who made themſelves maſters of all the Roman territory, and even of Rome itſelf, except the Capitol.

DUCIS preſented an epiſtle, tending to throw a ſtigma upon celibacy.

DOMERGUE, in a diſſertation, entitled *Théorie de la Propoſition*, deduced the inconteſtible truth, that grammar ought to be a ſpeaking logic.

DUTHEIL examined, in a critical Memoir on the Divorce of Philip-Auguſtus with Ilgelberga, a Daniſh princeſs, the political relation ſubſiſting between the French and the Northern nations in the 12th and 13th centuries.—On this occaſion he entered into a deſcription of the flouriſhing condition of the ſchools at Paris at that period. Pupils attended them from all parts of Europe. MONGEZ concluded his report for this claſs, by predicting the much more extenſive ſucceſs which the Pariſian ſchools will attain under the auſpices of liberty. And the moment, ſays he, is at no great diſtance, when Europe will pay the ſame tribute to the ſame ſchools: every thing concurs to render Paris the centre of the arts and ſciences.

In the claſs of *Phyſical and Mathematical Sciences*, FORFAIT, a non-reſident aſſociate, preſented the intereſting detail of experiments made by order of the government on the navigation of the Seine from Paris to the Sea. The *Salmon*, a lugger of 14 guns, being 75 feet in length, 18 in width, 8 in depth, and in perfect condition to keep the ſea, has completed her paſſage from Havre to Paris: with a draught of 6½ feet water ſhe might have carried 180 tons; ſhe was, however, only laden with 70 tons, and drew in the courſe of the experiment but 4⅓ feet; the actual depth of the Seine being never leſs than 5½ feet, ſhe might have carried, without inconvenience, 104 tons.—FORFAIT concludes that veſſels may be conſtructed with maſts on hinges, of 200 tons burthen, and drawing 6 feet water, capable of navigating at all times, which, with 6 men and 6 horſes, might proceed from Havre to Paris in 10 days, on a plan much more economical than is now practiſed.

PRONY recited a memoir on the means of converting continued circular movements into rectilinear alternate ones.

DELAMBRE tranſmitted a farther detail of the diſpoſitions he had made for meaſuring, during the remainder of the ſeaſon, an arch of the meridian, ſituated between the parallels of Bourges and D'Hermant, a town in the department of Puy de Dome. This work completed, there will only remain, next ſpring, from ſix to eight triangles to be meaſured, to

complete an uninterrupted chain from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which includes an accurate knowledge of the arch of the meridian ſituated between the two cities.

FLAUGERGUE tranſmitted a diſſertation on the rotatory motion of the planet Venus. He conceives, that the rotation of this planet is made in 24 days; a movement ſimilar to that formerly eſtabliſhed by *Bianchini*, but very different from the concluſions of *Caſſini* and *Schroeter*, who maintained, that Venus finiſhed her revolution in leſs than 24 hours. A little obſcure ſpot in this planet, regularly obſerved two hours together, without ſenſible change, has ſerved as the baſis of this curious diſcovery. FLAUGERGUE has alſo attempted to aſcertain the poſition of Venus's equator.

In the *Phyſical claſs*, Meſſrs. FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN have continued their labours relative to the Barytes and the Stronthian earth. M. GREN, profeſſor of chemiſtry at Halle, has ſent them ſpecimens of the laſt earth. It appears from theſe experiments, that if theſe earths poſſeſs ſimilar properties, a greater number of different ones are to be found in them: ſuch are, particularly, the infuſibility of the Stronthian earth when expoſed to the blowpipe; its leſs ſolubility, its weaker affinity with the acids, from which Barytes and the fixed cauſtic alkalis ſeparate it; the greater quantity of thoſe acids which it abſorbs, and the figure, the ſolubility, and the laws of decompoſition of the ſalts which it forms with the ſame acids. By comparing the obſervations of the chemiſt KLAPROTH with their experiments, they conclude, that theſe two earths are of the ſame nature, and that the Stronthian muſt be conſidered as a new earth, and ſhould be arranged next to the Barytes in the chemical ſyſtem of minerals.

GUYTON communicated ſome new inveſtigations, from which he inferred the identity obſerved between the action of the ſalt called *oxy-muriate* of pot-aſh, and that of the ſalt called *nitrate* of potaſh. He ſubmitted platina to the action of oxygenated muriate, and he found that this metal, when made red-hot, is oxydated at its ſurface by the oxygenated-muriate of potaſh, although the ſalt, to which oxygene gives a very remarkable property, is ſoon ſublimated, and forms only for the moment a fluid bath upon the platina.

LAMARCK read a diſſertation on the primogenial particles of compound bodies; in which he endeavours to point out the immutability of their form, and the unity of their nature. He concluded, by obſerving, that the primogenial particles of every compoſition are neceſſarily ſimple and identical, and that the heterogenitty of any matter is ſolely occaſioned by the aggregation of various kinds of thoſe particles, and never depends on their combination.

BERTHOLLET, MONGEZ, and THOUIN, now in Italy; HUZARD, on the banks of the Rhine; BROUSSONET, in Portugal; and GIROUST, in St. Domingo, have tranſmitted important obſervations on chemiſtry, natural hiſtory, and rural œconomy.

DAUBENTON, in a diſſertation on the generic characters made uſe of in natural hiſtory, exhibited a number of principles on the advantages of the methods practiſed in the ſtudy of this ſcience; and on the abuſes to which it is liable; the falſe notions adopted by certain nomenclators, and on the manner in which the methods ought to be arranged to harmonize with nature.

CUVIER has alſo been employed upon a new claſſification of beings. He ſhows that the diviſions into which they may be arranged, ought, in proportion as they become more elevated, to be founded on more general characters. He propoſes, by an application of this theory, to aſcertain in ſucceſſion, by the nature of the blood, the mode of reſpiration, the ſtate of the embryo, the organs of motion and thoſe of ſenſation, the characteriſtics which are to diſtinguiſh living and ſenſible beings, and the gradual diviſions by which we proceed from the conſideration of the claſs to that of the ſpecies.

LAUMONIER preſented ſome curious anatomical preparations in coloured wax, calculated to repreſent, as it were viſibly, the moſt curious, delicate, and even fugitive obſervations, on thoſe interior parts of man which are the moſt difficult to be underſtood.

DESESSARTS read the continuation of his remarks on the ſmall pox, and its complications with other diſeaſes, the reſult of 40 years' experience.

CELS communicated ſome practical obſervations on the effects produced by inundation, with reſpect to meadows, crops of hay, the provender of cattle, &c.—

In

In a ſecond memoir, he propoſed a method of organizing public inſtruction in rural œconomy, particularly in the veterinary arts.

TEYSSIER read two other memoirs on the ſame ſubjects. In the *firſt*, he traces the abuſes ariſing from the exceſſive encouragement granted to the perſons who clear the foreſts, and the incalculable miſchiefs which ariſe from the extenſion of the practice, affecting the ſoil of the moſt uſeful foreſts, meadows, &c. In the *ſecond*, TEYSSIER explained his project of extending the ſcience of rural œconomy into other parts of the world, by a general correſpondence he has eſtabliſhed, and thus contributing to its perfection in France. He then entered into a long detail on the practice of agriculture in the Canary Iſlands, and noticed the high degree of proſperity into which thoſe iſlands are capable of being raiſed. — TEYSSIER is thus employed in tracing a ſort of grand Agrarian chart, a kind of rural map of the world, the execution of which has been ſo long wanted, and which will contribute ſo much to the progreſs of the firſt and moſt uſeful of the arts.

[*Some of the Memoirs will be given at length in future Numbers of this Magazine.*]

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTION XIV (No. V).—*Anſwered by Mr. N. Boſworth, of Peterborough.*

ON duly conſidering the nature and circumſtances of the Queſtion, it will very plainly appear, that the nail in the tire of the wheel will, in every revolution of it, deſcribe a cycloid; and that the ſum of the length of all the cycloids thus formed will be in exact proportion to the number of revolutions made by the wheel, and to the diſtance travelled. Therefore, according to the well-known properties of the cycloid, which, I ſuppoſe, it is unneceſſary here to explain, we have $\frac{7 \text{ miles}}{3.1416} \times 4 = 8.912656$ miles, the ſum of the lengths of all the curves deſcribed by the nail, while the coach is going 7 miles, which is the mean velocity of the nail per hour.

The ſame Queſtion was anſwered by J. H.

QUESTION XV (No. V).—*Anſwered by Mr. J. F——r.*

If alcohol and water be mixed in any proportion, the ſpecific gravity of the compound will be greater than would be inferred from the ſimple rule of alligation, the maſs becoming leſs by meaſure after the mixture than the ſum of the meaſures of the two liquors.—The greateſt diminution of the whole maſs takes place when equal parts by meaſure of alcohol and water are mixed; in which caſe (the alcohol uſed being extremely dephlegmated and of the ſpecific gravity of 0.8199) the diminution of the maſs after the mixture was found to be = 0.0288 of the whole.—This diminution of the maſs, and the conſequent increaſe of its ſpecific gravity, takes place in a ratio, the relation of which to the proportions of the mixture, it has been hitherto found difficult to aſcertain; and it has therefore long been a deſideratum to aſcertain the real proportion of alcohol in any weaker ſpirit from its ſpecific gravity.—M. Pouget, of Montpellier, in a letter to Mr. Kirwan, dated 12th May 1783, and inſerted in the 3d volume of the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy for 1789, page 157, after a great deal of moſt ingenious reaſoning, and a detail of ſeveral experiments made with alcohol of the abovementioned ſpecific gravity, gives the following formula for the ſolution of this problem:

Put the total *volume* or *meaſure* of the entire maſs or compound = 1. The *meaſure* of alcohol contained therein (ſuppoſing alcohol of the ſpec. gr. of 0.8199 to be pure or perfectly dephlegmated) = x. The diminution of the volume or bulk of a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water found by experiment (equal as before ſtated to 0.0288) = c. Then, he ſays, the diminution of the volume of a mixture containing x meaſures of alcohol will be $= 4cx - 4cx^2$. And putting the ſpecific gravity of water (= 1.0000) = a, that of alcohol (= 0.8199) = b, that of the unknown mixture = y, it will be (as the augmentation of denſity does not at all change the abſolute weight of the maſs) $\overline{1-x} \times a + bx = 1 - 4cx + 4cx^2 \times y$; and from hence he deduces the following equations:

$$x = 0.5 - \frac{a-b}{8cy} + \sqrt{\frac{a-y}{4cy} + \left(\frac{a-b}{8cy} - 0.5\right)^2} =$$

$$0.5 - \frac{0.1801}{0.2304y} + \text{----------}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-y}{0.1152y} + \left(\frac{0.1801}{0.2304y} - 0.5\right)^2} \text{-------} y =$$

$$\frac{a - ax + bx}{1 - 4cx + 4cx^2} = \frac{1 - 0.1801x}{1 - 0.1152x + 0.1152x^2}.$$

Monſieur Pouget gives ſeveral inſtances of the coincidence of the deductions from the foregoing formulæ, with the reſults from actual experiment, to about three places of figures; and concludes, that they may be relied on as ſufficiently near for practice, where the mixture does not contain leſs than half its bulk of alcohol.

For the former of the two kinds of brandy propoſed in the Queſtion, we ſhall have, by the above formula,

$$x=0.5-\frac{0.1801}{0.2304\times0.92}+\text{- - - - - - - - - -}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-0.92}{0.1152\times0.92}+\frac{0.1801}{0.2304\times0.92}-0.5}\Bigg|^2=$$

0.5836, the proportion of alcohol or pure ſpirit in the liquor. And for the latter kind,

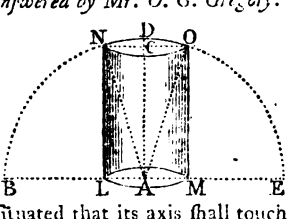
$$x=0.5-\frac{0.1801}{0.2304\times0.9}+\text{- - - - - -}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-0.9}{0.1152\times0.9}+\frac{0.1801}{0.2304\times0.9}-0.5}\Bigg|^2=$$

0.6836, its proportion of alcohol or pure ſpirit.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. H.

QUESTION XVII, *miſprinted* XVI (No. VI).—*Anſwered by Mr. O. G. Gregory.*



In the figure annexed, let BNOE be ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſection of an hemiſphere, ſo ſituated that its axis ſhall touch the baſe LM of the tube LMGN, and its convex ſurface paſs through the circumference of the other end NO. Then (as ſpherical ſegments are in ſurface proportional to their altitudes) we muſt have CD equal to one 20th of AD, or one 19th of AC, and the ſurface of the ſegment NDOC will be one 20th of the ſurface of the hemiſphere: under which conditions, an eye, looking through an aperture at A, would view one 20th of the celeſtial hemiſphere. In the inſtance before us, where AC is 20 inches, CD muſt be $1\frac{1}{19}$ inch; and then, as may be readily found, the difference between CD and the axis BE is $41\frac{1}{19}$ inches; between which and CD, as geometricians have proved, CN is a geometrical mean proportional; hence $\sqrt{41\frac{1}{19}\times1\frac{1}{19}}=6.57378$ =CN, and the diameter LM or NO, of the tube, is 13.14736 inches.

N.B. Mr. Emerſon, in his Aſtronomy, page 36, ſays, that a tube whoſe length is to its diameter, as 100 to 97, takes in one tenth of the hemiſphere: but his proportion does not ſeem to be very accurate.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. W. Adams, jun. of Woolurn School.

The length of the tube being 20 inches, and the field of view one 20th of the hemiſphere, therefore $\frac{20}{19}$ is the ſegment's height, by Dr. Hutton's Menſuration, p. 191, firſt edition; hence $20+\frac{20}{19}=21\frac{1}{19}$ is the complete radius; and then $2\sqrt{41\frac{1}{19}\times\frac{20}{19}}$ =13.1473636 is the internal diameter of the tube, by a well-known property of the circle.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. John Haycock, of Ware.

Let LNOM be the tube, A the aperture, AC the axis, CD the verſed ſine or height of the viſible ſegment, which is to be one 20th of the hemiſphere.—Since the ſurface of any ſegment is as the height, we have, as 19 : 20 :: 20=AC : $21\frac{1}{19}$=AD; hence $NO=2NC=2\sqrt{\frac{380}{19}\times\frac{20}{19}}=$ - - - $\frac{2\sqrt{15600}}{19}$=13.14736 inches, the internal diameter required.

The ſame anſwered by J. F——r.

The curved ſuperficies of the ſegments of a ſphere being as the verſed ſines of half their arcs, we ſhall have, in the preſent inſtance, $\frac{1}{20}$=the verſed ſine of 18° 11′ 39″, half the arc of the given portion of the ſphere; and hence, as radius: tang. 18° 11′ 39″ :: 20 : 6.573 inches the ſemidiameter of the tube, or 13.147, the whole diameter required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Meſſrs. W. Clavey, J. Rucker, J. Collins, L.W.D. and J. H.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

QUESTION XXII.—*By Mr. O. C. Gregory.*

VENUS's greateſt elongation from the Sun, as obſerved from the Earth, is found to be 48°: from this the young aſtronomer is requeſted to point out an eaſy and expeditious method of finding the diſtance of that planet from the Sun,—the Earth's diſtance from that luminary being 95 millions of miles.

NEW

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of September and October.

Mr. Lowndes's Gymnasticon.

On the 30th of September, letters patent were granted to Mr. Francis Lowndes, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, for his invention of a machine for muſcular exerciſe, which he calls a *Gymnaſticon*. Its object is to enable perſons to exerciſe themſelves in any degree wiſhed for, in their own chambers; generally in all parts of the body at once, or partially as the caſe may require.

The machine conſiſts of an upright frame, ſufficiently large to admit the human body. The action is produced on the lower extremities by means of two treadles, ſimilar to thoſe made uſe of in turning lathes. The action of the upper extremities is produced by means of two cranks of any required depth; which cranks are put in motion by a wheel, connected by a band, with a wheel on the axle of the cranks, belonging to the treadles. The perſon, therefore, requiring exerciſe in both extremities, has only to put the treadles in motion, by the weight of his feet; the treadles will then turn their cranks, which, by a band, communicate motion to the upper wheel and cranks, and by holding the latter with the hands, every joint and muſcle in the body is put in action. It is obvious, that this action may be increaſed to any degree, by varying the poſition of the feet on the treadles, and the depth of the upper cranks.

The foregoing deſcription applies to motion, ſimilar in its effect to walking or running, and may be eaſily varied, ſo as to produce a degree of exerciſe equal to two, or even to ten miles *per* hour.

By very ſimple contrivances, Mr. Lowndes has conſtructed the apparatus in ſuch a manner, as to enable the perſon while taking the exerciſe, to read or write; alſo, in caſes wherein the patient from debility is unable to ſtand, he is enabled to ſit down, and receive at the ſame time any degree of muſcular action that may be neceſſary. In caſes of extreme weakneſs, in which a patient is unable to communicate motion to the treadles, or in any other caſe in which it may be neceſſary, the machine may be put in motion, and all the exerciſe procured, by means of a hand-turn or winch, which requires ſo ſmall a degree of power, that a child may perform the operation.

This machine, the patentee conceives, will be of the higheſt importance to medicine, by affording a degree of exerciſe which cannot otherwiſe be obtained, and by directing the exerciſe into particular parts of the ſyſtem. The diſeaſes, wherein it may be applied with the greateſt ſucceſs, he conceives to be all thoſe which ariſe from obſtructions in the joints and in the abdominal viſcera; and that it might therefore be highly uſeful in female boarding ſchools; to perſons of ſedentary habits and employments; to the paralytic, the gouty, and the rheumatic.

Mr. Haley's Time-Keeper.

On the 17th of September, letters patent were granted to Mr. Charles Haley, of Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, for his invention of an improved Marine Time Keeper.

The principal invention in this time-keeper, conſiſts in the *manner* of applying a renovating ſpring; which mode of application is entirely original, and appears to be a conſiderable improvement. By producing perfectly equal arcs of vibration in the balance, the Patentee has attained an object which all artiſts have had in view, but hitherto have only obtained in a partial manner.

The firſt attempt of the kind, attended with any ſucceſs, was that of Mr. Harriſon, who applied a renovating ſpring on the contrate wheel, wound up every ten ſeconds. This application took off ſuch a proportion of the imperfections of the main ſpring, and of the irregularities of power, ariſing from the train of wheels, as to obtain a degree of accuracy which intitled him to very conſiderable reward from the board of longitude. Mr. Harriſon's time-keeper did not, however, produce the deſired and expected effect, namely, the obtaining of equal arcs of vibration. He, therefore, afterwards, added another contrivance, the cycloid pin, by which to produce large and ſmall arcs of vibration, to be performed in equal times. The latter contrivance ſucceeded but partially; and the whole machine, as conſtructed by Mr. Harriſon, was ſo complicated and expenſive, that no artiſt except Mr. Kendal, ever attempted the making of one; and he only conſtructed two during the whole of the laſt fifteen years of his life.

Mr.

The late Mr. MUDGE, ſenſible of the advantages ariſing from Harriſon's invention, purſued it ſtill farther, and brought it to a much greater degree of perfection. He gave in his time-keeper, the impulſe to the balance from the renovating ſpring, which is wound up every beat. The accuracy of his performance encouraged him to become a candidate for the remaining reward due to thoſe perſons who might be able to conſtruct a time-keeper, ſufficiently correct to aſcertain the longitude at ſea.

In the new time-keeper of Mr. HALEY, the ſcapement conſiſts of a balance wheel, with ſtraight teeth, reſembling thoſe uſed to detached ſcapements, between which and the verge, is placed a cylindrical arbor, or axis, on which is a pallet, and a helical ſpring, wound up every beat.

The verge, the helical or renovating ſpring, and the wheel, are each diſtinctly detached from each other. On winding up the time-keeper, the balance wheel acts on the pallet, and alſo immediately winds up the renovating ſpring, to the required degree of tenſion. In which ſituation the balance wheel leaves it, reſting on a detant, which holds it up. When the wheel has carried the renovating ſpring into this poſition, the wheel likewiſe is ſtopped from proceeding any farther by a detant which receives the tooth of the wheel, after it has left the pallet of the renovating ſpring.

It may be here obſerved, that the ſpring is never wound higher than one ſixth part of the revolutions of which it is capable of being wound; it therefore cannot poſſibly loſe any degree of its elaſtic force, never being ſtrained to its higheſt ſtate of tenſion.

By a vibratory motion being given to the balance, it diſcharges, by means of a ſmall pallet on the verge, the renovating ſpring from its detant, and the verge is impelled by it immediately. This force drives the balance with rapidity, and the renovating ſpring continues in a circular motion, until it unlocks the detant belonging to the wheels. The inſtant the wheel is at liberty, it winds up the renovating ſpring again. This latter operation is performed long before the balance returns from its vibration, by means of the reſiſting force of the pendulum ſpring, when again the ſmall pallet on the verge unlocks the renovating ſpring, and receives the next impulſe.

It, conſequently, from the principle of this invention, as the impelling power of the renovating ſpring, cannot alter from any external cauſe whatever, it muſt therefore always produce equal arcs of vibration; and no additional force of the main ſpring, were it poſſible to increaſe it to double its power, nor any irregularities in the train of wheels, can make the leaſt alteration in its rate of going.

The patentee conceives, that no theoretical reaſon can be eſtabliſhed, by which there can be aſcertained any alteration in the rate of going in a given period; and therefore, in a very long voyage, his time-keeper may be relied upon, as keeping an uniform rate. As long, he obſerves, as it does go, it muſt neceſſarily go correctly, and it cannot poſſibly fail, unleſs it wholly ſtops, from ill treatment.

The patentee adduces another argument in favour of his mode of applying the renovating ſpring: that it does not require the aſſiſtance of oil to the balance wheel teeth, to take off the friction which attends the winding of it up.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DIRECTORY.

ONE of the moſt difficult points in the formation of a conſtitution, is to aſcertain the beſt and ſafeſt depoſitary of the executive power. In a monarchy, this invariably reſides in the prince, and even in a democracy, it is ſometimes confided to the fidelity of a ſingle perſon: we have inſtances of the former in every kingdom in Europe, and of the latter, in the United States of America.

A learned and elegant writer*, in his celebrated eſſay on the "Idea of a perfect commonwealth," confers the executive on a "ſenate," conſiſting of "one hundred members:" this idea is evidently

* Hume, Vol. I. Eſſay xvi.

borrowed

borrowed from the policy of Venice, a government the moſt uniform in its operations, the moſt invariable in its views, the moſt permanent in its nature, of any in Europe, and againſt which there can be urged only two *trifling* objections: the exiſtence of a ſtate inquiſition, and the conſideration, that the nobles are every thing, and the people nothing.

The French, with the defects of all other inſtitutions, and the experience of all former ages before them, poſſeſſed conſiderable advantages, when they laid the foundation of their modern coloſſus. Whatever the architects of republican Greece and Rome, of England while a commonwealth, and America after ſhaking off her yoke, were able to achieve, have been ſeen and examined by them. Avoiding the two extremes, and equally rejecting the ſupreme direction of "one," and of "one hundred," they have formed an executive of FIVE, an idea well known to the Dutch *, and with which we ourſelves are familiar in the management of our different boards, particularly the Admiralty, the moſt, perhaps the *only*, flouriſhing eſtabliſhment among us, and which—owing to its republican form—neither the degeneracy of the times, nor the corruption of the other departments, nor even the notorious profeſſional ignorance of its chiefs, have as yet bereft of its native vigour.

To the Executive Directory of France is entruſted the power of the nation; it is the firſt of the *conſtituted* authorities, and that which ſuperintends all the others. It forms treaties of all kinds, ſubject, however, to the ratification of the legiſlature, to whom it alſo preſents the declaration of peace and war, in which it poſſeſſes the *initiative*, or deciſion in the firſt inſtance. It directs the operation of the armies of the republic, nominates to a variety of places and offices pointed out by the conſtitution; receives the ambaſſadors of foreign ſtates, and correſponds, by means of envoys or diplomatic agents, with all the governments of the world.

Title VI, of the new Conſtitution, points out the manner of the election, and the extent of the authority of the executive power:

1. The five members are choſen by the legiſlature, then executing the functions of an electoral body in the name of the nation.

2. After the 9th year of the republic, the directors ſhall be forty years of age at leaſt, and ſelected from among the citizens who have either been legiſlators or miniſters.

3. The directory is partially renewed by the election of a new member every year; and an interval of five years muſt take place, before the individual retiring can be re-admitted.

4. It cannot deliberate unleſs three members at leaſt are preſent.

5. The miniſters choſen by it, for the home, foreign, war, &c. departments, muſt not be under thirty years of age, and they cannot nominate theſe, or any other functionaries, from among their own family, relations, or immediate connections.

6. The members cannot abſent themſelves from council more than five days at a time, or retire beyond four *myriametres* (eight French leagues) from their reſidence,

7. They ſhall receive military honours; be entitled to a guard, conſiſting of 120 men; ſhall be lodged, at the expence of the public, in a national edifice; and the annual appointments of each are fixed at the current value of 50,000 *myriagrammes* of wheat (10,222 French quintals).

9. Each ſhall be attended in public by two guards of honour, and they cannot appear in the exerciſe of their functions unleſs dreſſed in *coſtume* *.

The following is a liſt of the preſent directory, two of whom have been bred to the bar, and three to the profeſſion of arms; it is alſo to be obſerved, as not a little remarkable, that two of them are of a *proſcribed* claſs, no longer recognized

* The Dutch council conſiſted of ſeven, one for each province; and this number is ſtill preſerved in their new conſtitution.

* *Le directoire exécutif aura deux coſtumes; l'un pour ſes fonctions ordinaires, l'autre pour les repréſentations dans les fêtes nationales, &c.*

COSTUME ORDINAIRE.

Habit-manteau à revers & à manches, couleur macarat double-de-blanc, richment brodé en or ſur l'extérieur et les revers.

Veſte longue et croiſée, blanche et brodée d'or.

L'écharpe en ceinture bleue à franges d'or, le pantalon blanc (le tout en ſoie).

Le chapeau noir rond, retrouſſée d'un côté, et orné d'une panache tri-color.

L'épée portée en baudrier ſur la veſte; la couleur du baudrier macarat.

GRAND COSTUME.

L'habit-manteau bleu, et par deſſus un manteau macarat.

by the laws; and that one is the brother of an emigrant:

CARNOT, REWBELL, REVIELLIERE LEPAUX, LETOURNEUR DE LA MANCHE, AND BARRAS.

The Luxembourg, appointed for their reſidence, is now known by the name of *le Palais Directorial.* Its courts are filled with *huiſſiers* and *gardes de corps*; and the apartments appointed for giving audience are decorated with a ſplendour unknown to any of the exiſting monarchies of Europe. Under their auſpices, the king of the two Sicilies has acceded to a peace, which bereaves the coalition of another of their aſſociates; while their treaty offenſive and defenſive with Spain, muſt conſiderably augment their maritime ſtrength. Nor has the fortune of war been, on the whole, unfavourable to them—Corſica has been reſtored without an effort, and Lombardy, by a ſeries of valorous atchievements, has, under their adminiſtration, been ſevered from the dominion of the houſe of Auſtria.

In reſpect to domeſtic regulation, their government is avowedly ſuperior to that of the ancient committees; and their late meſſage purporting it to be their intention, "that even the ſlighteſt veſtige of military regimen ſhall be effaced—that the conſtitutional order ſhall be uniform throughout the whole extent of the republic—and that the citizens ſhall approximate to each other, by the cares of agrieulture, the relations of commerce, and the love of the arts," beſpeaks intentions pregnant with the happieſt conſequences.

Upon the whole, much room is left for hope, that a legiſlature, fairly and freely choſen by the nation, whoſe image it reflects, muſt always operate as a conſtitutional check on the ambition of individuals. All power is *cumulative*; authority neceſſarily tends towards deſpotiſm; it is the *friction* it meets with in its progreſs that alone prevents an accelerated movement.

The five directors of France poſſeſs a great ſhare of knowledge, ſagacity, energy, and even experience. In ſhort, they are, in all points of government, at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior, to any other cabinet in Europe.

BARRAS.

Paul Barras, is a native of the ſouth of France. He was born in Provence, and his family, which is both ancient and noble, has hitherto been only a ſource of reproach to him. The young *Viſcomte* (for he poſſeſſed a title anterior to the revolution) entered early into the military ſervice, and followed the profeſſion of arms, the uſual, and indeed only calling of *ancienne nobleſſe*. Having procured a commiſſion in the regiment of Pondicherry, he remained for a conſiderable in the rank of a ſubaltern, having riſen no higher than a *ſous-lieutenant*, or ſecond lieutenant. It is well known, that under the old government, every regiment in the ſervice was a ſeminary of diſſipation, and that play and gallantry occupied all the leiſure moments of the young officers. This provençal, born with a warm temperament, like one of the moſt eminent characters in our own country, was unable to reſiſt the allurements of ſeduction, and ſoon became as much addicted to gaming as his companions. This of courſe hurt his finances, and reduced him at times to the moſt humiliating neceſſity. Having repaired to Paris to ſolicit promotion, the Marechal de Caſtries, then miniſter at war, refuſed to gratify him, under pretext of his *irregularities*. This pretext indeed, would have excluded *half* the army, and the *whole* court, from the good graces of the ſovereign! The truth is, that the lieutenant was deſtitute of *protection*, and this, which at all times is a misfortune, was then litle leſs than a diſgrace. At the period of the revolution, Barras was only twenty-ſeven years of age. He beheld his country about to be reſcued from ſlavery, and ſaw with tranſport, that a new career was opened to his ambition. While his brother ſided with the caſt to which he appertained by birth, he took up arms in behalf of the people. They both ſerved at Thionville; his brother is a Knight of Malta, and now ſerves in the army of Condé. Recovered from the follies of youth, the pleaſures of the table, and the faſcinations of play, he acted with a maſculine energy on all occaſions, and as, during the monarchy, he had aped the vices of the courtier, ſo on its overthrow, he practiſed all the ſelf-denial, and all the virtues of a republican.

On being elected a member of the national convention, previouſly to which he was appointed **juré à la haute cour nationale*, Barras joined the mountain, and voted for the death of Louis XVI; the

* A juror of the High National Court.

Girondiſts,

Girondiſts, however, conſidered his violente as a maſk.—Having been ſent on a miſſion to the South, he acted with great energy at the ſiege of Toulon; and, in conjunction with his colleague, Freron, elected Buonaparte, then a young officer of engineers, to preſide as general of artillery, a circumſtance which reflects ſome credit on their penetration. On his entering *la Ville Affranchi*, as it was then termed, he informed the convention "*Qu'il n'avoit trouvé que les galériens qui "fuſſent patriotes**."

At three critical periods, Barras has been inveſted with almoſt unlimited powers, and on all theſe occaſions has conducted himſelf with courage and ſagacity. During the inſurrection of the 27th of July, he led the forces of the convention againſt the municipality of Paris, then in a ſtate of inſurrection. He ſuppreſſed the counter-revolutionary commotions in the *fauxbourg de St. Antoine*, on the 20th of May; and on the 13th of *Vendemiaire*, which anſwers to our 5th of October, he ſubdued the ſections, who had organized themſelves into an army, and marched againſt the legiſlature, headed by General Danican.

It is to the laſt of theſe events he is indebted for his preſent elevation; and ſuch was the eagerneſs of the national convention to include him in the directory, that an expreſs exception on the ſcore of age was made, purely out of reſpect to him, in the conſtitutional code.

It is alſo not a little remarkable, that he occupied all his former important employments, and holds even his preſent ſituation, in expreſs oppoſition to the decree of the 27th of *Germinal*, which excludes all the kindred of emigrants from places of truſt.

Barras is now in the 34th year of his age. He is tall and handſome, and makes a fine appearance at public feſtivals, when dreſſed in his purple robe, ſurmounted by a ſcarlet mantle, with his head enveloped in a feathered hat, adorned with the national colours. His complexion is rather of a yellow hue, a circumſtance which has not eſcaped the royaliſts:

"*Ce maſſacreur de rois, à face de ſaffran,*" &c.†

He is repreſented as rather able than learned, and poſſeſſing greater activity and exertion than knowledge and acquirements.

His choice of ſubordinate officers, his military diſpoſitions, and his judicious arrangements on all great occaſions, and more eſpecially on the 13th of *Vendemiaire*, when the convention, if not deſerted, at leaſt was not ſupported, by General Menon, to whom it had confided its defence, prove him, however, to be no common man.

The ſix following lines, which are quoted rather for their malignity than their wit, were written by a general officer, whom he overcame on that occaſion; and evince, at leaſt, how much he is hated, notwithſtanding his *nobility*, by the emigrants of every hue and deſcription.

"PAUL DE BARRAS, PREMIER DU NOM, ROI DE FRANCE, DE NAVARRE, & DE LOMBARDIE, DUC DE BRABANT, COMTE DE NICE, DUC DE SAVOY, PRINCE DE LIEGE, ELECTEUR DE COLOGNE, &c. &c.

"Plus que Néron, MON VICOMTE eſt deſpote!
"Se pavanant ſous ſa rouge Capote,
"Ce Roi bourreau, pérore ſur un tón
"Dont rit tout-bas le badaud dans ſa craſſe
"C'eſt Arlequin, Pantalon, ou Paillaſſe,
"Contrefeſant les airs *d'Agamemnon*."

Barras is at this moment preſident of the directory; and it is to him, through the miniſter of "interior relations", that our ambaſſador at Paris muſt tranſmit his *new* powers, and apply for the deciſion of France, relative to the important queſtion of peace or war.

CARNOT,

As well as Barras, is of illuſtrious birth, being deſcended from an ancient family, and, like the German nobility, might boaſt of his feudal domains, his ancient fiefs, and the thirty-two quarterings of his armorial coat. But he poſſeſſes far different claims to the eſteem and the reſpect of a grateful country, all of which are included in the appellation of "*la "Terreur des Autrichiens**."

To his early life, malice herſelf has not affixed any other ſtigma than that he owed the care of his infancy and education to the Prince de Condé. He has ſince, however, been accuſed of countenancing *ſtrong meaſures*, hurtful perhaps to a few individuals, attached to the ancient ſyſtem, but generally beneficial to his native land; let it be recollected, however, that a treaty of partition had been ſigned by the coaleſced powers;

* That he had only found the galley ſlaves Patriots.

† This murderer of kings, with a face of ſaffron, &c.

* "The terror of the Auſtrians."

that the flag of England was then flying at Toulon, as that of Auſtria had done formerly at Valenciennes; and that every French patriot called out for maſculine and ſtrenuous exertion. There was an evident neceſſity, then (and that, too, a neceſſity not of their own creating) for the committee of public ſafety to exert, perhaps, a *vigour beyond the laws.*

No cold blooded act of private malice, no deliberate inſtance of perſonal revenge, no private and petty animoſity, actuated or ſullied his conduct. While Robeſpierre was tampering with the jury, and impelling the public accuſer to deeds at which human nature ſhudders, Lindet and Carnot, unable to repreſs or even check the tyrant, were labouring day and night in their bureaus; the one, in procuring proviſions for the armies; the other, in organizing their victories.

The royaliſts, unable to deny his merits, have attempted to leſſen them. After claſſing him with St. Juſt, Collot d'Herbois, &c. they tell us, that the ground-work of his campaigns was borrowed from the plans of the great captains of the age of Louis XIV. Now, as it is notorious that the papers of theſe celebrated commanders have been depoſited near a century at the war office, how comes it about, that, during all the preceding wars, no one miniſter was able to diſcover one ſignal victory, through the ſpectacles of Condé and Turenne?

"Enfant gaté du poltron Robeſpierre,
"De lui d'abord tu reçu la lumière
"Et bien puiſant ton naturel félon,
"Il t'accola le *candide* Couthon,
"*Le doux* St. Juſt, & l'ingénue Barrere,
"Et ce Collot, des Lyonnais le père,
"Et pour tout dire, enfin *ce bon* Billaud
"Qu'injuſtement on appellait *Maraud.*
"Dans cet égoût révolutionnaire,
"Dans ce tripot, *dit de ſalut publie,*
"Il fut connu que ton minois d'aſpic
"Suffiſait ſeul pour diriger la guerre:
"*Lors des bureaux pillant tous les cartons,*
"*Et ſans génie, officier de génie,*
"*Tu vins donner avec forfaiturerie*
"*De fort beaux plans pour plans de ta façon,*
"*Plans que jadis pour abréger ta peine*
"*Avaient formés les Condé, les Turenne,*" &c.

It was in the ſame ſtyle of invective that Freron ſaid: "*Qu'il avait l'eſprit de Barrere, le cœur de Collot d'Herbois, & la tête de Billaud**." On the other hand, the republicans have always exclaimed on all trying occaſions: "*Carnot, tu as la confiance des patriotes*† !" [*For a character and farther particulars of Carnot, ſee page* 308, *vol.* i. *of the Monthly Magazine.*]

* "That he had the wit of Barrere, the heart of Collot d'Herbois, and the head of Billaud."

† "Carnot, thou haſt the confidence of the patriots."

Reveilliere Lepaux,

Or, as he was termed before the revolution, La Reveilliere de l'Epaux, was born at Angers, where he poſſeſſed ſome landed property. On his being returned a member of the National Aſſembly, he attached himſelf to the *Gironde*, and having been bred to the bar (for he was one of thoſe whom Mr. Burke wiſhes to ſtigmatize under the appellation of *village lawyers*) he had acquired habits of buſineſs and reſearch at an early period of life, and was very ſerviceable to his colleagues. Notwithſtanding he voted for the death of the king, Reveilliere Lepaux was proſcribed by Robeſpierre, and included in the liſt of perſons out-lawed. Driven from Paris, and forced to wander about from department to department, endangering the head of every perſon who gave him an aſylum, he was, nevertheleſs, fortunate enough to ſurvive the ſtorm, and was the only one of his party that was elected into the directory.

To an irreproachable character, he unites a taſte for letters, and for ſcience, and he is ſaid to have attained conſiderable eminence in botanical purſuits. After the conteſt with the ſections, the heads of the victorious party wiſhed to *adjourn the conſtitution*, under the uſual pretext of *ſtate neceſſity*, but he oppoſed this fatal plan with a manly firmneſs, and even threatened to denounce the authors of thoſe crimes which, in *la Vendée*, and other parts of the commonwealth, had ſullied the name of a republican, and brought an odium on liberty.

The health of Reveilliere is precarious; this circumſtance is, indeed, evident from his countenance, which exhibits a ſickly hue; and it is ſaid by his friends, that as he was prevailed upon by the critical ſituation of public affairs alone to encounter the fatigues of office, ſo he pants for peace, in order to enjoy domeſtic tranquillity and rural retirement, amidſt his plants and his books.

Letourneur

LETOURNEUR DE LA MANCHE,

Little diſtinguiſhed himſelf, either before or ſince the preſent conteſt, as an officer, notwithſtanding he is ſaid to have entered, at an early period of life, into a *corps* that has produced more great men than any other. Although an officer of engineers, he had, however, the merit of ſiding with the people, who *paid*, in preference to the executive power, which only *employed* him; a diſtinction ſufficiently plain and obvious, indeed, but which, notwithſtanding that, is not always felt, even in this country. He was the nephew of M. de Caux, lieutenant-general, and commandant du génie at Cherburg; when employed on the celebrated works of that port, he was much applauded for his peculiar conſtruction of a magazine for powder.

Letourneur, abandoning the profeſſion of a ſoldier, became a legiſlator, and ſided ſometimes with the mountain, and ſometimes with the plain; but as he countenanced energetic meaſures, he was always conſidered as appertaining to the former party.

He has the character of a cool, reſerved, and ambitious man; but, to his honour, neither his public nor private character have been ſullied with any of the exceſſes of the revolution; and this, when every thing is fairly and liberally conſidered, is, of itſelf, no ſmall matter of praiſe. He is reported to have loſt conſiderable property in America, in conſequence of the war with Great-Britain; and, if we believe ſome, it was he who planned the late expedition under Richery, againſt Newfoundland.

REWBELL,

Like Lepaux, was bred to the bar, and practiſed with great ſucceſs as an advocate, at Straſburgh. Born in Alſace, and ſpeaking German from his cradle, ſeveral of the princes of the empire, who held fiefs, and claimed feudal ſervices in France, employed him as their agent. Having been deputed from his native province to the Conſtituent Aſſembly, he conducted himſelf ſo as to unite conſiderable talents with the reputation of a ſteady and enlightened friend to liberty. He ſupported the ſame character in the Convention, and was ſent on a miſſion to Mayence, by the committee of public ſafety. It was he who firſt founded the court of Berlin, and revived the ancient jealouſy between the houſes of Brandenbourg and Auſtria. It was he alſo, who, in conjunction with the Abbé Sieyes, concluded the treaty with Holland, and by ſtriking off one enemy from the coalition, and adding a maritime ſtate to the ſcale of France, eſſentially altered the balance of power.

Rewbell, lofty, reſolute, and intrepid by nature, poſſeſſes at the ſame time a cool judgment. While energy was neceſſary, he ſupported the Jacobins; but the moment that his native ſoil was purged of its invaders, he joined the middle party, and has contributed not a little to the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution, and a more permanent order of things.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL; *including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.*

EARLY in this month, the Firſt Volume, on the large paper, of Mr. WAKEFIELD's new edition of Lucretius, in quarto, with ſelect notes of former commentators, and thoſe of Dr. Bentley, never before publiſhed, from the Doctor's copy, in the editor's poſſeſſion, will be delivered to ſubſcribers. The text will be materially amended upon the authority of MSS. and the firſt editions; and the whole poem illuſtrated and explained by copious annotations. The large paper copies will make three volumes; the common paper, two.

Mr. T. TAYLOR, the tranſlator of ſeveral Greek authors, has lately tranſlated Plato's Laws; and is proceeding with thoſe Dialogues of Plato that have not yet been tranſlated; and to reviſe and correct ſeveral former tranſlations of parts of Plato.

The different eſtimation in which talents are held in Germany and England, may be eaſily conjectured from the terms offered by Profeſſor HELLWIG, of Brunſwick, to any one of ſufficient abilities in botany and natural hiſtory, who is willing to accompany a friend of his on a botanical expedition for two years, through different parts of Europe. His travelling expences, including board and lodging, are to be paid. He is to be treated in the ſame manner as the principal in this expedition; is to have 200 thalers, or 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year: in caſe of giving complete ſatisfaction, his ſalary is to be in-

creaſed to 250 or even 300 thalers a year. In conſideration of this munificent offer, and the great expences of the journey, it is made a condition, that all the productions of nature which the couple of travellers may collect on this expedition, ſhall belong excluſively to the patron; but if the travelling companion ſhould have a particular fondneſs for ſome ſpecimens, there is encouragement held out to him that his wiſhes will be gratified.

JEAURAT, of the Obſervatory at Paris, has lately invented and conſtructed a *Diplantidian Teleſcope*, which forms two equal images of the object, the one upright and the other reverſed. This inſtrument will prove highly uſeful to the practical aſtronomer, by enabling him to obſerve, with greater promptneſs and accuracy, the paſſages of ſtars over the meridian.

It is a fact little known in England, that the valuable collection of objects in natural hiſtory made by LABILLARDIERE, in the South Seas, was lately taken by our cruizers, and brought into an Engliſh port. On the repreſentation, however, of the Directory, the Engliſh Government, greatly to the honour of its liberality, inſtantly reſtored the ſame; and in September, an Engliſh veſſel, ſolely freighted with the collection, landed it at Havre-de-Grace. By the French literary journals, it appears, that the whole conſiſted of about 4000 various plants, half of them new ones; a variety of ſeeds deſigned for the Botanic Garden; 1500 inſects; 300 ſpecies of curious birds; a number of quadrupeds; ſpecimens of wood, reptiles, and fiſh, preſerved in ſpirits of wine; ſpecimens in lithology; eleven bread-fruit trees, &c.; and many inſtruments of the South Sea iſlanders.

An abridged tranſlation of the Agricultural Works of ARTHUR YOUNG is announced at Paris, to be made by LAMARCK, BENOIST, and BILLECOCQ; to which notes are to be added by PARMENTIER, DE LA LAUZE, and ARNOULD. The work is expected to extend to fifteen or eighteen volumes in octavo.

The artiſts employed by the French Government to make collections for their *Muſeum of Arts*, have obtained fifteen pictures at Parma, twenty at Modena, twenty-five at Milan, forty at Bologna, and ten at Ferrara.

Mr. C. GOWER, of Oriel College, Oxford, has publiſhed the proſpectus of an intended work on the Matter of Artificial Light. One of the uſeful objects of this work is to direct the public attention to the beſt materials pointed out by chemiſtry and philoſophy, as ſubſtitutes for the uſe of wax and ſpermaceti.

Mr. DIBDIN is preparing for publication a Complete Hiſtory of the Engliſh Stage.

M. PELTIER, of London, announces his intention to publiſh, in England, an edition of the celebrated work on *Paſigraphy*, invented and arranged by DE MEMIEU and the ABBE SICARD. This curious work profeſſes to teach the firſt elements of writing and printing, in any one particular language, ſo as to be underſtood in any other language, without the help of tranſlation; ſimilar in their effect to the Arabic figures, or to the notes in muſic.

An important political work is in great forwardneſs in London, under the title of "*Plaidoyer pour les Emigrés François*; *par M. le Comte* LALLY TOLENDAL.

By a decree of the French legiſlature, the new library in the national palace is eſtabliſhed, under the inſpection of the archiviſts of the republic, for the uſe of the members of the two houſes of legiſlature. As this is at once the general place of reſort for the deputies, and a centre of union for all foreign journals, and other periodical works, it is probably the moſt intereſting place for political information in the world.

Three poetical works are at this time in the BRISTOL preſs:

1. A ſecond edition of Mr. S. T. COLERIDGE's poems.

2. Poems on the death of Priſcilla Farmer, by her grandſon, Mr. CHARLES LLOYD.

3. A volume of Poems, by Mr. ROBERT SOUTHEY, author of Joan of Arc.

An enormous terreſtrial globe, eight French feet in diameter, has been placed in the library of the Four Nations, at Paris, by BERGEVIN. Its external ſubſtance is of copper, which is covered with a hard and poliſhed enamel, on which the names, &c. are engraved in ivory black; the colour of the ſea is a very delicate ſky-blue, and that of the land a light brown. —It is obvious, that a globe of theſe dimenſions is an object rather of curioſity than of utility.

The Provincial Adminiſtration of Lombardy have offered a gold Medal, value 200 ſequins, to the writer of the beſt Diſcourſe on the following queſtion—*Of all poſſible free governments which is the beſt adapted to the genius and character of the Italians?*

A depot

A depot has been eſtabliſhed in Paris, under the title of a MUSEUM OF FRENCH MONUMENTS, to which are to be removed all the monuments, ſtatues, tombs, painted windows, &c. of the churches and alienated edifices. This muſeum will be formed in the *ci-devant* church of the little Auguſtines. It is ſolely appropriated to the preſervation of national monuments, which may throw a light on the French hiſtory, and amounts already to a very intereſting collection.

All the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities have been removed to the MUSEUM OF THE LOUVRE, which, in other reſpects, is to be conſidered as the central muſeum of the whole republic.

J. B. H. DE ST. PIERRE, well known to Engliſh readers, has publiſhed the proſpectus of a work, entitled, the Harmonies of Nature, as an elementary treatiſe on morals, and for the uſe of the primary ſchools.

Mr. JOHN SHERLOCK, of St. Alban's, has announced the diſcovery of a ſubſtitute for yeaſt, perfectly harmleſs, and at the ſame time wholeſome and nutritious. He propoſes to communicate his ſecret to all perſons who ſubſcribe not leſs than five ſhillings.

The Executive Directory, at the inſtance of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, have ordered a ſcientific voyage to be undertaken to the Spaniſh iſland of Trinidad and the neighbouring continent. BAUDIN, aſſiſted by two naturaliſts and a gardener, have charge of it.

LANGLES, profeſſor of the Oriental Languages, &c. at Paris, announces a tranſlation, with copious notes, of Hoeſt's celebrated and learned Deſcription of Morocco and Fez.

On the 6th of laſt Auguſt, the day on which GRIESBACH was inſtalled into the office of Prorector of the Univerſity of Jena, the uſual ſpeech was made by SCHEUBY. His ſubject was, *Cæſeos* WAKEFELDIANÆ *Euripides quibuſdam locis adhibitæ cenſura ſecunda.*

PRONY, at Paris, has finiſhed a table of Logarithms, Sines, and Tangents, correſponding with the New Decimal Diviſion of the Circle, more accurate and extenſive than any in preſent uſe.

A new and more complete edition is publiſhing in France of the Works of Voltaire, under the ſuperintendance of PALISSOT. The firſt 30 volumes were preſented by him to the National Inſtitute at their laſt ſitting.

An unſucceſsful attempt has been made before the Lyceum of Arts, at Paris, on the *Harmonica*, or Muſical Glaſſes, by KRASA. The failure of the inſtrument was aſcribed to the circumſtance of the ſound not being produced at the inſtant the glaſſes were ſtruck, and from its wanting a determinate beginning and end.

A ſplendid edition of YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS, in large quarto, enriched with 150 etchings upon the borders, and frontiſpieces to each book, from original deſigns by BLAKE, is in forwardneſs. The price of the work to ſubſcribers is FIVE GUINEAS; to non-ſubſcribers SIX GUINEAS.

A Treatiſe on the Law of Bonds is preparing for the Preſs, by a Barriſter at Law.

A new muſical work is in forwardneſs at Dublin, of all *the Iriſh National Airs*, many of which would otherwiſe become extinct.

Mr. PAPPELBAUM, of Berlin, has publiſhed his letters to Mr. TRAVIS, in Latin, on the ſubject of the controverted text in John. A parcel of them was ſhipped from Hamburgh to England; but no intelligence can be gained of them. —Though the letters of Mr. PORSON and Mr. MARSH leave us in no doubt reſpecting the abilities and induſtry of the archdeacon, the public muſt be anxious to ſee what new errors Mr. PAPPELBAUM can have diſcovered, after the almoſt innumerable ones detected by our own Grecians and divines.

A work, in ſix volumes, is announced at Paris, under the Title of *Travels of Pythagoras*, ſimilar in deſign and execution to the Abbé Barthelemy's Travels of Anacharſis.

FOURCROY is engaged in delivering a courſe of chemical lectures in Paris.—LAMARCK has publiſhed a refutation of Fourcroy's Theory. There has lately been much ſparring among the chemiſts of France and Germany, reſpecting their ſeveral theories, more particular notices of which will appear in future Numbers of the Monthly Magazine.

Herſchel's great Reflecting Teleſcope is 40 Engliſh, or 37 French feet in length; another Reflecting Teleſcope, however, is now conſtructing at the Obſervatory in Paris, which will meaſure 65 Engliſh, or 60 French feet in length. A ſecond ſupply of platina is on its its way from Spain, for the purpoſe of conſtructing the great mirror, which is to be 6 feet in diameter!

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The XXIXth ODE of CATULLUS.

SWEETEST isle, of lake or main,
Sirmio, with what joy again
I revisit thy dear shore;
All my wand'ring labours o'er.
Scarce my senses I believe,
When they tell me, nor deceive,
That not through Asia's fields I roam,
But safely view my native home.
O what more blissful, than to find
Repose from care, and ease of mind,—
With foreign toil long wearied grown,—
On that dear spot, on which alone
Our hearts are fix'd; and pleasures past
Revive, and fill our bliss at last;
That genial spot, that sacred ground,
Where youth its earliest habits found?
How sweet, within my native shed,
To press the dear deserted bed!
Such joy as this, by pain procur'd,
Repays the labours I've endur'd.
Delightful Sirmio, hail!—rejoice
To hear thy master's well known voice;
Hail his late, but glad, return:
And ye, hard by who pour your urn,
Ye waters of the Larian lake,
In your old neighbour's joy partake;
And all ye sports that home attend,
Exult, and laugh, to meet your friend.

Oct. 17, 1796.

SONNET.

BY CHARLES LLOYD.

THIS hoary labyrinth, the wreck of time,
Solicitous with timid step I tread,
Scale the stern battlement, or vent'rous climb
Where the rent watchtower bows it's grassy head;
These dark damp caverns breathe mysterious dread,
Haply still foul with tinct of ancient crime;
Methinks, some spirit of th' ennobl'd dead,
High-bosom'd maid, or warrior chief sublime,
Haunts them! The flappings of the heavy bird
Imagin'd warnings fearfully impart,
And the dull breeze below, that feebly stirr'd,
Seem'd the deep breathing of an o'ercharg'd heart!
Proud tower! thy halls now stable the lean herd,
And MUSING MERCY smiles that such thou art!

Bristol, Oct. 20, 1796.

Stanzas to ROSA BELLA BIANCA, *on her Birth-day.*

BY J. THELWALL.

BLOSSOM of vernal sweetness, lovely Rose!
Once more I tune the long-neglected lay,
To hail the sun, whose fav'ring beams disclose
Improving beauties with this genial day.
Propitious day! still as the circling year
Renews its course, may'st thou, at each return,
Veil'd in fresh show'rs of op'ning bliss appear,
While Health' sgay fires with purer ardour burn!
And may the Loves and Graces still, as now,
Play round her form and flush her artless cheek;
While taste and virtue crown the polish'd brow,
And thro' her eyes the native feelings speak!
The while some youth, by Nature's partial love,
Form'd in the mold of Genius, Worth, and Sense,
In early prime her virgin heart shall move,
And Hymen's torch its brightest ray dispense.
So shall the charms on her fair form impress'd
Enhance her bliss, and every tender sigh
That heaves the softness of Bianca's breast,
Be but the herald of approaching joy!
Thus does, sweet Maid! the strain of Friendship flow,
Gilding thy fate in colours of the morn:
A spring-tide life, unchill'd by wintry woe—
Day without cloud—a rose without a thorn!
But 'twill not be: some dregs of envious Care
In Life's incongruous cup the Fates will fling.
Beauty and Worth the bitter draught must share,
And Wisdom's self shall drink at Sorrow's spring.
Be then each cloud that glooms life's fickle day,
Like transient show'rs that fresh'ning sweets dispense,
And each alluring blossom snatch'd away,
Replace with fruits of Virtue and of Sense!

Aug. 8, 1796.

CULTIVATION—A POEM,

Addressed to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, *Bart. President of the Board of Agriculture.*

BY ABRAHAM WILKINSON, M.D.

WHILE gath'ring armies crowd Europa's plain,
And hostile squadrons move in proud disdain,
While martial music swells the note of war,
And the destructive cannon sounds from far;
Scar'd by the clash of arms, the widow's moan,
The tears of orphans, and the dying groan,
The Muse retires to her own kindred glades,
Where myrtles blossom, and the laurel shades,
Where Philomela and the plaintive dove,
Fill the wide woodlands with the voice of love;
There she prepares the wreaths of fair Renown,
Smiles on her Sinclair, and selects his crown.
No slaughter marks her hero's bold career,
Deeds more illustrious shall his name endear.
Lo! from the desert springs the golden grain,
Thick ranks of corn o'erspread the barren plain,
The swains who late survey'd a joyless waste,
With grateful raptures their new harvest taste.

Sinclair, the Muse thy varied task shall hail,
And trace thy footsteps through the water'd vale;

O'er the bleak moorlands ſhall record thy toil,
Converting barren heath to fertile ſoil:
Nor new the theme; oft with poetic fire
The bards of old have ſwept the ſounding lyre.
Warm in his praiſe whoſe patriotic zeal,
Raiſes freſh harveſts for the public weal,
Guides the rude peaſant in his firſt eſſay,
Darts thro' the foreſt-gloom the cheering ray,
And with new treaſures glads the eye of day.

The ſimple pleaſures of the golden age,
Once ſung melodious the Aſcrean ſage;
Arcadian Shepherds led their flocks along,
Charm'd by the muſic of the poet's ſong,
To rural cares and to the ſhepherd's praiſe
Theocritus attuned his Doric lays.
In verſe majeſtic, melody divine,
The Mantuan Bard invokes the Sacred Nine;
With nice preciſion marks the peaſant's toil,
And teaches how to plough and ſow the ſoil.
The brighteſt genius of th' Auguſtan age,
Selects this theme to ornament his page.

From ſtagnant pools, where Peſtilence reſides,
And meagre Famine her wan viſage hides,
See Deſolation quit her dark domain,
And ſeek in foreign climes ſome diſtant reign.
Where late the ſolitary bird of prey,
Wing'd his bold flight along the lonely way,
The deſert ſmiles, in richeſt garb array'd,
And Cultivation own her arduous toil repaid;
So in the wat'ry main, concealed from day,
The Ruby long withholds its dazzling ray,
Thro' floating ſea-weed lights the coral cave,
And lurks ſecure beneath the ſounding wave,
Till ſome bold mariner the deep eſſays,
Graſps the rich treaſure, and his toil repays.

At yonder hut, cloſe by the moorland's ſide,
A hoary ſwain and numerous race reſide;
The aged cottager delights to hear
The jocund plough-boy whiſtling in his ear;
While the long train of reapers croſs the plain,
The joyful ſight revives his youth again;
Complacent ſmiles the venerable ſwain,
Bleſſes his offſpring and their infant train,
Points to the upland crown'd with waving corn,
Recites how long, thro' wint'ry months forlorn,
The rude wind whiſtl'd o'er the barren fern;
How oft the gloomy heath he travers'd o'er,
Gath'ring from diſtant ſcenes a ſcanty ſtore:
Nor yet forgets how thro' the trackleſs ſnow,
With wearied ſteps, uncertain where to go,
Bewilder'd, diſtant from his wife and cot,
Chill'd by the freezing blaſt, he mourn'd his
hapleſs lot.

Where long the Woodman's axe alone was heard,
And ſilent Echo ſcarce pronounc'd a word,
Cheer'd by the carols of the ſportive ſwains,
The groves reſound the muſic of the plains.
Th' impetuous ſtream at will no longer roams,
Nor with deſtructive force the torrent foams,
Confin'd by Art it glads the flow'ry meads,
And richeſt verdure the coarſe graſs ſucceeds;
A double crop the mower's taſk repays,
And well rewards the toil which guides its fertile waves.
Genius of Albion! laden with thy ſtores,
See numerous veſſels crowd thy chalky ſhores,
To foreign climes ſee thy bright harveſts born,
While Heav'n propitious ſends a rich return.

Oh! blot from mem'ry the tragic tale!
Nor deem that Famine ever could prevail
O'er the rich bleſſings of all-bounteous Heav'n;
Would man improve what God has freely giv'n!
Methinks I ſing of Zembla's frozen ſhore,
Or of ſome ſavage tribe the fate deplore;
Yet have we heard our Northern neighbours
tell,
In one ſad year how num'rous victims fell,
By pinching Want conſumed; the ſcanty blade
Cropt from the cattle lent penurious aid;
But when the roots and juicy herbage failed,
Famine in all her horrid forms aſſailed;
Far from his home the fainting peaſant lies,
Aud ſcarce to Heav'n can raiſe his dim ſunk
eyes;
On the wild heath the ſtiff'ning corpſe was found;
Expiring orphans preſs the ſterile ground;
In vain the mother her ſhrunk boſom tries,
Claſp'd in her arms, the pining infant dies.

Prepare, ye Nine, th' unfading bay prepare,
Haſte, crown the patriot band, whoſe generous
care,
Like ſome bold centinel, preſerves its ſtand,
To guard from Famine's ſcourge their native
land.

Long ſhall Britannia hold in memory dear
The name of Bakewell, long his worth revere,
While her rich meads, improved in comely form,
The ſheep, the ſteer, and gen'rous ſteed adorn.

No mean applauſe induſtrious Young may claim,
Who points to Britiſh Youth the path of fame;
Nor can we ſoon forget a Ducket's toil,
Whoſe fertile genius beſt ſubdues the ſoil.

No more ſhall trav'llers eye the barren waſte,
Nor with freſh ſpeed, o'er ſick'ning deſerts haſte,
Charm'd with the blooming pea and fragrant
bean,
Where thick'ning ranks of corn enrich the ſcene,
They gaze delighted and forget their toil,
While cultivation cheers the barren ſoil.
So from Amboyna blows the ſpicey gale,
Luxuriant breezes fill the paſſing ſail,
Th' enraptur'd ſeamen hail the welcome ſhore,
And dream of ſhipwreck and of ſtorms no more.

Enfield, Oct. 19, 1796.

GEORGIUS DYER, VIRO DOCTISSIMO GILBERTO WAKEFIELD,

T. Lucretii Cari Libros de Rerum Naturâ, emendatos, et commentariis illuſtratos, edituro.

SUNT qui in Romanos, ſolenni more colentes,
Scriptores inhiant, qui Graios carmine læto
Tollunt, quippe acres, doctos, artiſque peritos
Pieriæ, ſacros, ſolos et Apolline dignos:
Fautores veterum, nihilum præſentia curant.
Nec valet ingenium, niſi ſanciat ipſa vetuſtas.

Indocti, contra, veterum contemnere multi
Quæ non percipiant, audent; ſtulteque loquaces
"Cedite, Romani ſcriptores, cedite Graii,"
Conclamant, æquè veterum ignarique novorum,

At

At nos progreſſi, mediâ ſpatiemur arenâ;
Hinc atque hinc cauti, verum rectumque ſequamur.
Ne nos blandiloqui, levium vanique laborum,
Antiquos tractare libros properemus, ut illi,
Qui nil commendant artes, quas poſtera ſæcla
Ingeniis ornant promptis, qui falſa tumentes
Delirant, qui parva augent, et vilia tollunt
Magniloqui in cœlos, auræ popularis avari.

At ſi quid priſci delectent carmine vates
Plurima ludentes dulci; ſi facta canentes
Heroum, præclara ſonent, ſtudioque polire
Non vano periſtent, feliciſ fingere venâ
Quæ doceat Natura, ſacras meruere coronas:
Hos noſtrum eſt laudare viros, Wakefielde, perennes
Rivos ſectari, largoſque recludere fontes,
Angliaca et ſcatebrâ gaudebunt arva feraci.

Hæc tibi ſint laudi. *Fugitivum* at feſtus *Amorem*
Ipſe tuo in Moſcho* quæram, vel *Adonida** triſtis,
Nympharum luctûs, flentis Veneriſque miſertus,
Heu! nimium molles, lugebo; *heroâ* ſecutus
Aut profugum, Priami caſus meditabor iniquos;
Deinde hominum varios luctus, atque horrida bella,
Et planctus mœſtos cito jam morientis Eliſæ,
Mecum pervolvens, meritos perſolvere honores
Virgilio† incumbam, tremulus veſtigia ſectans.

At nunc non fictâ lacrymâ aſpergantur ocelli,
Et mœſtum gemitu ſuſpiret pectus acerbo.
Te, vates dulcis,‡ tragico dum carmine luges,
Qui ſapiat, mœret; mores qui ſentiat, ardet.
Te Collinſus amat noſter, Miltonus et ipſe
Te revocans, reparat vires, atque igne coruſcat.
Ecce! autem vultu placido grandævus Homerus‖
Adſtat, et Aonias Nymphas audire videtur,
Atque aures Phœbo præbere, lyramque ſonantem
Jam prenſare manu, mellis dum flumina ſtillat
Sacrum os, et placidum circumdat gloria vultum:
Cæcus, magna videt: depreſſus, mente ſuperbit:
Qualis ab antiquo pendebat marmore vultus §,
Talis in Iliade effulget divinus Homerus.

Ne tamen in turbâ vatem annumeremus inani,
Quæ niſi ficta nihil celebrat, vel ficta refingit,
Texentes veri formam, Lucretius adſtat;
Doctrinâ ſolers idem, clariſque Poëta,
Antiqui vatis reparat ſolennia jura.
Huic, ſimul ac rerum Primordia pandere tentat,
Naturamque Deûm, flammantia mœnia mundi
Extra et procedit, Mutarum captus amore,
Ipſa Venus, votis blanda, arridere videtur*,
Nympharumque Chorus; tantus lepor inſinuat ſe
Verbis, tanta viri eſt celebris vis inſita menti.
Pergas, tu, veteres, Wakefielde, *ornare* poëtas:
Sit mihi *mirari*, tenues et carpere flores,
Hortis Pieriis, teneroſque avellere fructus;
Ipſe ſonos capto, mox carmina mollia texam;
Sis tu ſubtilis noſtri Bentleius ævi.

* Βιωνος και Μοσχου Ανιθαια ed. G. Wakefield: inter quæ ſunt Επιταφιος Bionis, et Εγως Δραπετιδης, Moſchi.

† Virgilii Maronis opera emendavit, et notulis illuſtravit, G. Wakefield: idem etiam et Horatii Opera.

‡ Tragœdiarum Delectum ed. G. Wakefield, inter quas Hercules Furens, Alceſtis, et Ion, Euripideæ eminent.

‖ Homeri Iliada, Popio noſtro Anglice verſam ed: G. Wakefield.

§ Ανθολογια Græca; Stephani, Lib. V. Εις Ομηρον

* Vide Lucret. l. 1. ſub initio.

THE MOURNER.

BY AMELIA.

COME ſmiles, come gay attire, and hide
The anguiſh rankling in my breaſt!
I'll lay my ſable garb aſide,
And ſeem to *cold* enquirers bleſt.—

Yes—I will happy triflers join,
As when Grief's dart beſide me flew,
And Love and all its joys were mine,
And Sorrow but by name I knew;
E're Death had ſealed the cruel doom,
Which call'd my Henry to the tomb—.

Hard was the ſtroke!—but O, I hate
The ſacred pomp of grief to ſhow;
Thron'd in my breaſt, in *ſecret* ſtate
Shall live the REVERREND FORM OF WOE!
For obſervation would degrade
The homage to her empire paid.
I hate the tear which Pity gives,
I'm jealous of her curious eye—
The only balm, my heart receives,
Is from my own *unheeded* ſigh,
When veil'd in night, to ſleep a foe,
I bend before the throne of Woe.—
A face of ſmiles, a heart of tears!
So, in the church-yard, realm of death,
The turf encreaſing verdure wears,
While all is pale and dead beneath.

TO THE GLOW-WORM.

BY THE SAME.

GEM of this lone and ſilent vale,
Treaſure of Ev'ning's penſive hour,
I come thy modeſt light to hail!
I come a votive ſtrain to pour;
Nor chilly dews, nor paths untrod,
Can from thy ſhrine my footſteps fright:
Thy lamp ſhall guide me o'er the ſod,
And cheer the gathering miſts of night.
Again, thy yellow fire impart!—
Lo, planets ſhed a mimic day!
Lo, vivid meteors round me dart!
On weſtern clouds red lightnings play!
But vain theſe ſplendid fires to me,
Borne on the ſeaſon's ſultry wing,
Unleſs thy ſlender form I ſee
Around its fairy luſtre fling.
Thine is an unobtruſive blaze;
Content art thou in ſhades to ſhine;
And much I wiſh, while thus I gaze,
To make thy modeſt merit mine;
For long by youth's wild wiſhes caſt,
On the falſe world's tempeſtuous ſea,
I ſeek Retirement's ſhore at laſt,
And find a monitor in thee.

A CORRECT LIST OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[It is believed that the following List may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, authors and publishers are requested to transmit notices of all new works as soon as published.]

ANTIQUITIES.

A Collection of Engravings from ancient Greek Vases, mostly of pure Greek Workmanship, discovered in Sepulchres in the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, now in the Possession of *Sir W Hamilton*, with Remarks in each Vase by the Collector; folio, 3 guineas, second volume, published by *M W. Fischbien*, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting at Naples. Cadell.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The Rural Œconomy of Yorkshire, by Mr. *Marshall*, new Edition, corrected, &c. 12s. boards. Robinsons.

An Essay on the Management of Cows, by *Wm. Hampson*, 1s. Stockdale.

The Stocks examined and compared; or, a Guide to Purchasers in the Funds, by *W. Fairman*, 4s. boards. Johnson.

A Sketch of the Debate in the India-house, on the Proposition for raising two Regiments of Volunteers from among the Company's Servants, by *W. Woodfall*. Debrett.

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Mr. Meyer has ſo conſtructed theſe ſonatas that they are nearly as well calculated for the Piano-Forte as for the inſtrument for which they are profeſſedly compoſed. They are, generally ſpeaking, moſt truly in their ſtyle; and in ſome of their movements, eſpecially in the rondos, they diſplay conſiderable beauty and originality of imagination. The firſt piece is in E flat major, and conſiſts of three movements, the ſecond of which, in B flat, is highly agreeable in its ſubject, and introduces the laſt movement with great effect. The ſecond leſſon is in A flat, and opens with an elegant idea which is well purſued. The ſucceeding romance in E flat, is prettily conceived, and the concluding rondo is as admirable for its beauty as its ſimplicity. The third ſonata is in B flat major, and though in the aggregate not equal to the two former, yet poſſeſſes much merit, the chief part of which lies in the Siciliano movement, and the rondo à la Polaco.

Six Engliſh Canzonets, by *J. Huttenes.* 10s. 6d. Birchall.

Theſe Canzonets appear to be the production of much labour; we are ſorry we cannot ſay of much genius alſo. The firſt air is natural and pleaſing, but the remaining five exhibit very little of thoſe recommendations. The ſecond is very barren of melody, as alſo the third, which opens with a recitative, or with ſomething between a recitative and an air. The fourth air, which is a ballad, is next in merit to the firſt, but is ſpoiled by the accompaniment, which, for the moſt part, is ſo buſy and elaborate as to deſtroy its ſimplicity and expreſſion. The fifth is encumbered with extraneous and unneceſſary ſharps and flats, and is almoſt void of air; and the ſixth poſſeſſes the palpable defect of preparing the ear for the fifth of the key, and inſtantly cloſing in the original key.

Rondos,

Rondos, No. 1, 2, 3, from Pleyel, adapted for the Pedal Harp. by *J. F. Bohius*, 1s each. Riley.

Theſe Rondos are ſelected with diſcernment, and ſkilfully adapted to the inſtrument for which they are here publiſhed. They poſſeſs one recommendation of conſiderable conſequence; which is, that they are alſo calculated to pleaſe and to improve the piano-forte practitioner.

The Land of Gold, a favourite Iriſh Song, by *J. Sanderſon*, 1s. Longman and Broderip.

We find much characteriſtic melody in this ſong; conſequently, it is wild; and if it begins in one key and concludes in another (which is a kind of muſical *bull*) it is not the leſs national on that account.

The Death of Maria, by *J. Ambroſe*, 1s. Riley.

The "Death of Maria," is one of thoſe ſongs which really merit the epithet *favourite*. The ſentiment of the poetry is feelingly and elegantly conveyed in a melody that is chaſte and claſſical.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

To the People of America, announcing his Intention to reſign the Preſidentſhip.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens!

THE period for the new election of a citizen, to adminiſter the Executive Government of the United States, being not far diſtant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts muſt be employed in deſignating the perſon who is to be clothed with that important truſt, it appears to me proper, eſpecially as it may conduce to a more diſtinct expreſſion of the public voice, that I ſhould now apprize you of the reſolution I have formed, to decline being conſidered among the number of thoſe out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the ſame time, to do me the juſtice to be aſſured, that this reſolution has not been taken, without a ſtrict regard to all the conſiderations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of ſervice, which ſilence in my ſituation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future intereſt, no deficiency of grateful reſpect for your paſt kindneſs, but am ſupported by a full conviction that the ſtep is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your ſuffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform ſacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your deſire. I conſtantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, conſiſtently with motives which I was not at liberty to diſregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The ſtrength of my inclination to do this, previous to the laſt election, had even led to the preparation of an addreſs to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical poſture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of perſons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the ſtate of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the purſuit of inclination incompatible with the ſentiment of duty or propriety; and am perſuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my ſervices, that in the preſent circumſtances of our country, you will not diſapprove my determination to retire.

The impreſſions with which I firſt undertook the arduous truſt, were explained on the proper occaſion. In the diſcharge of this truſt, I will only ſay, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and adminiſtration of the Government, the beſt exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconſcious, in the outſet, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps ſtill more in the eyes of others, has ſtrengthened the motives to diffidence of myſelf; and every day the increaſing weight of years admoniſhes me more and more that the ſhade of retirement is as neceſſary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumſtances have given peculiar value to my ſervices, they were temporary, I have the conſolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political ſcene, patriotiſm does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to ſuſpend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me, ſtill more for the

ſtedfaſt

ſtedfaſt confidence with which it has ſupported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifeſting my inviolable attachment, by ſervices uſeful and perſevering, though in uſefulneſs unequal to my zeal. If benefits have reſulted to our country from theſe ſervices, let it always be remembered to your praiſe, and as an inſtructive example in our annals, that under circumſtances in which the paſſions, agitated in every direction, were moſt liable to miſlead, amidſt appearances ſometimes dubious, viciſſitudes of fortune often diſcouraging, in ſituations in which not unfrequently want of ſucceſs has countenanced the ſpirit of criticiſm, the conſtancy of your ſupport was the eſſential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I ſhall carry it with me to my grave, as a ſtrong incitement to unceaſing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choiceſt tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free Conſtitution, which is the work of your hands, may be ſacredly maintained—that its adminiſtration in every department may be ſtamped with wiſdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happineſs of theſe States, under the auſpices of Liberty, may be made complete, by ſo careful a preſervation and ſo prudent a uſe of this bleſſing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applauſe, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a ſtranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to ſtop. But ſolicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehenſion of danger, natural to ſuch ſolicitude, urge me on an occaſion like the preſent to offer to your ſolemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, ſome ſentiments, which are the reſult of much reflection, of no inconſiderable obſervation, and which appear to me all important to your felicity as a people. Theſe will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only ſee in them the diſintereſted warnings of a parting friend, who can poſſibly have no perſonal motive to biaſs his counſel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my ſentiments on a former and not diſſimilar occaſion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is neceſſary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government which conſtitutes you one people is alſo now dear to you. It is juſtly ſo; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the ſupport of your tranquillity at home, and your peace abroad; of your ſafety, of your proſperity, of that very liberty which you ſo highly prize. But as it is eaſy to foreſee, that from different cauſes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth (as this is the point in your political fortreſs which againſt the batteries of internal and external enemies will be moſt conſtantly and actively, though often covertly and inſidiouſly, directed) it is of infinite moment that you ſhould properly eſtimate the immenſe value of your national union to your collective and individual happineſs; that you ſhould cheriſh a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it, accuſtoming yourſelves to think and ſpeak of it as of the palladium of your political ſafety and proſperity; watching for its preſervation with jealous anxiety; diſcountenancing whatever may ſuggeſt even a ſuſpicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the reſt, or to enfeeble the ſacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of ſympathy and intereſt. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, muſt always exalt the juſt pride of patriotiſm more than any appellation derived from local derivations. With ſlight ſhades of difference, you have the ſame religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cauſe fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you poſſeſs are the work of your councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, ſufferings, and ſucceſſes.

But theſe conſiderations, however powerfully they addreſs themſelves to your ſenſibility, are greatly outweighed by thoſe which apply more immediately to your intereſt. Here every portion of our country finds the moſt commanding motives for carefully guarding and preſerving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unreſtrained intercourſe with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds

in the productions of the latter great additional reſources of maritime and commercial enterpriſes, and precious materials of manufacturing induſtry. The *South*, in the ſame intercourſe, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, ſees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the ſeamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes in different ways to nouriſh and increaſe the general maſs of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime ſtrength, to which itſelf is unequally adapted.—The *Eaſt*, in a like intercourſe with the *Weſt*, already finds, and in the progreſſive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The *Weſt* derives from the *Eaſt* ſupplies requiſite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of ſtill greater conſequence, it muſt of neceſſity owe the *ſecure* enjoyment of indiſpenſible *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime ſtrength of the Atlantic ſide of the Union, directed by an indiſſoluble community of intereſt as *one nation*.—Any other tenure by which the *Weſt* can hold theſe eſſential advantages, whether derived from its own ſeparate ſtrength, or from an apoſtate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, muſt be intrinſically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular intereſt in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united maſs of means and efforts greater ſtrength, greater reſource, proportionably greater ſecurity from external danger, a leſs frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations, and, what is of inеſtimable value, they muſt derive from Union an exemption from thoſe broils and wars among themſelves, which ſo frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the ſame government; which their own rivalſhips alone would be ſufficient to produce, but which oppoſite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would ſtimulate and embitter.—Hence likewiſe they avoid the neceſſity of thoſe overgrown military eſtabliſhments, which under any form of government are inauſpicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hoſtile to Republican liberty; in this ſenſe it is that your union ought to be conſidered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preſervation of the other.

Theſe conſiderations ſpeak a perſuaſive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of Patriotic deſire.—Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace ſo large a ſyſtem?—Let experience ſolve it. To liſten to mere ſpeculations in ſuch a caſe were criminal. We are authoriſed to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the reſpective ſubdiviſions, will afford a happy iſſue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With ſuch powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience ſhall not have demonſtrated its impracticability, there will always be reaſon to diſtruſt the patriotiſm of thoſe who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the cauſes which may diſturb our Union, it occurs as matter of very ſerious concern, that any ground ſhould have been furniſhed for characteriſing parties by Geographical diſcriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Weſtern*; whence deſigning men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local intereſts and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular diſtricts, is to miſrepreſent the opinions and aims of other diſtricts. You cannot ſhield yourſelves too much againſt the jealouſies and heart-burnings which ſpring from theſe miſrepreſentations; they tend to render alien to each other thoſe who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our weſtern country have lately had a uſeful leſſon on this head; they have ſeen, in the negociation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the univerſal ſatisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a deciſive proof how unfounded were the ſuſpicions propagated among them, of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their intereſts in regard to the Miſſiſſippi; they have been witneſſes to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which ſecure to them every thing they could deſire, in reſpect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their proſperity. Will it not be their wiſdom to rely for the preſervatien of theſe advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will

Will they not henceforth be deaf to thoſe adviſers, if ſuch there are, who would ſever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanence of your Union, a Government for the whole is indiſpenſible. No alliance, however ſtrict, between the parts, can be an adequate ſubſtitute; they muſt inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Senſible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your firſt eſſay, by the adoption of a Conſtitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. The Government, the offſpring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full inveſtigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the diſtribution of its powers, uniting ſecurity with energy, and containing within itſelf a proviſion for its own amendment, has a juſt claim to your confidence and to your ſupport. Reſpect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquieſcence in its meaſures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The baſis of our political ſyſtem is the right of the people to make and to alter their Conſtitutions of Government; but the Conſtitution which at any time exiſts, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is ſacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to eſtabliſh Government preſuppoſes the duty of every individual to obey the eſtabliſhed Government.

All obſtructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and aſſociations, under whatever plauſible character, with the real deſign, to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the conſtituted authorities, are deſtructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They ſerve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a ſmall but artful and enterpriſing minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public adminiſtration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of a faction, rather than the organ of conſiſtent and wholeſome plans digeſted by common councils, and modified by mutual intereſts.

However conſtitutions or aſſociations of the above deſcription may now and then anſwer popular ends, they are likely, in the courſe of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to ſubvert the power of the people, and to uſurp for themſelves the reins of Government; deſtroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjuſt dominion.

Towards the preſervation of your Government, and the permanency of your preſent happy ſtate, it is requiſite, not only that you ſteadily diſcountenance irregular oppoſitions to its acknowledged authority, but alſo that you reſiſt with care the ſpirit of innovation upon its principles, however ſpecious the pretexts.—One method of aſſault may be to effect in the form of the Conſtitution alterations which will impair the energy of the ſyſtem, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at leaſt as neceſſary to fix the true character of Governments as of other human inſtitutions — that experience is the ſureſt ſtandard by which to teſt the real tendency of the exiſting Conſtitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypotheſis and opinion, expoſes to perpetual change, from the endleſs variety of hypotheſes and opinion; and remember, eſpecially, that for the efficient management of your common intereſts, in a country ſo extenſive as our's, a Government of as much vigour as is conſiſtent with the perfect ſecurity of liberty is indiſpenſible. Liberty itſelf will find in ſuch a Government, with powers properly diſtributed and adjuſted, the ſureſt guardian. It is, indeed, little elſe than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withſtand the enterpriſes of faction, to confine each member of the ſociety within the limits preſcribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the tranquil and ſecure enjoyment of the rights of perſon and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical diſcriminations. Let me now take a more comprehenſive view, and warn you in the moſt ſolemn manner againſt the baneful effects of the ſpirit of party generally.

This ſpirit, unfortunately, is inſeparable from our nature, having its root in the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the human mind.—It exiſts under different ſhapes in all governments,

vernments, more or leſs ſtifled, controuled, or oppreſſed: but in thoſe of the popular form, it is often in its greateſt rankneſs, and is truly their worſt enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, ſharpened by the ſpirit of revenge natural to party diſſention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the moſt horrid cruelties, is itſelf a moſt horrid deſpotiſm. The diſorders and miſeries which reſult, gradually incline the minds of men to ſeek ſecurity and repoſe in the abſolute power of an individual; and, ſooner or later, the chief of ſome prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this diſpoſition to the purpoſes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheleſs, ought not to be entirely out of ſight) the common and continued miſchiefs of the ſpirit of party are ſufficient to make it the intereſt and duty of a wiſe people to diſcourage and reſtrain it.

It ſerves always to diſtract the public councils, and enfeeble the public adminiſtration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealouſies and falſe alarms; kindles the animoſity of one part againſt another; foments occaſionally riot and inſurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated acceſs to the Government itſelf through the channels of party paſſions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are ſubjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are uſeful checks upon the adminiſtration of the Government, and ſerve to keep alive the ſpirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in Governments of a monarchical caſt, patriotiſm may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the ſpirit of party. But in thoſe of the popular character, in Governments partly elective, it is a ſpirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain, there will always be enough of that ſpirit for every ſalutary purpoſe. And there being conſtant danger of exceſs, the effect ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and aſſuage it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands an uniform vigilance to prevent its burſting into a flame, leſt, inſtead of warming, it ſhould conſume.

It is important, likewiſe, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, ſhould inſpire with caution thoſe entruſted with its adminiſtration, to confine themſelves within their reſpective conſtitutional ſpheres, avoiding, in the exerciſe of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The ſpirit of encroachment tends to conſolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real deſpotiſm. A juſt eſtimate of that love of power, and proneneſs to abuſe it, which predominates in the human heart, is ſufficient to ſatisfy us of the truth of this poſition. The neceſſity of reciprocal checks in the exerciſe of political powers, by dividing and diſtributing it into different repoſitories, and conſtituting each the guardian of the public weal againſt invaſions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: ſome of them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preſerve them muſt be as neceſſary as to inſtitute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the diſtribution and modification of the Conſtitutional Powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Conſtitution deſignates. But let there be no change by uſurpation; for though this, in one inſtance, may be the inſtrument of good, it is the cuſtomary weapon by which free Governments are deſtroyed. The precedent muſt always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or tranſient benefit which the uſe can at any time yield.

Of all the diſpoſitions and habits which lead to political proſperity, Religion and Morality are indiſpenſible ſupports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotiſm, who ſhould labour to ſubvert theſe great pillars of human happineſs, theſe firmeſt props of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to reſpect and to cheriſh them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it be ſimply aſked, where is the ſecurity for property, for reputation, for life, if the ſenſe of religious obligation *deſert* the oaths, which are the inſtruments of inveſtigation in Courts of Juſtice? And let us with caution indulge the ſuppoſition, that morality can be maintained without religion.—Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar ſtructure; reaſon and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in excluſion of religious principle.

'Tis ſubſtantially true, that virtue or morality

morality is a neceſſary ſpring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or leſs force to every ſpecies of free government. Who, that is a ſincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to ſhake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, inſtitutions for the general diffuſion of knowledge. In proportion as the ſtructure of Government gives force to public opinion, it is eſſential that public opinion ſhould be enlightened.

As a very important ſource of ſtrength and ſecurity, cheriſh public credit. One method of preſerving it is to uſe it as ſparingly as poſſible; avoiding occaſions of expence by cultivating peace, but remembering alſo that timely diſburſements, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater diſburſements to repel it; avoiding likewiſe the accumulation of debt, not only by ſhunning occaſions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to diſcharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occaſioned, not ungenerouſly throwing upon poſterity the burthen which we ourſelves ought to bear. The execution of theſe maxims belongs to your Repreſentatives, but it is neceſſary that public opinion ſhould co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is eſſential that you ſhould practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there muſt be a revenue; that to have a revenue there muſt be taxes; that no taxes can be deviſed which are not more or leſs inconvenient and unpleaſant: that the intrinſic embarraſſment inſeparable from the ſelection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a deciſive motive for a candid conſtruction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a ſpirit of acquieſcence in the meaſures for obtaining Revenue, which the public exigences may at any time dictate.

Obſerve good faith and juſtice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no great diſtant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous, and too novel, example of a people always guided by an exalted juſtice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the courſe of time and things the fruits of ſuch a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be loſt by a ſteady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at leaſt, is recommended by every ſentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impoſſible by its vices?

In the execution of ſuch a plan, nothing is more eſſential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies againſt particular nations, and paſſionate attachments for others, ſhould be excluded; and that in place of them, juſt and amicable feelings towards all ſhould be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondneſs, is in ſome degree a ſlave. It is a ſlave to its animoſity or to its affection, either of which is ſufficient to lead it aſtray from its duty and its intereſt. Antipathy in one nation againſt another diſpoſes each more readily to offer inſult and injury, to lay hold of ſlight cauſes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occaſions of diſpute occur. Hence frequent colliſions; obſtinate, envenomed, and bloody conteſts. The nation, prompted by ill-will and reſentment, ſometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the beſt calculations of policy. The government ſometimes participates in the national propenſity, and adopts through paſſion what reaſon would reject; at other times it makes the animoſity of the nation ſubſervient to projects of hoſtility, inſtigated by pride, ambition, and other ſiniſter and pernicious motives.—The peace often, ſometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

So, likewiſe, a paſſionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illuſion of an imaginary common intereſt, in caſes where no real common intereſt exiſts, and infuſing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or juſtification. It leads alſo to conceſſions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the conceſſions; by unneceſſarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealouſy, ill-will, and a diſpoſition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themſelves to the favourite nation) facility

to betray or ſacrifice the intereſts of their own country, without odium, ſometimes even with popularity: gilding with the appearance of a virtuous ſenſe of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the baſe or fooliſh compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As the avenue to foreign influence in innumerable ways, ſuch attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightended and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domeſtic factions, to practiſe the arts of ſeduction, to miſlead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a ſmall or weak, towards a great and powerful, nation, dooms the former to be the ſatellite of the latter.

Againſt the inſidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealouſy of a free people ought to be conſtantly awake; ſince hiſtory and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the moſt baneful foes of a Republican Government. But that jealouſy, to be uſeful, muſt be impartial; elſe it becomes the inſtrument of the very influence to be avoided, inſtead of a defence againſt it.—Exceſſive partiality for one nation, and exceſſive diſlike of another, cauſe thoſe whom they actuate to ſee danger only on one ſide, and ſerve to veil, and even ſecond the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may reſiſt the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become ſuſpected and odious; while its tools and dupes uſurp the applauſe and confidence of the people, to ſurrender their intereſts.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as poſſible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us ſtop.

Europe has a ſet of primary intereſts, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence ſhe muſt be engaged in frequent controverſies, the cauſes of which are eſſentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it muſt be unwiſe in us to implicate ourſelves by artificial ties in the ordinary viciſſitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and colliſions of her friendſhips or enmities.

Our detached and diſtant ſituation invites and enables us to purſue a different courſe. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take ſuch an attitude as will cauſe the neutrality we may at any time reſolve upon, to be ſcrupulouſly reſpected; when belligerent nations, under the impoſſibility of making acquiſitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may chooſe peace or war, as our intereſt, guided by juſtice, ſhall counſel.

Why forego the advantages of ſo peculiar a ſituation? Why quit our own to ſtand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our deſtiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and proſperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalſhip, intereſt, humour, or caprice?

It is our true policy to ſteer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; ſo far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it: for let me not be underſtood as capable of patronizing infidelity to exiſting engagements. I hold the maxim no leſs applicable to public than to private affairs, that honeſty is always the beſt policy. I repeat it, therefore, let thoſe engagements be obſerved in their genuine ſenſe. But, in my opinion, it is unneceſſary and would be unwiſe to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourſelves, by ſuitable eſtabliſhments, on a reſpectable defenſive poſture, we may ſafely truſt to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourſe with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and intereſt. But even our commercial policy ſhould hold an equal and impartial hand; neither ſeeking nor granting excluſive favours or preferences; conſulting the natural courſe of things; diffuſing and diverſifying by gentle means the ſtreams of commerce, but forcing nothing; eſtabliſhing, with powers ſo diſpoſed, in order to give trade a ſtable courſe, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to ſupport them, conventional rules of intercourſe, the beſt that preſent circumſtances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumſtances ſhall dictate; conſtantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for diſintereſted favours from another; that it muſt

pay

pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by ſuch acceptance, it may place itſelf in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. It is an illuſion which experience muſt cure, which a juſt pride ought to diſcard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, theſe counſels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the ſtrong and laſting impreſſion I could wiſh: that they will controul the uſual current of the paſſions, or prevent our nation from running the courſe which has hitherto marked the deſtiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myſelf that they may be productive of ſome partial benefit, ſome occaſional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party ſpirit, to warn againſt the miſchiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard againſt the impoſtures of pretended patriotiſm: this hope will be a full recompence for the ſolicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the diſcharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, muſt witneſs to you and to the world. To myſelf, the aſſurance of my own conſcience is, that I have at leaſt believed myſelf to be guided by them.

In relation to the ſtill ſubſiſting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approved voice, and by that of your Repreſentatives in both Houſes of Congreſs, the ſpirit of that meaſure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the beſt lights I could obtain, I was well ſatisfied that our country, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and intereſt to take, a neutral poſition. Having taken it, I determined, as far as ſhould depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perſeverance, and firmneſs.

The conſiderations which reſpect the right to hold this conduct, it is not neceſſary on this occaſion to detail. I will only obſerve, that according to my underſtanding of the matter, that right, ſo far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which juſtice and humanity impoſe on every nation in caſes in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of intereſt for obſerving that conduct will beſt be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been, to endeavour to gain time to our country to ſettle and mature its yet recent inſtitutions, and to progreſs without interruption to that degree of ſtrength and conſiſtency which is neceſſary to give it, humanly ſpeaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of adminiſtration, I am unconſcious of intentional error; I am nevertheleſs too ſenſible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beſeech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I ſhall alſo carry with me the hope that my country will never ceaſe to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its ſervice, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be conſigned to oblivion, as myſelf muſt ſoon be to the manſions of reſt.

Relying on its kindneſs in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is ſo natural to a man who views in it the native ſoil of himſelf and his progenitors for ſeveral generations; I anticipate, with pleaſing expectation, that retreat, in which I promiſe myſelf to realize, without alloy, the ſweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midſt of my Fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I truſt, of our mutual cares, labours, and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Sept. 17, 1796.

Thus has this great man ſignified his determination to relinquiſh the fatigues of office for the boſom of retirement. The foregoing admirable Addreſs to all the States we have given at length, convinced of our incapacity of doing juſtice to ſo excellent a compoſition in any ſketch or abridgment we might have been induced to make of it.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WE concluded our laſt ſketch of the proceedings in parliament with an account of the bill propoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for raiſing a ſupplemental militia, a body of irregular cavalry, and other forces, to enable the nation to repel any invaſion which might be meditated by the enemy.

On the 21ſt of October, the houſe of commons having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, the Secretary at War roſe, and ſtated, that the whole force of this country, conſiſting of the common diſtribution of guards, garriſons, colonies, and plantations, amounted to 195,674 men, the expence of which would amount to 5,190,000l. ſo that it would appear that the expence of this year would not exceed that of the preceding. The home army conſiſted of all the troops which might be conſidered as ſerving for the defence of the country, and theſe amounted to 60,765 men; from which aroſe an exceſs above laſt year of 11,546 men. The army abroad amounted to 64,276, of courſe there was a diminution; theſe were compoſed entirely of regulars; the army at home of regulars, invalids, militia, and fencibles. The militia was nearly the ſame as laſt year, with the difference of the city regiments. The Secretary concluded with moving, that "There be employed for the land ſervice of this year the number of 195,000 men."

General Tarleton made ſeveral obſervations reſpecting a ſaving which might be adopted in the militia, and with a view to this object, he pointed out the great number of muſicians and officers' ſervants, as being of little more utility than to augment the expences.

At length the ſeveral reſolutions were put ſeverally, and carried *nem. con.*

The following were the ſums voted, for the charge of 60,765 effective men:

	£.	s.	d.
For guards and garriſons,	1,505,905	1	0
For forces in the plantations,	1,411,231	19	5
For difference between Britiſh and Iriſh pay of forces for ſervice abroad,	40,096	9	9
For contingences for land forces - -	360,000	0	0
For charge of general and ſtaff officers -	94,195	14	0
For recruiting regiments in India - -	13,335	18	0
For charge of embodied militia and fencible infantry,	950,441	3	6
For contingencies for ditto,	210,000	0	0
For clothing for ditto -	112,811	0	0
For charge of fencible cavalry - -	397,734	4	0
For allowance to ditto	95,000	0	0

The ſame day the ſupplemental militia bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be printed.

On the 28th of October, Mr. Pitt introduced his promiſed motion relative to the funding of navy and exchequer bills. He ſaid his propoſal had for its object the removal of a large maſs of floating debt from the market, which had fallen to a great diſcount, and had, conſequently, produced much public injury, and much private inconvenience. He obſerved, that the amount of the bills then in circulation would become payable at different periods, according to the different times at which they were iſſued, but that the fartheſt periods of payment of any of the bills could not be more than fifteen months from the preſent time. The whole queſtion then to be ſubmitted to the committee was, whether the navy, and other bills then outſtanding, ſhould be left a load upon the market, to be paid only at thoſe periods when they became due; or whether it would not be more adviſeable to pay them before that period, by offering to the holders ſuch terms as might be beneficial to them? He propoſed to fund all the bills then in circulation, even down to the lateſt period.

The amount of bills that had been iſſued was little leſs than twelve millions. He thought this ſum would be too great a weight for one ſpecies of ſtock, and therefore propoſed to give an option to the holders to fund them in any of the three funds, either the three per cents. the four per cents. or the five per cents.; for this purpoſe he divided the holders into four claſſes, according to the date of the bills held by them.

The firſt claſs comprehending the months of October, November, and December, 1795.

The ſecond claſs comprehending the months of January, February, March, and April, 1796.

The third claſs comprehending the months of May, June, and July, 1796.

The

The fourth claſs comprehending the months of Auguſt, September, and October, 1796.

Upon his communicating, he ſaid, with many gentlemen on the ſubject, they computed

The 3 per cents. at 58.
The 4 per cents. at 75.
The 5 per cents. at 88.

He then propoſed that the holders of navy bills ſhould have their option of any of the three kinds of ſtock, with the following abatement on the preſent prices:

For the firſt claſs,
Of 2 per cent. in the 3 per cents.
Of 3 per cent. in the 4 per cents.
Of 4 per cent. in the 5 per cents.
For the ſecond claſs,
Of 1½ per cent. in the 3 per cents.
Of 2½ per cent. in the 4 per cents.
Of 3½ per cent. in the 5 per cents.
For the third claſs.
Of 1 per cent. in the 3 per cents.
Of 2 per cent. in the 4 per cents.
Of 3 per cent. in the 5 per cents.
For the fourth claſs.
Of ½ per cent. in the 3 per cents.
Of 1½ per cent in the 4 per cents.
Of 2½ per cent. in the 5 per cents.

The bills to bear intereſt till the 12th of December, and the dividends to commence with the reſpective funds, viz.

The 3 per cents. conſols } from Nov. laſt.
The 5 per cents. }
The 4 per cents. from Michaelmas laſt.

In addition to this aggregate of navy bills, there were outſtanding exchequer bills to the amount nearly of two millions and a half: theſe were to become payable in July; he propoſed, therefore, to fund them in nearly the ſame loans as the navy bills, viz.

1½ per cent. in the three per cents.
2½ per cent. in the 4 per cents.
3½ per cent. in the 5 per cents.

Mr. Pitt wiſhed to be underſtood, that if, for the future, navy and exchequer bills ſhould be found neceſſary to be iſſued for the public ſervice, they ſhould be iſſued for ſo ſhort a period as not to incur any conſiderable loſs by diſcount.

He concluded with moving, "That his majeſty be enabled to ſatisfy all the bills payable in the navy, victualling, and tranſport ſervice, to the 27th of Oct. 1796."

Mr. Huſſey made ſome excellent remarks on the plan propoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he reprobated it as laviſhing the public money, and augmenting the national debt in an unprecedented manner. Mr. Fox adopted the ſame ſtrain of reaſoning, and proved that by the ſyſtem of Mr. Pitt, the holders of navy and exchequer bills would receive at the rate of 103l. intereſt per cent. per annum for their money! He ſaid it was impoſſible for any member of that houſe to ſee thoſe tranſactions, and not call the attention of the committee to a ſituation ſo diſaſtrous, and to circumſtances ſo unexampled. "If I," ſaid Mr. Fox, "underſtand the propoſitions, it is, that thoſe who have received bills at 14 or 15 per cent. diſcount, ſhall ſtand in the fourth claſs; I confine myſelf for the preſent to the five per cents. Hence thoſe who have received bills 14 or 15 per cent. diſcount, in September, what intereſt will they have made for their money? They will have had the bills in their poſſeſſion about ſixty days: for 100l. they advanced 86l. they they will, therefore, in the firſt inſtance, have gained 14l. and they will receive 85l. 10s. five per cent. ſtock. Firſt, they receive 14l. for diſcount, and then 2l. 10s. for the difference of ſtock; nor is this all; they go on receiving 4 per cent. for a longer period; and thus when you calculate the annual profit, you muſt include this 4 per cent. intereſt. They receive, therefore, 16l. 10s. for ſixty days' poſſeſſion of the bills. Calculate the amount of ſix times ſixty days, and you will find that theſe holders will have received at the rate of 103l. intereſt per cent. per annum."

Mr. Fox then contended, that the committee ought to have a detailed account of the neceſſity that exiſted before they voluntarily added two per cent. intereſt on ſo great a ſum as fifteen millions to the burden of the nation.

After a debate, however, of conſiderable length, the reſolutions were read and agreed to.

On the 31ſt of October, the houſe went into a committee again on the ſame buſineſs. They divided on paſſing of the firſt reſolution, Ayes 208, Noes 48. The other reſolution alſo paſſed.

The two houſes of parliament for ſeveral days following did little more than haſten the above mentioned bill, and ſeveral others, which we have mentioned as brought in by the miniſter through their ſeveral ſtages, all of which, at length, received the royal aſſent by commiſſion.

The uncertainty concerning the iſſue of the negociations for peace, and ſeveral other circumſtances at this period, rendered a ſhort interruption of the ſeſſion deſirable to the miniſter; on his requeſt, therefore,

an adjournment of the two houſes was agreed upon, till the 28th of November.

The following are the moſt intereſting particulars which have lately fallen under our notice, relative to the important negociation for peace carrying on in Paris between lord Malmſbury, on the part of Great Britain, and Charles Delacroix, on the part of the French republic.

In the firſt inſtance, his lordſhip delivered to M. Delacroix a memorial, dated Paris, the 24th of October, 1796. This memorial preſſed the eſtabliſhment of a general principle, as a baſis for definitive arrangements. It ſtated, that the firſt objects of negociations for peace generally related to reſtitutions and ceſſions of conqueſts; declared Great Britain to be in a ſituation not to demand reſtitution from France; reminded the French government of the valuable colonies and eſtabliſhments of which ſhe had obtained poſſeſſion; alluded to the conqueſts which the French had made upon the continent of Europe, conqueſts to which his Britannic majeſty could not be indifferent; and expreſſed his wiſh to reſtore peace to all the belligerent powers.

In the firſt conference, after the delivery of this memorial, it was demanded of the Engliſh negociator, whether he was furniſhed with powers and inſtructions from the other belligerent powers to ſtipulate in their name? He anſwered no; but, he added, that when the Directory ſhould have explained themſelves relative to the principle laid down in his memorial, he would diſpatch couriers to inſtruct the different courts in the ſtate of the negociation, and to receive their orders. It was then aſked the ambaſſador, whether he could not, at leaſt, ſpecify the principle of retroceſſions which concerned the French republic and Great Britain? He anſwered, that after the Directory ſhould have explained itſelf, he would likewiſe expedite couriers to requeſt inſtructions on this point.

After this conference was finiſhed, Delacroix preſented lord Malmſbury's memorial to the Directory, with the recital of their converſation on the ſubject.

In this ſtage of the negociation, the Executive Directory ordered the miniſter for foreign affairs to give an anſwer to lord Malmſbury, purporting, that they were diſpoſed to commence a negociation; but that they conſidered lord Malmſbury's propoſitions as offering nothing but dilatory or very diſtant means of bringing it to a concluſion; they objected to the formation of a congreſs, whoſe proceedings are always tardy; they noticed the circumſtance of his lordſhip's declaration not agreeing with his credentials; they expreſſed their belief, that the Britiſh government meant by the preſent propoſitions only a renewal, under more amicable forms, of Mr. Wickham's propoſals laſt year; they diſagreed with the memorial reſpecting the ſubject of the baſis of negociation, which ought not to relate to the principle of ceſſion, but to the common neceſſity of a juſt and ſolid peace. Nevertheleſs, they declared, that they would not reject any means of reconciliation, and that as ſoon as lord Malmſbury ſhould produce to the miniſter for foreign affairs ſufficient powers from the allies of Great Britain to ſtipulate for their reſpective intereſts, they would give a ſpeedy anſwer to the propoſitions which might be ſubmitted to them.

As ſoon as lord Malmſbury received this anſwer, he wrote to his court by an extraordinary courier, to obtain the powers required of him.

Having received ſome farther inſtructions from his court, lord Malmſbury, on the 12th of November, preſented another note of conſiderable length to the French miniſter, Delacroix, importing, that with regard to the injurious and offenſive inſinuations contained in the laſt anſwer of the directory, the king had thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part.—That the Executive Directory appeared, without the leaſt foundation, to ſuppoſe that he was authoriſed to accede to a ſeparate peace—That the beſt pledge which the Directory could give of their deſire of putting a period to the war, would be without delay to ſettle a baſis to accelerate a general peace.

The French miniſter, Delacroix, in the name of the Directory, returned an anſwer the ſame day, the brevity of which may eaſily be conſtrued into abruptneſs.

This anſwer deſired lord Malmſbury to point out diſtinctly, and as ſoon as poſſible, the objects of reciprocal compenſation which he had to propoſe, and reminded him, that the breaking of the armiſtice by the emperor and king was no ſign of a diſpoſition in him to conclude a peace upon equitable terms.

Some correſpondence enſued ſubſequent to this, which, perhaps; was beneath the dignity and importance of the negociation. Lord Malmſbury, upon receiving a written

a written meſſage from Delacroix, in anſwer to one from him, demanded, a few hours after, of the French negociator, whether he was to conſider that meſſage as an anſwer or not?

Mr. Ellis, ſecretary of embaſſy to Lord Malmſbury, ſet out for London on the 15th of November, to receive new inſtructions from his Court. In the courſe of the negociation, Delacroix demanded of Lord Malmſbury, "whether, on every new communication, he intended to diſpatch a new courier to his Cabinet?" To this Lord Malmſbury replied, "that he ſhould do ſo whenever the importance of the caſe appeared to render it neceſſary."

The long expected Declaration of the Spaniſh Court againſt Great Britain was ſigned by his Catholic Majeſty, at the Palace of St. Laurenzo, on the 5th of October, 1796.

The Spaniſh monarch, in this inſtrument, affirms:—

"That he was induced to make peace with France, on account of the manner in which England behaved to him during the whole of the war, and the well-grounded miſtruſt which he ought to feel for the future, from the experience of her bad faith, which began to be manifeſt by the treatment his fleet received, at an important period of the war, from Lord Hood, where he was ſolely employed in ruining all that he could not carry away himſelf.

"That the Engliſh miniſter ſuffered the ſame bad faith to appear, by his ſilence upon the ſubject of his negociations with other powers, particularly the Treaty concluded in 1794 with the United States of America, without any regard to the Spaniſh rights, which were well known to him.

"That his Catholic Majeſty obſerved alſo the ſame ſymptoms of bad faith in the reply given by Lord Grenville to his ambaſſador, the Marquis del Campo, when he demanded ſuccours of him to continue the war: That he was completely confirmed in his ſuſpicions of this bad faith in the conduct and injuſtice which was uſed in the diſpoſal of the rich cargo of the Spaniſh ſhip the Saint Jago, retaken by an Engliſh ſquadron.

"That ſince his Catholic Majeſty made peace with the French Republic, he has had farther reaſons for ſuſpecting that England intended to attack his poſſeſſions in America: That he alſo had received direct inſults, which perſuaded him that the Engliſh miniſter wiſhed to oblige him to adopt a part contrary to the intereſts of humanity.

"In fact, that England had developed her intentions of getting poſſeſſion of his Catholic Majeſty's territories, by ſending to the Antilles a conſiderable force, and particularly deſtined againſt St. Domingo."

After enumerating ſeveral other inſults and grievances from the Engliſh, his Catholic Majeſty concludes:—

"That the Britiſh nation has proved to the univerſe, that the recogniſes no other laws than the aggrandizement of her own commerce; and that her deſpotiſm has forced him, for the protection of his crown and people, *to declare war* againſt the King of England, his kingdom and *vaſſals*."

On the 8th of October, war was proclaimed at Madrid, in the uſual form; and, on the 12th of November, the Britiſh Cabinet iſſued orders for granting letters of marque to Britiſh ſubjects, to make repriſals upon Spain and her ſubjects.

The diminution which the Engliſh power has ſuffered in the Mediterranean, from the alliance betwixt France and Spain, and the ſhutting of almoſt all the Italian ports againſt her ſhips, has induced the Britiſh miniſter to order the evacuation of Corſica.

General Gentili wrote from Leghorn, the 15th of October, to the French Commiſſioners in Italy, informing them of the arrangements which he had concerted for the recovery of the iſland, or rather for aſſiſting the inhabitants in their determination to expel the Engliſh. A few days afterwards, the French landed in Corſica; took Baſtia, with 8 or 900 priſoners, moſt of which were of Dillon's regiment, conſiſting principally of emigrants. Sir Gilbert Elliot, the viceroy, with the troops which eſcaped from Baſtia, took refuge in Porto-Ferrajo.

Our countrymen, however, have been more ſucceſsful in their new territories at the Cape of Good Hope. Our readers will recollect, that in the ſpring of the year a fleet ſailed from Holland, and eluded the vigilance of the Britiſh cruizers; a part of that fleet arrived in Auguſt near Saldanha Bay, with a deſign of retaking the Cape; but this force proved ſo inadequate for the purpoſe, that nothing but the commander's ignorance of the ſtrength of the Engliſh in that quarter could induce him to make ſo raſh an attempt. Upon receiving intelligence of the Dutch being on the coaſt, the commander of the Engliſh forces, Major-General Craig, made every diſpoſition for repelling them.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Elphinſtone was at that period ſtationed in thoſe ſeas, with a conſiderable fleet; and, upon hearing of the arrival of the enemy, he ſet ſail and made a complete capture of all

their ſhips in Saldanha Bay. The Dutch fleet ſurrendered without reſiſtance, and conſiſted of three ſhips of the line and five inferior veſſels, having on board, in ſeamen and troops, 1972 men.

Some captures of leſs importance were alſo announced in the courſe of the month; the moſt remarkable of which was by Captain Bowers, of his Majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore, who, on the 13th of October, took the Spaniſh frigate Mahoneſa, with 275 men, and carried her into Gibraltar. Captain Bowers loſt none of his men; the Spaniards loſt about 30. This affords another ſtriking inſtance of the ſuperiority of the Britiſh ſailors over thoſe of other countries.

[*We are unavoidably compelled, on account of the length of the important Paper of General Waſhington, to defer our uſual detail of Foreign Affairs till next month.*]

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
CATARRH	11
Acute Rheumatiſm	9
Peripneumony	2
Hæmoptoe	2
Enteritis	1
Angina	3
Otalgia *	3
Malignant Fever	4
Small Pox	6
Scarlatina Anginoſa	5
Meaſles	3
Hooping-cough	3
Puerperal Fever,	4
Acute Diſeaſes of Infants	7

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Aſthenia	14
Chronic Rheumatiſm	13
Sciatica	2
Pain of the Side	4
Anaſarca	5
Cephalæa	12
Vertigo	3
Hemiphlegia	2
Hypochondriaſis	3
Cough and Chronic Dyſpnœa	33
Pulmonary Conſumption	9
Pleuritic Stitches	3
Dyſpepſia	7
Gaſtrodynia	5
Enterodynia	4
Diarrhœa	7
Chloroſis	7
Inteſtinal Hæmorrhagy	1
Menorrhagia	6
Fluor albus	4
Dyſury	1
Incontinence of Urine	2
Schirrous Ovarium	1
Jaundice	2
Umbilical Hernia	1
Prolapſus Ani	1
Tabes meſenterica	3
Cruſta Lactea	2
Porrigo	3
Thruſh	3
Furunculus	2
Phlegmon	2
Erythema	1
Herpes	4
Scabies	3
Purigo podicis	1
Inflamed puſtules	2
Phthiriaſis	1
Scaly Tettar	6

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian	1
Hectica Infantilis	8
Hectica Senilis	2
Hemicanium	1

From an inſpection of the above liſt, it will appear that catarrhal and rheumatic fevers have been the moſt predominant among acute diſeaſes, ſince the laſt report. A cold, damp, and foggy atmoſphere has alſo contributed to render them more ſevere than uſual, and of longer duration.

One caſe of peripneumony, which had been neglected at its commencement, terminated in ſuppuration, and proved fatal at the end of the third week.

The two caſes of hæmoptoe alſo terminated fatally; ſeveral pints of blood, in a pure and fluid ſtate, being on a ſudden diſcharged from the lungs, in conſequence of the rupture of ſome conſiderable veſſels.

In the caſes of otalgia, after violent fever, delirium, and moſt excruciating pain, ſuppuration took place; the pus being diſcharged from the external meatus auditorius, and a thick, offenſive matter from the internal ear into the fauces, and noſtrils.

* Otalgia inflammatoria; Sauvage's noſol. method.

The

The hooping-cough, malignant fevers, ſmall-pox, meaſles, and ſcarlatina anginoſa, continue nearly in the ſame proportion as during the two preceding months. The ſcarlatina anginoſa has been very fatal in different quarters of the city.

In the liſt of chronic diſeaſes, it ſeems proper to take ſome notice of the article aſthenia, comprehending the diſorders, in common language termed nervous, which have occurred in a great proportion, eſpecially during the ſummer months. The ſtate of aſthenia commences with general languor, a ſenſe of laſſitude, or aching in the limbs; and often with tremors. Theſe ſymptoms are ſucceeded by ſhooting pains, headach, giddineſs, and a ſtrong diſpoſition to ſleep, even in the day-time. There is a ſenſation of faintneſs, or depreſſion, referred to the ſtomach, which calls for a frequent ſupply of nouriſhment: but as the craving is not ſeconded by a proportionate activity of the digeſtive powers, an overcharge ſoon takes place, and produces heartburn, flatulency, violent pains of the ſtomach, or nauſea, with bilious vomitings, and diarrhea. Females, in theſe circumſtances, are diſtreſſed with a pain in the left ſide, ſometimes alternating with the pain of the ſtomach.

This complaint takes away the ability of any conſiderable corporeal exertions; and alſo renders a long attention of the mind to any ſubject, not only difficult but painful. The patient's temper becomes irritable, fretful, and capricious; the judgment is defective and irreſolute; the imagination ſuggeſts nothing but gloomy ideas, often extending to deſpondency. No taſte remains for accuſtomed amuſements; but every feeling, every ſenſation ſeems unpleaſant. The night-ſleep is diſturbed by frightful dreams and ſtartings; and the patient awakes, in the morning, unrefreſhed, or feeling as if much bruiſed and fatigued.

Sauvages, in treating of aſthenia, includes under that title, the debility conſequent on fevers, ſmall-pox, ſcurvy, hydrocephalus, and ſeveral local complaints. He farther obſerves, that in aſthenia there is a general weakneſs of all the limbs, the vital powers retaining their full vigour; or, that the debility of the voluntary motions is much greater than could be ſuppoſed from examining the ſtate of the pulſe. This remark ſeems to have been made with the view of ſupporting an hypotheſis:—it has certainly no foundation in truth. The pulſe, in every inſtance of aſthenia, is much reduced in force: In perſons of the ſanguine temperament it is weak, and uſually very frequent; but in melancholic habits it is always feeble, ſlow, and languid. The former caſe conſtitutes the prediſpoſition to ſyncope, hyſteria, chorea, tetanus, and other convulſions; to mania, gaſtrodynia, pyroſis, diarrhea, tabes meſenterica, fluor albus, urticaria, porrigo, and ſeveral puſtular eruptions on the ſkin. The latter prediſpoſes to indigeſtion, hemicranium, hypochondriaſis or melancholia; to epilepſy, catalepſy, ephialtes, chloroſis, conſtipation, chronic rheumatiſm, ſtruma, internal ſchirroſities, dropſy, diabetes, purpura, and ſcaly diſeaſes of the ſkin.

Impure air, ſedentary occupations, anxiety, and the irregular modes of living in a crowded city are the external cauſes which lay the foundation of aſthenia. Not only thoſe inhabitants are affected with it, who live delicately, and withhold themſelves from no indulgence; but labourers, ſervants, and all perſons confined to a dull, unvaried track of buſineſs, are ſenſible of its effects. In ſummer, the complaint is much aggravated by the relaxing influence of a warm, duſty atmoſphere; to which may be added the ſtifling heat reflected from contiguous brick-walls, windows, and a burning pavement. Unhappy they who are doomed to toil in ſuch a ſituation throughout the year; who ſeldom enjoy the ſun's direct rays in the colder ſeaſons; and during the hot months are never fanned by the weſtern breeze. In the moments of languor, they court the deluſive aid of ſpirits, by which all their complaints are rendered more inveterate; they gradually droop and pine; become hectical, conſumptive, or paralytic: or, falling into the ſtate of chronic weakneſs, ſo well deſcribed by Dr. Withers, remain, through life, a burthen to themſelves, their friends, or the public.

Patients in the firſt ſtage of aſthenia, or whoſe conſtitutions have not been too deeply injured by a long reſidence in town, retrieve their health by means of cold bathing, tonic medicines, and occaſional excurſions into the country. There, a change of purſuits, a more regular plan of diet and exerciſe, a clear and purer atmoſphere, the ſalubrious exhalations from growing vegetables, and the grateful ſtimulus of their odours, in a ſhort time reſtore vigour to the body, and along with it, firmneſs and ſerenity to the mind.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Nov. 26, 1796.

THE ſuſpenſe in which the public remains, reſpecting the nature and extent of the loans that the miniſter will require for the enſuing year, ſo far affects the funds, that little buſineſs has been tranſacted during the month. The market is flat, and Stocks are lower than they were this day month, by 3 per cent.

BANK STOCK, on the 27th of laſt month, was at 146½; fell, on the 3d of the preſent, to 144; and was yeſterday, 25th, at 143.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were, on the 27th of laſt month, at 87½; fell, on the 3d preſent, to 84; and were yeſterday, 25th, at 85⅝.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 27th of laſt month, at 75; fell, on the 3d of the preſent, to 72; and were yeſterday, the 25th, at 72⅛.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 27th of laſt month, at 57; fell, on the 3d of the preſent, to 56; roſe again, on the 14th, to 57⅛; and were yeſterday at 56⅞.

ENGLISH LOTTERY TICKETS are from 12l. 11s. to 12l. 12s

IRISH do. at 6l. 12s

N.B. NAVY and VICTUALLING BILLS, dated from the 1ſt of October, 1795, to 31ſt October, 1796, are *fundable*.

The Transfer Books for 3 per cent. conſols. ſhut on 2d December, and open on 20th January, 1797; and for the 5 per cent. on the 7th of December, and open on 23d January, 1797.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE 9th, being Lord Mayor's day, the new Lord Mayor, BROOK WATSON, eſq. was ſworn in; the uſual proceſſions, &c. were much inferior in ſplendour to thoſe of former years. Much indignant reſentment was ſhown by the populace to the late Lord Mayor (Mr. Curtis) and to Mr. Pitt, whoſe carriage was broken, and covered with mud.—The Duke of York, Prince Erneſt, Mr. Fox, and the Aldermen Skinner and Combe, had their horſes taken from their carriages, and were drawn by an immenſe multitude, amidſt the moſt ardent acclamations.

On Monday, the 14th, a riot took place in Broad-ſtreet, St. Giles's, originating from a number of Iriſhmen, &c. wherein ſeveral perſons were deſperately wounded.

A ſimilar affray happened a few nights before, among a number of perſons of the ſame deſcription, at Cow-croſs, in Smithfield, in which, beſides many being wounded, a peace officer loſt his life.

On the 15th, a boy, only eight years of age, was charged before Mr. FORD, the magiſtrate, with a deliberate burglary, in which he himſelf was the only party concerned. Being too young an object for proſecution, he was committed to the care of that very uſeful inſtitution, the ſociety for philanthropic reform.

On Wedneſday, the 16th, the nomination of a candidate to repreſent the borough of Southwark, took place.—Mr. THELLUSON, who had been before returned, having been ſet aſide by a committee of the Houſe of Commons, for violating the act of William III, relative to entertaining the electors. On the preſent nomination, Mr. THELLUSON was propoſed again by Mr. R. C. SMITH, and Mr. TIERNEY, the unſucceſsful candidate in the laſt conteſt, was propoſed by Mr. ALCOCK. On Friday the poll commenced, and on that day, at the cloſe, the numbers ſtood, for

Mr. Tierney - -	487
Mr. Thelluſon -	316

On Saturday, at the cloſe, the numbers were, for

Mr. Tierney - -	823
Mr. Thelluſon -	819

And on Monday, for

Mr. Tierney - -	1045
Mr. Thelluſon -	1156

When Mr. Thelluſon was returned—Mr. Tierney having declined to continue the poll, as he conſidered Mr. Thelluſon ineligible, after the late deciſion of the Houſe of Commons.

On Thurſday, the 17th, two more powder-mills blew up at Whitton, on Hounſlow-heath, by which ſix perſons loſt their lives. This is the third accident of the kind that has occurred on that ſpot in the preſent year.

On the 19th, a new opera, intitled, *Abroad and at Home*, from the pen of Mr. HOLMAN, was performed with applauſe, at Covent-Garden theatre.

On Monday, the 21ſt, Mr. JOSEPH BURKS, a bookſeller, of Sun-ſtreet, Moor-fields, was brought up to receive the judgment of the court of King's-bench, for vending a pamphlet, ſince proved to be a libel, intitled, "The Duties of Citizenſhip, &c." Mr. JUSTICE ASHHURST pronounced the judgment of the court —"*That he be kept to hard labour in the houſe of correction, at Clerkenwell, for the term of two years, and that at the expiration of that time, he do enter into a recognizance of* 500*l. for himſelf, for his good behaviour for ſeven years.*"

An experiment was lately made, in Hyde-park, before the Duke of York, &c. of a carriage, on a new conſtruction, for the conveyance of troops, &c. from place to place. It is a light waggon, drawn by ſix horſes abreaſt, harneſſed as for a coach, and ridden by two poſtillions. This machine is ſo contrived, as to be able to carry 50 men, accommodated with ſeats, one higher than the other, who may ſit with eaſe, while the arms and baggage are depoſited in a narrow cheſt in the centre. It will travel nearly as faſt as a ſtage-coach; and afforded entire ſatisfaction in the experiment.

An

An experiment was alſo lately made of a new portable telegraph, lately invented by Mr. EDGEWORTH. It was found to anſwer completely the purpoſe for which it was intended, viz. that of conveying orders throughout an army, from one poſt to another.

A trial was lately made at Limehouſe, before a number of military officers, &c. of a new-invented gun-carriage, calculated to produce a very conſiderable ſaving in the number of men neceſſary to work the guns. The experiment was made on an eighteen-pounder, which was accordingly worked, with great eaſe, by four men, and may even be worked by three. Its motion of traverſing is ſo dexterous, that it may always be thrown round to the ſide, and leaded in board; a circumſtance of material advantage, as it not only does execution with much greater facility and certainty, but alſo preſerves the men who work it from being expoſed to the aim of ſmall ſhot. It is alſo furniſhed with an inclined plane, which may be either raiſed or depreſſed, as the ſituation of a ſhip may require.

At a general meeting of the Grand Junction Canal Company, held lately at the Crown and Anchor tavern, the whole body of proprietors, engineers, &c. expreſſed their decided conviction, that the wide, or river, boat is ſuperior, in all reſpects, to the narrow one;—by this regulation, as one object of the company is to bring the Staffordſhire potteries, &c. to London, in river boats, the neceſſity of tranſ-ſhipping, and the inevitable loſſes attending it, to an incalculable annual amount, will be avoided.

Marriages in and near London.

Gen. Bentham, ſurveyor-general of naval works, to Miſs S. Fordyce, eldeſt daughter of Dr F. of Eſſex-ſtreet.

Mr. T. C. Warner, of the Royal Exchange, to Miſs King, of Blackheath.

J. Cooke, eſq. of the Navy-office, to Miſs M. A. Bentley, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Camberwell, W. Olivant, eſq. of Manchester, to Miſs Langſton, daughter of Sir St. L. alderman of Broad-ſtreet-ward, and ſheriff of London and Middleſex.

At Camberwell, Fr. Searle, eſq. captain of the Kingſton yeomanry, to Miſs M. Kent.

At Newington-butts, T. Janvering eſq. of the navy, to Miſs Wood.

J. Strachan, eſq. of Highbury, to Mrs. Clarke, of Lower Tooting.

At Hackney, by the rev. Dr. Morrice, R. Wilſon, jun. eſq. of Bury-ſtreet, to Miſs Couſmaker, of Hackney.—And T. Wilſon, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Blache, of Hommerton.

Mr. J. Ludlam, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs S. Barton, daughter of the late G. Barton, eſq. of the Iſle of Wight.

Captain J. C. Mitchell, of the Eaſt-India company's Bengal military eſtabliſhment, to Miſs H. Vaughan.

Mr. R. Bath, jun. of Wandſworth, to Miſs G. Harman, of Woodford.

At St. John's church, Hackney, Mr. J. C. Ryles, of Hanley, to Miſs B. Benzeville.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. D. Minor, ſurgeon, of Chancery-lane, to Miſs K. Milward, a daughter of the late J. M. eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex.

At Putney, by the rev. A. Hinton, Mr. Lechmere, to Miſs E. Levie.

Mr. W. B Kaye, of York-buildings, to Miſs C. Clements.

Deaths in and near London.

Died,] In Fludyer-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Doyle, of the War-Office.

At Paddington, Mrs. Neville, wife of R. A. N. eſq. of Billinghear, Berks.

Mrs. Johnſon, wife of G. J. eſq. of James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

In Bedford-row, R. Bankes, eſq.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Sir Edm Head, bart.

At the George Inn, Northampton, in his way from Buxton to London, the Honourable Edward Bearcroft, Chief Juſtice of Cheſter and of Flint, Denbigh and Montgomery, in Wales, a Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of London, a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, one of his Majeſty's Counſel, and Member of Parliament for Saltaſh, in Cornwall. Mr. Bearcroft was an example of induſtry and perſeverance at the Bar. Many years he had ſcarcely buſineſs enough to ſupport him with the ſevereſt œconomy; he actually, in deſpair, thought of relinquiſhing the Profeſſion. In time, however, his good ſenſe and knowledge of the Law excited confidence, and till his hearing latterly became affected, he was one of the moſt ſucceſsful of its Profeſſors, particularly in caſes in which legal opinions were requiſite. For many years he was the only Advocate, whoſe abilities and eloquence could, with a chance of ſucceſs, be employed in competition with thoſe of the illuſtrious and unequalled ERSKINE.

In Eſſex-ſtreet, Miſs F. P. Plowden. In Melina-Place, St. George's-fields, Captain M. Pitts, of the Corps of Engineers.

In Hatton-Garden, Mr. G. Nixon. Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. C. Deputy of Coleman-ſtreet Ward. W. Davis, eſq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Houſe.

At Apſley-Houſe, Piccadilly, the Hon P. G. Bathurſt, third ſon of Earl Bathurſt.

Mrs. Blake, wife of M. B. Proctor, at Doctors-Commons.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, T. Burges, eſq. the petitioning Candidate for Bridport.

Mr. J. Smith, jun. of the Victualling-Office.

Mrs. Weſt, wife of Mr. W. of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

W. Bacon, eſq. late of Maryland-point, Eſſex.

At Ealing, Mr. Hindmarſh, well known among the muſical cognoſcenti as the Leader of a Band, and Performer on the Tenor Violin.

In St. George's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 21, R. Moore, eſq. Fellow-Commoner of Chriſt-College, Cambridge, a youth of promiſing talents.

At Epſom, Mrs. Smith, wife of K. S. Commander of the Minerva Eaſt Indiaman.

At Tooting, H. Dodwell, the laſt ſurviving ſon of the late R. D. eſq. of Doctors' Commons.

At Weſtcott, Captain Forteſcue, of the Yellow Fever, brought from the Weſt Indies.

At Kew, Mrs. Theobald.

At Epſom, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Jo. S. eſq.

Aged 82, and ſincerely lamented. N. Franks, eſq. of Mortlake, many years a Fellow of the Royal Society.

At Newington, T. Brandon, eſq.

At Wanſtead, aged 67, Mrs. Coggan.

At Knightſbridge, Mrs. Willoughby, mother of the late Lord W. of Parham.

In Orchard-ſtreet, K. M'Kenzie, eſq. of Cromarty, North-Britain.

In Copthall-Buildings, Arch. Govan, eſq.

Suddenly in Chiſwick church, during divine ſervice, Mr. Tulloh, of Turnham-Green.

Mrs. Hickford, wife of Mr. H. of Proſpect-Place, St. George's-fields.

Mrs. A. M. Henthaw, wife of R. H. eſq. of Bombay.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, aged 85, W. Briſcoe, eſq.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Knightſbridge, Mr. D. Cook.

In Charles-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. E. Kippis relict of the late Rev Dr. Kippis, after an illneſs of ten years, which ſhe ſuſtained with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation.

J. S. Cocks, eſq. of Downing-ſtreet.

Mrs. North, lady of the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

In Cleveland-row, St. James's, H. P. Ainſlie, eſq.

At Chelſea, aged 70, Major B. Dodd.

The Honourable Mrs. Southwell.

Dr. J. Smith, late of Bath, Savilian Prof. of Geometry in the Univerſity of Oxford.

At Knightſbridge, Mr. Stone, Confectioner to the King.

At Hampton, Mrs. Ogle, widow of General Ogle.

In St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, of the wounds he received in the late riot at Cow-croſs, Mr. Brewer, Beadle of St. Sepulchre's Without

After an illneſs of a few days, Mr. M. Gilbert, Superintendant of the buſineſs of Mr. H. D. Symonds, of Paternoſter-Row, diſtinguiſhed by his ſtrict probity in his general management of buſineſs, and by his laudable diligence and fidelity to his Employer.

Mr. T. Bailey, formerly Warehouſeman at the Univerſity Printing Office, Cambridge; a man of a very ſingular character. The week before his death, being apparently in good health, he ordered his coffin to be made, of red deal, in the rough, which he garniſhed with herbs, giving alſo orders for his interment without a ſhroud; he even proceeded to hire and pay his bearers, predicting his own death on the Saturday following—he lived, however, till Wedneſday.

Mrs. Vaughan, mother of Mr. Felix Vaughan, the Barriſter.

At his houſe, in Arlington-ſtreet, the Moſt Noble Thomas Thynne, Marquis of Bath, knight of the garter, grome of the ſtole to his Majeſty, a member of the Privy Council, high-ſteward of Tamworth, and elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, a governor of the Charter-houſe, &c. His lordſhip languiſhed nearly 6 months, under a complaint ariſing from a tumour in his neck, which terminated in an abſceſs that baffled medical ſkill, but which he bore with the greateſt fortitude and reſignation.—His character as a ſtateſman, a ſcholar, and gentleman, have long been the ſubject of admiration; and his amiable domeſtic qualities as a huſband, father, and friend, are well known.——His Lordſhip was born the 24th of September, 1734, and married in 1759, to Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh Bentinck, ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Portland. He has left by her Ladyſhip, who ſurvives him, three ſons and five daughters; and is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon Thomas.

Deaths Abroad.

On the 5th of September, on board the Governor Wentworth, Tranſport, Major S. D. Edwards, of the Train of Artillery, on his paſſage from the Weſt Indies.

In June laſt, at Cape Nicholas Mole, St. Domingo, Lieutenant S. Bayley, of the Marines.

At Grenada, Mr. T. Groves, ſon of J. Groves, eſq. of Sloane-ſtreet.

September 17th, after a ſhort illneſs, at Northumberland Town, North America, Mrs. Prieſtley, wife of the Rev. Dr. Prieſtley. Thoſe only who had the privilege of her intimate acquaintance, can form an eſtimate of the extent of her virtues. In domeſtic life, while her converſation was intereſting and inſtructive, ſhe exhibited an unvaried ſcene of active virtue, and filled the various relations of friend, of wife, and of parent, with that exemplary prudence, that uniform ſincerity of kindneſs, the reſult of a happy nature, and of habitual principle.

Auguſt 15th, on board the Emily tranſport, Captain Al. Stewart, of the 54th Regiment, on his paſſage from the Weſt Indies.

Lieutenant Drummond, of the Navy, of the Yellow Fever, in the Weſt Indies.

Lately, at Bermuda, Miſs S. Crawford, ſiſter of the Governor of that Iſland.

Lately, of the Yellow Fever, on board the Dedalus ſhip of war, on his paſſage through the Gulph of Florida, to the Weſt Indies, Mr. C. Money, Midſhipman, ſon of C. M. eſq. of Yarmouth.

In the Azores Iſlands, T. Hayes, eſq. many years Britiſh Conſul for the Iſland of St. Michael.

Oct. 6th, at Beaufort, South Carolina, the Rev. M. Tate. In his will was the following clauſe: "I enjoin it upon my executor, to publiſh in all the newſpapers of Charles Town, that I departed this life under a full perſuaſion, that if I died in poſſeſſion of a Slave, I ſhould not conceive myſelf admiſſible into the Kingdom of Heaven."

At Fort Royal, Martinique, Enſign Corſ, of Saliſbury.

Auguſt 2d, Colonel Iſaac, of the Yellow Fever, at St. Domingo.

*** *Communications of Biographical Memoirs are ſolicited.*

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints: to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Agricultural Society, lately eſtabliſhed at Durham, are proceeding, with great ſpirit, to raiſe the leading object of their inſtitution, *an experimental farm*. Excluſive of the capital already obtained in contributions, annual ſubſcriptions, to the amount of 380l. are ſecured for this valuable purpoſe.

A Society has been lately eſtabliſhed at South Shields, under the denomination of the *Rational Society*, for the purpoſe of purchaſing books, and diſſeminating knowledge, moral and political, &c. among the poor.

The illuſtrious example of the Duke of Northumberland deſerves to be recorded and recommended to the imitation of all opulent landholders, &c. This patriotic nobleman, in all his new leaſes to tenants on large farms, invariably reſerves the cottages, with a ſufficient modicum of land, for *the induſtrious Labourers*, &c. rendering them, by this means, independent of the great farmer, and capable of bringing the fruits of their labour to a fair market.

The ſympathy of the inhabitants of Newcaſtle, and its neighbourhood, towards the French emigrant clergy, has been, and ſtill continues to be, generouſly diſplayed.—Whatever the principles of many of thoſe perſons may be, it is not congenial with the character of Britons, to wield the javelin, or incite animoſity, againſt "the ſhorn Lamb."

The beautiful new ſteeple lately erecting on All Saints church, Newcaſtle, is now completed.

Married.]—At Newcaſtle, Mr. B. Nicholſon, of Berwick, to Miſs Robinſon—At Biſhop-Wearmouth, Mr. T. Harriſon to Miſs Thompſon Same place, Mr. T. Greenwell to Miſs Embleton. At Caldbeck, Capt. H. Archer to Miſs Addiſon. At Sunderland, Mr G. Parker, of Hull, to Miſs Ingram, of Biſhop-Wearmouth. At Newcaſtle, Mr. B. A. M'Ghie, of London, to Miſs E. Addiſon. At Cockney, R. A. Ironſide, eſq. to Miſs Dunn. At Sunderland, Mr. I. Gray, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Wilſon.

Died.]—Aged 87, Mrs. Wood, of Beadnell, a lady juſtly eſteemed through life, for piety and virtue, and particularly for her benevolence to the poor.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Petillo, one of the deputy-cuſtomers of that port.

At ditto, Mrs. Pringle—Mrs. M. Harup—85, Mrs. M. Fenwick—Mr. R. Raine, a common council-man—Mrs. Maugham.

At Bradley, J. Simpſon, eſq. At Sunderland, Mr. Homes, Quaker—Mrs. I. Blagſton.

At Allendale, 88, Mr. C. Allſop, a much reſpected Quaker.

At Durham, aged 84, B. Willis, eſq—Lieut. Finakar—Suddenly, 54, Sir W. Appleby, knight; created ſo, on the addreſs on the king's eſcape from Marg. Nicholſon—he was a man of much originality and eccentricity of character, but much eſteemed by a very large circle of friends.

At St. Helen's Auckland, advanced in years, Mr. Michael Broadbelt, a moſt ingenious clock-maker, into which machines he had introduced a great number of improvements and novelties. Though his proficiency was the effect of intuitive genius, and of application unaided by any previous inſtructions, his general ſkill in mechanics was diſplayed in a great variety of curious inventions; ſome of his clocks contain ſmall orreries—and others are furniſhed with chimes, ſaid to be more ſtrictly conſonant to harmonic principles than ſuch machines are commonly found to be——His mind, which, as well as his hands, was continually employed, appeared to have no bounds to its researches; and his moſt intimate acquaintance are of opinion, that he received little or no information from books; he was ſeldom known to conſult any; and ſeemed only to have a ſmall acquaintance with the beſt ſcientific writers, even on his favourite ſubjects.—To the ſuperior force, then, of his native genius, muſt be aſcribed the numerous productions which, in a more public ſituation, would have rendered him eminent! Lately, he planned and conſtructed an organ, which, by competent judges, was pronounced a good inſtrument, and was lately ſold to a muſical gentleman, for a conſiderable ſum of money.

On the 29th laſt, at Renmore, near Taymouth, the ſeat of the Earl of Bredalbane, in Scotland, *Robert Johnſon*, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne—

"*A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,*"

who, if life had been preſerved till he had reached the maturity of age, gave fair hopes that he would have carried the fine arts, in ſome of their moſt difficult branches, to a perfection they have not hitherto attained in Britain. The few perſons who were within the narrow circle of his acquaintance, eſteemed him not leſs for the goodneſs of his heart, than they prized him for thoſe uncommon talents which, in ſpite of a variety of depreſſing circumſtances, ſhone forth, in him, with a ſplendor that aſtoniſhed every one who had an opportunity of obſerving, and powers to appreciate, them.

They now, with the moſt ſympathetic woe, condole with his aged parents, of whom he was the ſolace and *ſupport*, and deeply mourn his untimely fate, not as a private misfortune only, but as a national loſs, which they cannot indulge the hope of living to ſee ſupplied.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.]—At Whitehaven, Mr A. Williams to Miſs Simmerin, of Moreſby. Mr. Howgill to Miſs Bragg. Capt. H. Archer to Miſs Addiſon.

At Workington, Mr. J. Clark, to Miſs Monteeth.

At Diſſington, Mr. F. Pearſon to Miſs A. Scott, of Gilgarton.—At Croſs Canonby, Mr. K. Wood to Miſs M. Inman, both of Maryport—At Brough, Mr. A. Robinſon to Miſs Hodgſon—R. Reymington, eſq. of Millon, near Kirkby Lonſdale, to Miſs E. Maytchell, of Aynſom, near Cartmell.

At Appleby, Capt. Kilner, of the navy, to Miſs Willon.

Died.]—At Whitehaven, 57, Mrs. Harriſon.

At Workington, Mr. R. Parkin—Aged 72, Mr. W. Tailentyre.—At Sebergham-Bridge, aged 34, Mrs. Clarke. At Kendal, Mrs. Hinde.—Aged 87, Mr. J. Fither; he left behind him 10 children, 57 grand-children, and 37 great grand-children.—Mr W. Glover, for many years head gardener at Abbot-Hall, near Kendal.

At Kirkoſwald, aged 76, Mr. C. Whitesmith.

CHESHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. C. Amery to Miſs A. Williams, both of L. Sutton.

At Aſtbury. Mr. Walley, of Preſton, to Miſs M. Jackſon, of Congleton. Signor Borgheſe, of Cheſter, to Miſs Lative, a favorite of the late Queen of France, for her ſkill as a performer on the violin. At Lymm, J. Rowe, eſq. of H. Leigh, to Miſs Stellox, of Reddiſh Hall.

At Neſton, the rev. R. Maſſie to Miſs H. L. Townſend, of Cheſter.

Died.]—At Cheſter, Miſs Rogers. Mr. Bromfield. Mrs. Price. Mr. J. Watſon. In the bloom of youth, Miſs S. Haygarth. Mrs. Prince. Mrs. Moore Mr. J. Hall.

Mr. J. Wood, of Winſford, a young gentleman of an amiable diſpoſition, and exquiſite literary accompliſhments.

YORKSHIRE.

An application is to be made to Parliament, this Seſſions, for a more effectual drainage of the lands, in the pariſhes of Cowick, Snaith, Sykehouſe, and eighteen other contiguous pariſhes.

Four red potatoes, cut in ſets and planted laſt year, in a piece of ground near Sheffield, produced 5½ pecks, which being cut and planted this year, in a ſimilar manner, have produced a crop of 13 loads, or 156 pecks!

A cow, at Haſlingden, produced lately from her milk, in the courſe of one week, the ſurpriſing quantity of 21½ pounds of butter!

A correſpondent of a York paper, humanely recommends the eſtabliſhment of ſocieties throughout the country, ſimilar to that in the metropolis, which is called "The Law Society,"—the object of which is, to reſcue the poorer claſſes of the community from the rapacious fangs of LOW and UNPRINCIPLED attornies. The public at large would be benefitted, were ſuch ſocieties to be generally ſet on foot.

At the late Wakefield Quarter Seſſions, the Court reſolved (and recommended the ſame regulation to other magiſtrates) not to allow of any indenture for binding out pariſh apprentices, unleſs where the parents, the children, the pariſh overſeers, and the propoſed maſters ſhall have been previouſly examined, &c. by a magiſtrate, that all the parties may have an opportunity of ſhowing cauſe againſt ſuch allowance, &c. They alſo directed a reſolution to the apprenticing of poor children to cotton-mills, &c where they are compelled to work during the night time, or an unreaſonable number of hours in the day They further recommended, that Juſtices ſhould compel pariſh overſeers to *preſent a return of the ſtate of the poor*, &c. *twice in every year*, at a petty ſeſſions to be holden expreſsly for the purpoſe; together with particular enquiries into the treatment, &c. of ſuch apprentices, with a view to render their ſituation leſs dreaded, and more comfortable than at preſent.

Married.]—At York, by the rev. W. Richardſon, the rev. M. Vickars, of Gatehouſe, near Dumfries, to Miſs H. Atkinſon.—Mr. G. Parvman, of London, to Miſs Gledhill.—Mr. G. Williamſon to Miſs E. Lambert.—Mr. J. Simpſon, of Howden, to Miſs E. Davy. The rev. S. Sergeantſon, rector of Kirby Knowle, N R. to Miſs Bell, of Huby.

At Leeds (Brighouſe) Mr. S. Prieſtman to Miſs M. Tatham.

At Hull, J. T. Stanley, eſq. of Alderley, to the Hon. Miſs Holroyd, eldeſt daughter of Lord Sheffield. Capt. Temperton to Miſs S. Buttle. Mr. W. Skipworth to Miſs E. Wilſon, of Sheffield. Mr. J. Clarkſon to Mrs. Chapman. Mr. J. Kitchin, of London, to Miſs Stears. At Halifax, F. Protheroe, eſq. of Chriſt Col. Cambridge, to Miſs A. Waterhouſe, of Wellhead. Mr. W. Hirſt, of Lightcliffe, to Miſs M. Balterworth, of Wyke, near Hull. Mr. W. Greave to Miſs M. Couſen, of Old Town.

At Doncaſter, Mr. W. Morley to Miſs Ainley. Mr Syble to Miſs Dove.

At Sheffield, Mr. B. Williams, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Lindley. Mr. J. Hartop, of Brightſide, to Mrs. Handley.

At Wakefield, Mr. C. Mann to Miſs S. Beatſon, of Sandal.

At Birſtall, Mr. J. Appleby to Miſs A. Page.

At Guiſeley, Mr. J. Wood, of Batley, to Miſs E. Moſs, of Horſforth. Mr. Banks, of Swillington, to Miſs Shillitoe, of Preſton. Mr. J. Jennet, of Stockton-upon-Tees, to Miſs Horſley, of Norton. At Drax, Mr. J. Aaron, of Selby, to Miſs A. Fiſher, of Newland.

A[r]

At Barlboro', Mr. J. Hervey, to Miſs A. Bowler. At Thornton, near Skipton, the rev. W. A Waſney, M A. to Miſs Wilkinſon, of Fence End, both in Craven. At Baildon, Mr. H. W. Dawſon, to Miſs Lupton, of Shipley, near Bradford. At Beverley, Mr. H. Bankes, attorney, to Miſs Francis. At Howden, Mr. J. Holliday, to Miſs Good. At Whitgift, R Haldenby, eſq. of Redneſs, to Miſs Vickars, of Swinfleet.

Died.]—At York, greatly reſpected and lamented, Mr. T. Haxby.—Mr. Hutton, of Acomb, near York; a good neighbour, and a *worthy honeſt man*. Aged 80, Mr. D. Bulmer. Mr. W. Monkman. Mrs. Rowntree. Aged 84, the rev. R. Cordukes, M.A. rector of St. Mary's, Biſhophill the elder, and of St. Saviour's. Mrs. Taylor.

At Hull, aged 22, Miſs S. Snowden. Mr. M. Barry. Aged 33, Mrs. Wood. Aged 80, Mrs. Rudſton.

At Leeds, Mrs. Wilkinſon. Mrs. Field, wife of the rev. R. F. Mrs. Rathnell. Mr. Charter. Mr. Smith, of Burmantofts, near Leeds. Mrs. Whitely, of Quarry Hill, near Leeds. Mrs. Watkinſon. Mr. J. Pickerſgill, of Headingley, near Leeds. Mrs. Croft. Mrs. Wilkinſon.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Mackenzie. At Tinſley, near Sheffield, aged 62, Mr. Ibbotſon. Mrs. Teal. Mr. Bagnall. Mr. Mottram.

At Doncaſter, aged 58, and greatly regretted, Mr. Jarrat, a member of the corporation.

Aged 69, Mr. W. Parſons, of Dewſbury. At the abbey, near Knareſborough, Mrs. Fletcher, ſiſter of the late Sir H. Palliſer, bart. At Swanland, aged 45, Mr. Todd, and Mr. S. Atkinſon. At Northallerton, W. Wailes, eſq. an eminent attorney, and Clerk of the Peace for the N. R. Mr. T. Hudſon, of Huddersfield. At Fulford Grange, Mr. J. Maulde. At Rhodes Hall, near Wakefield, Mrs. Rogerſon. At Normanton, aged 82, J. Favell, eſq. At Whitby, Mrs. Wilſon, and Mr. J. Clarkſon. At Cononley, near Skipton, in Craven, J. Swire, eſq. of Hull.

At Startforth, N. R. the rev. G. Fielding, M.A. rector of Loughton, Bucks, and Juſtice of Peace for the N. R. and Durham. At Popeley, near Birſtall, Mr. J. Stainthorp. Mrs. Woolley, of Carr Hill, near Saddleworth. At Haſſingden, Mr. R. Harriſon. Mr. W. Delanoy, of Bramby, near Howden. At Kirkthorpe, near Wakefield, the rev. G. Swiney, of eminent piety and benevolence, indefatigable in the work of the miniſtry, and a real ornament of his order. At Beverley, aged 77, Mr. W. North. At Hepworth, near Huddersfield, Mrs. Tinker. Aged 54, Mr. T. Hudſon, of Huddersfield. At Addingham, aged 59, Mr. W. Cockſhutt. Mr. M. Morvil, of Bingley. At Scarborough, aged 77, Mrs S. Monkman. At Corbrook, Mrs. Creighton. In the prime of life, Miſs Cayley, daughter of E. C. eſq. of Whitby. Capt. Wiggins, formerly of the 2d batallion of the W. R. militia.

Lancashire.

The inhabitants of Burnley lately preſented Mr. Bury with a ſilver cup, for the philanthropy evinced by him, in the progreſs, &c, of the Sunday ſchools.

A late Mancheſter paper contains an addreſs, ſigned by the reſpective parochial clergy, expoſtulating, in a ſerious and pathetic manner, with the inhabitants at large, for their culpable neglect of public worſh p.—The population of Mancheſter and Salford being moderately calculated at 70,000, it appears, that between 40 and 50,000 inhabitants live in the habitual neglect of religious worſhip.

Married.]—At Lancaſter, the rev. Mr. Tatham, rector of meeting, to Miſs Dunſon, of Dalton.

At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Turner, to Mrs. Duckworth. Mr. J. Baker, to Miſs E. Smith. Mr. T. Hobſon, of Salford, to Mrs. Marſhall. Mr. G. Sykes, to Miſs C. Anchors. Mr. Jer. Akinſon, of Salford, to Miſs E. Heywood. Mr. Weall, to Miſs Little. Mr. J. Roberts, to Miſs E. Rogers. Mr. J. Aſhton, to Miſs E. Aſhton. Mr. Addiſon, to Miſs Plant.

At Liverpool. Mr. J Gordon, to Miſs Shaw. Mr. J. Haye, to Miſs A. Mourney. Mr. S. Oliver, of Hatherage, Derby, to Miſs H. Mottram, of Burnage. W. Fowler, eſq. of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, to Miſs Middleton. Mr. Barker, to Miſs E. Pardoe. Mr. R. Maſon, to Miſs M. Hudſon. Mr. B. Armſtrong, to Miſs A. Torbott. Capt. Smith, to Miſs J. Jeffries. Mr. R. Maſon, to Miſs M. Hudſon. Capt. J. Crabble, to Miſs Deare. Mr. Brooks, to Miſs Naylor. Mr. J. Ellis, to Miſs Banner. Capt. Riddel, to Miſs Kerſhaw. Mr. R. Gregſon, to Miſs A. Eccles. Mr. T. Hampton, to Miſs M. Henderſon. Mr. B Sykes, to Miſs Paiſley. By the rev Mr. Renſhaw, Mr J A. Molyneux, of the iſland of St. Kitt, to Miſs Worral. Capt. Frankland, to Mrs. Davies.

At Bathwick, S. Dellpratt, eſq. of Jamaica, to Miſs Roſs, alſo of that iſland.

At Rochdale, Mr. P. Statham, to Miſs Lancaſhire.

At Warrington, G. Eaton, eſq. of Pole, to Miſs Orrel.

At Blacburn, Mr. T. Sharples, attorney, to Miſs A. Berry. Mr. W. Eaſtham, to Miſs S. Gaithwaite.

At Acrington, Mr. T. Liveſay, to Miſs Broadley, both of Hippings.

At Preſton, Mr. R. Arkwright, to Miſs P. Holiday. At Preſtwich, Mr. T. Taylor, of Ringley, to Miſs E. Scholes.

Mr. P. Hamer, of —— near Bury, to Miſs A. Lomax, of Over-Darwin, near Blackburn.

At Walſall, Mr. J. Bennet, of Cheſter, to Miſs A. Barber. At Egremont, Mr. Jon. Steele, of Liverpool, to Miſs Bragg.

At Much Urſwick, Mr. D. King, of Lowick Bridge, to Miſs Fleming, of Urſwick.

At Biſhop's Court, Iſle of Man (by the Rt. Rev. the Biſhop) F. Stephenſon, eſq. of Balladoole, to Miſs Bowyer, niece to Ad. Bowyer.

Died.]—At Liverpool, aged 75, Mr. Jon. Wainwright. Miſs M. Wood, of Dudley, Worceſter. Aged 47, Mr. C. Wareing. Mr. Tyrer. Mr. J. Dixon. Aged 90, Mr. J. Yowart. Mrs. Sweetenham. Mrs. Abram. Mrs. Rimmer. Aged 76, Mrs Salthouſe. Aged 107, Mrs. A. Watkins, wife of Mr. T. W. of Dublin, State Trumpeter to the Lord Lieutenant, Capt. W. Bowes. R. Watt, eſq. an eminent Weſt India merchant. At Manchester, Mrs. Barlow. Mrs. Seddon. Mr. J. Gibſon. At Salford, Mrs. M. Wroe. Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Mr. Wheeler, Printer of the Manchester Chronicle. Mr. J. Ainſworth. At Ulverſtone, Mr. S. Gawth. Aged 81, Mrs. Wilſon, of Milnthorp. At Pennington, Mr. T. Fell. At Leyland, Mr. J. Blackburn.

At Rochdale, the rev. J. Shaw, curate of St. Mary's, and head maſter of the Free Grammar School; of excellent abilities as a ſcholar, and ſerious and praiſe-worthy deportment as a divine.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. S. Bell. At Preſton, J. Myers, eſq. Miſs Whitworth, of Middleton. At Blackbrooke, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Orrel. At Woolton, aged 86, Mrs. Sandford. At Barton, near Ormſkirk, Mr. R. Blundell. At Longridge, Mrs. Haworth.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A riot took place lately, at Caiſtor, in conſequence of the pariſh officers beginning to take down names, &c. for the ſupplementary militia.—Similar diſturbances have broken out in various parts of the country; in ſeveral places, the people are entering into aſſociations, to endeavour to procure a repeal of the act, &c.

Married] At Lincoln, Mr. J. Thompſon to Mrs. Peat. Mr. R. Robinſon to Mrs S. Goodhand.

Mr. Brown, Surgeon, of Thorney, to Miſs M. Facon, of Borough-Fen. Mr. C. Marſhall, of Apley, to Miſs A. Melbourne. Mr. Brackenbury to Miſs Panlin, both of L. Hale. Mr. Gilſon, of Maxey, to Miſs Faulkner, of Stamford.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 61, Mrs. Blyth. Mrs. Fowler. Mrs. Trout. Mrs. Hare.

Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Walker, Curate of Mells. Mr. Doody, of Digbeth. Aged 59, Mr. T. Forman, of Helpringham. At Horncaſtle, aged 90, Mrs. Gibſon. Mr. Weatherhagg. At G. Hale, the Rev. W. Mozeen. Aged 54, Mr. Allen, of Deeping-Fen. Aged 70, Mr. Milner, of Brampton. At Gainſboro', aged 27, Mr. W. Skitt, Comedian. At Ranby, Mr. J. Codd, an excellent Agriculturiſt, and Breeder of Cattle. He blended the Leiceſter and Lincolnſhire Breeds together, and thus acquired the excellencies of both the ſpecies.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Smethurſt, to Miſs Tuting. The Rev. J. C Forreſt, Maſter of the Free Grammar-School, to Miſs Malkin, of Harls-Thorp, Derby. Mr. Pickering to Miſs R. Shetton, of Sutton-Bonnington. Mr. Burbidge to Miſs Tugby.

Mr. Walker, of Bingham, to Miſs Pilgrim.

At Newark, Mr. W. Marſhall to Miſs H. Cowes, of Coddington.

At Wilford, the Rev. G. Hutton, B. D. of Lincoln, to Miſs H. Neale, of Sollerton.

At Kirk-Halam, J. Cook, gent. of Haigh Houſe, to Miſs Freckleton, of Mapperley, Derby.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Severn. Mr. M. Whitlock, one of the Senior Council of the Corporation. Mr. R. Smith. Mrs. Cooper. Aged 36, Mr. J. Bonnington. Miſs Rowbotham. At Newark, Mr M. Brown. Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Spray. Mrs. Martin.

At Bingham, aged 50, Mr. Deverall. At Mansfield, Mrs. Wragg.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—At Matlock, the rev. D. B. Allen, to Miſs Jullian. At Belper, Mr. Lomas, to Miſs S. Woodward, of Southwell. At Aſhborne, Mr. W. Ellom, to Miſs Sophia Fritche. At Winſter, the rev. J S. Wagſtaff, to Miſs Goodwin. At Hatharſage, Mr. S. Oliver, to Miſs H. Mottram. At Stanton, Mr. Burrows, to Miſs S. Dawſon, of Nottingham. At Barlborough, Mr. J. Harvey, to Miſs A. Bowler. At Kirk-Hallam, Mr. J. Cook, to Miſs Freckleton.

Died.]—At Whitewell, 66, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, many years an eminent commiſſioner and land valuer. He poſſeſſed the moſt conſpicuous abilities in his profeſſion, aided by a rare ſolidity of judgment, and moreover was a pattern of conjugal and paternal affection. At Barton, Mr. J. Smith, jun. 62, Mr. Dannah, of Shottle. At Staveley, 72, Mrs Foxlow.

SHROPSHIRE.

It is worthy of remark, that many of the cities and county towns in this part of the kingdom, have changed their appearance ſurpriſingly for the better, during the laſt twenty years.—The maſſy gateways which incommoded their entrance have diſappeared, and every year produces new ſtreets of elegant and commodious architecture, in place of the crazy and ill-contrived edifices of the obſolete Gothic.

Shrewſbury and the contiguous towns keep pace in theſe reſpects, with the improving ſpirit of the times.—At Wellington, the church, bank, and other novel ſtructures, conſtructed with taſte, order, and utility, furniſh the appearance of a ſpecies of new creation!

The cutting and other works on the Shrewſbury canal are now completed; and as ſoon as filled with water, will be opened for the purpoſes of navigation.—This canal will communicate with the great works and collieries, &c. in Coalbrook Dale, Thetley, Oaken Gates, &c. It will alſo communicate, by a collateral line not yet finiſhed, with the Marquis of Stafford's collieries, &c.

Married.]—Mr. T. Jeffon, of Severn Hall, to Miſs Hazlewood, of Bridgenorth. At Tottenhall, J. Thomas, eſq. to Miſs Ann Dalton. At Bridgenorth, Mr. Bowen, to Miſs Myntos. Mr. Blakeway, of Pontfort, to Miſs S. Allen.

At

At Cound, Mr. Hodges, to Mrs. Tomkinſon; and Mr. Bentley, to Miſs Edge. Mr. Evans, King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Farrer, of Shrewſbury.

Died.] At Bridgenorth, David Caldwell, at a very advanced age. He was a native of Scotland, was a drummer in the reign of William, and a private ſoldier under queen Ann. During the laſt 70 years, he had reſided at Bridgnorth. 83, John Allet, eſq. late chamberlain of the corporation of Shrewſbury; he has left the bulk of his property for the purpoſe of erecting and endowing a ſeminary for the education of poor children, belonging to Shrewſbury. Mrs. Edwards, near Oſweſtry. Mrs. Corfield, of Shrewſbury. At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mrs. Griffith's. At Preſs, the rev. Dr. R. Jackſon, ſenior prebendary of York, Litchfield, and Cheſter.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Baſwick, Mr. E. Harding to Miſs Blythe. At Sedgeley, the Rev. T. Powell to Miſs Brown. At Walſall, Mr. Bennett, of Cheſter, to Miſs Ann Barber. At Breewood, Mr. J. Robinſon to Miſs Duncomb, both of Coventry. W. Fowler, eſq. of Newcaſtle-under-Line, to Miſs Middleton, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Tetbury, Mr. S. Bubb, ſen. and a few hours after, Mr. S. Bubb, jun. taken ill about the ſame time. At Wolverhampton, Mr J. Panton. At Tettenhall, Francis Holyoake, eſq much lamented. At Whittington, John Barrett, eſq. aged 82, many years Collector of Excife at Briſtol. Aged 74, Miſs Garbett. At Hanbury, Mrs. Thomas. At Pipe Hill, near Litchfield, Corn. Nevill, eſq. by whoſe death a conſiderable eſtate devolves to the Old Women's Hoſpital. In Wolverhampton Market, Mr. Shepherd, of Muchall.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] — At Lutterworth, Mr. James, of Hinckley, to Miſs E. Smith. At Swepſtone, Mr. J. Scott, to Miſs M. Marſhall Mr. J. Baker, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Perks, of Atherſtone. At Great Glen, Mr. Benjamin Cooper, to Miſs James, of Leiceſter. At Leir, Mr. W. Collins to Miſs A. Smith. At Loughbro', Mr. Watts to Miſs Harley. At Barrow, Mr. T. Bradſhaw, to Miſs Beaumont. Mr. J. Driver, of Harborough, to Miſs Atkins. Mr. Robotham, to Mrs. Day.

Died.]—At Netherſeal, Mrs. Jarvis, wife of P. J. eſq. At Leiceſter, Mrs. Rickards. At Deſtord, 83, Mrs. Cook; ſhe lived with her huſband who is 84, upwards of 60 years; a rare inſtance of conjugal unity and felicity. At Leiceſter, Mrs. Robotham. 82, Mrs. Braithwaite, of Swanington. 83, Mrs. Palmer, relict of Mr. Alderman Palmer, of Leiceſter.

At Overſeal, after a few days illneſs, Thomas Wilkes, a very eminent and ſucceſsful banker, manufacturer, &c. The meekneſs and ſuavity of his manners, for which he was eminently diſtinguiſhed, his extreme punctuality in all his extenſive commercial dealings, his readineſs to aſſiſt and accommodate all his neighbours upon every emergent occaſion, which his fortune enabled him to do in an uncommon degree; his univerſal benevolence, and liberality, and the whole tenor of his amiable department in the different offices of life, domeſtic and ſocial; have rendered his loſs the ſubject of extreme grief to his family and relatives, and will be ſeverely felt, as it is juſtly deplored, by a very numerous body of acquaintance and friends throughout the country.

RUTLAND.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. T. Holmes to Miſs Goodliffe.

Died.] At Seaton, aged 21, Miſs Bellaers.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Univerſity of Cambridge are about to petition the crown, for a Charter of Incorporation to found a new college, purſuant to the will of the late Mr. Downing, who bequeathed 4500l. in perpetuity, for that purpoſe.

Married.]—The rev. R. Robinſon, rector of Waterſtock and Emmington, to Miſs Kipling, of Chitton, Bucks. Mr. Oates, of H. Sutton, to Miſs Cerk. The rev. Mr. Lawton, of Aſh, to Miſs Cobbold, of Ipſwich.

Died.]—At Cambridge, Mrs. Heylock. Mr. T. Daintry, poſt-maſter of Royſton, and treaſurer of the county. Mr. H. Humphreys, of Trumpington. At Elſworth, Mr. W. Papworth.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Edge, of Northampton, to Miſs H. Payne. Mr. C. Jones, of Abington, to Miſs Serjeant. At Penkirk, Mr. W. B. Brown, to Miſs M. Facon. At Picheley, Mr. T. Palmer, to Miſs Nunnely. At Long Lawford, Mr. Crofts to Mrs. Ruffhead. Mr. G. Smith, of Northampton, to Miſs Evans, of Wrexham. At Perborough, Capt. Orange, 86th, to Miſs E. B. Philipſon.

Died.]—Mr. B. Goodman, of Northampton. Mr. W. Hughes, grocer. At Brackley, Mrs. Bathurſt.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Kettle to Miſs M. Twiſt. Mr. Boſworth, of Coventry, to Mrs. Pickering. Mr. Waterſon, aged 78, to Mrs. A. Durne, 65. Mr. S. Gem to Mrs. Foy. Mr. Edwards, of Henley, to Miſs Burman. Mr. Joſeph Penn to Miſs Taylor, both of Wordeſley. Mr. Phillips, of Wrockwardine, to Miſs Clarke, of Allſcott. At Coventry, Mr. T. Arnold, of Stone Houſe, to Miſs E. Arnold. At Stratford, Mr. T. Smith to Miſs A. Veſey. Same place, Mr. T. S. Buck to Miſs E. Parſons. At Birmingham, Mr. T. Simmons to Miſs C. Barron. George Pugh, eſq. to Miſs Hornblower. Mr. Brown, of Coventry, to Mrs. Cheſlyn.

Died.] Mrs. Shelton, of Inge Street. Mrs. Fellowes, of Bull Street. Miſs Ann Oakley, Mr. John Langſton. At Aſhted, *Joſeph Carles*, eſq. late of Handſworth, whoſe character will not be forgotten by poſterity, for his conduct during the diſgraceful and never to be forgotten Riots at Birmingham, in 1791. In private life he was an affectionate huſband, a tender father,

and a ſincere friend to thoſe to whom he was attached. He bore a long and painful illneſs with exemplary fortitude and reſignation. At the Grove, near Envill, Mr. Wollaſton. At Birmingham, Mr. Hoffmeyer, Barometer and Wooden-clock maker. Miſs E. Fallows. Mr. J. P. Jones, of Digbeth. At Rugby, aged 74, Mr. Charters, ſingular in his practice of every religious and moral duty, from his childhood to grey hairs. At Coventry, Mr. T. Caſh, Stuff manufacturer, and one of the people called Quakers At Bordeſley, Mr. Joſ. Tart, 20 years conſtable of the pariſh of Aſton Aged 18, Mr. James Hawkins. Mrs. Hitchens, of Meriden.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. T. Williams to Miſs Baker. Mr. E Howell to Miſs Hornſby. At Claines, J. A Bonucci, eſq, to Miſs Palmer.

Died] At Upton-upon-Severn, R. Clarke, eſq. Steward and Chapter Clerk to the Cathedral of Worceſter. He was ſteady in his friendſhips, and diſtinguiſhed for his extenſive hoſpitality. In the various branches of buſineſs entruſted to his care and management, his punctuality, accuracy, and integrity, were ever conſpicuous. Near Bromyard, Mr. Lawrence; and, a few days after, his daughter Mrs. Barrett. Miſs Mary Wood, of Dudley. In Worceſter, Mr Butler, Printer. Same place, Mr. Benjamin Eſner.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs Smith, of the Field, near Hereford. At Hereford, Mr. M. Gulliford

Mr. Laurence, ten. of Norton, near Bromyard. Mrs. Barrett, of Cowarn Court. At Sutton, aged 61, Mr. T. Gibbons. Miſs Davis, of Bromyard. Mrs. Brewſter, wife of J B. eſq. of Button Court, a woman of excellent underſtanding, warm in her friendſhips, conſiderate and unremitting in her charities. At Caſtle-Ditch, the ſeat of his brother. Lord Somers, T. S. Cocks, eſq. Mr. J Abrahall of the New Houſe, near Roſs.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] — At Glouceſter, H. Garret, eſq. of the Navy, to Miſs M. Raikes. At Clifton, George Milner, eſq. of Comberton, to Miſs E. M. Stephen, daughter of Dr. S. of the Hotwells. At Old Sodbury, Mr. Thomſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs White. John Spun, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Monro.

Died.]—At Briſtol, Mrs. Herford. At Clifton, the Counteſs of Abergavenny. At Tewkeſbury, the rev. W. Smith, of Birtſmorton. In Gloceſter, Mrs. Barnes. At Briſtol, W. Hazell, eſq. Lieut. Heighington. On Kingſdown, Mrs. Onion, daughter of Mr. S. Sellick, bookſeller of Briſtol. In Briſtol, Mr Lowden, navy agent. 14, Maſt. R Stuart.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Chipping-Norton, Mr. J. Hitchman, to Miſs S. L. Simkins. The rev. R. Robinſon, of Watterſtock, to Miſs Kipling. Mr. W. Strange, of Oxford, to Miſs Jeſſet.

Died.]—At Banbury, Miſs Hibberdine, who to the poor will be a ſevere loſs, as ſhe had long been in the habit of adminiſtering advice and medicines gratis. Same place, Mr. W. Barlowe, of the Plough Inn. 79. Mr. John Smith, of Oxford. 55, Mr. Alderman Churchill, of Woodſtock, a ſocial and benevolent man. At Biceſter, 52, Mr. F. Penroſe, ſurgeon. Aged 77, Dr. John Smith, Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry in the Univerſity of Oxford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.]—At Broughton, John Scott, eſq. aged 79, to Mrs. Battiſon, aged 68.

Died] - At Fenny Stratford, Mr. John Day, ſen. auctioneer, regretted by extenſive connections. Mrs. Davenport, of G. Marlow; ſhe died ſuddenly, at Brighthelmſtone, while walking on the Steine. At High Wycombe, 69, Mr. L. Comme.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.]—At little Stukeley, 24, Miſs E. Bayley. Aged 72, the rev. James Pointer, M.A. 48 years rector of Southoe.

ESSEX.

Married]—At Chelmsford, Mr. Rowell, to Mrs. Cliſton, of Rettenden. At. Colcheſter, Capt. Barclay, to Miſs Kerſteman. Mr. S. Lambert, of Barnſton, to Miſs Wiltſhire, of G. Tey, near Colcheſter. Mr. J. Emery, of Leigh, to Miſs M. Goodin. At G. Holland, Mr. W. Baker, to Miſs S. Ruffle, of Heny Roſe. At Kirby-le-Soken, Mr. J. Barnard, to Miſs E. Quitter. Mr. J. Philbridge, of Debden, to Miſs Haycock, of Hempſted. At Rettendon, Mr. Boſton, of Raleigh, to Miſs Lamprell. D. Spurgeon, jun. eſq. of Welwyn, Herts, to Miſs H. Grove, of Woodford.

Died]—At Chelmsford, Mr. Houſon. At Malden, Mr. Tomlinſon, ſurgeon. Aged 55, Mr. W. Mayhew, of Rettendon. Mr. Joſcelyn, of Braintree. Mr. J. Carter, of Radwinter. At Stanſtead, Mrs. Canham. Mrs. Smith, of Sutton, near Ongar. Mr W. Wallidge, of Laindon-hills. Mrs. Stockbridge, of G. Baddow. At Dedham, Mr. Watkinſon. Aged 70, Mr. W. Plumb, for 48 years maſter of the free-ſchool at Barrow.

NORFOLK.

At the late Quarter Seſſions, at Norwich, no priſoner appeared to take his trial, nor has there occurred a commitment, on a criminal charge, to the gaol of that large and populous city, during the term of ſix months preceding.

The Dutch fiſhing veſſels, lately detained at Yarmouth, have been releaſed by order of the Admiralty, and allowed to continue their occupations unmoleſted, ſo long as they ſhall confine themſelves merely to the buſineſs of the fiſhery.

Married.] Mr. Kirton, of Bradiſton, to Miſs Kirton, of Shaldingfield. Mr. W. R. Coe, of Attleboro', to Miſs M. Stevens. John Wodehouſe, eſq. to Miſs Norris, of Witton. Mr. Edwards, jun. of Lynn, to Miſs M. E. Martin,

ſin, of Arlſey. Captain R. Thompſon, of Lynn, to Miſs Dickinſon At Norwich, Mr. D. Gapp, to Miſs S Ward. Mr. W Brookbank to Miſs A. Dewhurſt. Mr. J. Fuller, to Miſs Howard, both of Yarmouth. Mr. W. Stuckey, of Swaffham, to Miſs Emerſon. At Wells, John Hill. eſq. to Mrs Tyſack. At Coltiſhall. Mr W. Shepcutt, of London, to Miſs Perkins. At E. Rudham, Mr Savory to Miſs Howard At Yarmouth, Capt. Charles Thompſon to Miſs Mary Tolver. Mr. J. D. Palmer, of Yarmouth, to Miſs A Beart.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 81, Mrs. Tolke. Aged 58. Mr. John Crouſe, 35 years printer of that reſpectable paper the *Norfolk Chronicle*, and during that period always diſtinguiſhed for his integrity and goodneſs of heart. The Paper is continued by his late partners and ſucceſſors *Meſſrs. Stephenſon and Matchett*. At Yarmouth, Mrs. Miller, wife of Captain M. Aged 61, Mr W. Durant, whoſe memory will be long reſpected At Lynn, aged 72, Mrs Wade. Miſs Mary Bland At Stoke Holy-Croſs, Mr. Blofield, jun. In Norwich, aged 45, Mr. Grimes. Suddenly Mr. J. Wright, Fiſhmonger In St. George's, Tombland, aged 79, Mr Wal Sharpe, a truly honeſt and worthy man. At Saxlingham, aged 68, Mrs. Stone, of the Small-pox Aged 61, Mr. W Reynold, of Marſham. At Lynn, Mr. H. Tuck. In Norwich, of a Decline, aged 18, Miſs Mary Clarrock, of King-ſtreet. Aged 54 Mrs. S. Doughty. Age. 32, Mr. John Cubit, after a long illneſs. At Swaffham. Mrs. Roſher. Aged 69, Mrs Wordlaw, wife of Mr W Bookſeller in Norwich Aged 74, Mr John Brunton. At Downham, on his birth-day, Mr. J. Sewell, Attorney. Aged 102, at Bacons-Thorpe, Mr. John Spurrell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.]—Mr Wordingham, Surgeon of Reepham, to Miſs M. Prieſt. At Bury, Mr. F. Robinſon, to Miſs Clapton Rev. B. B. Syer, to Miſs Maria Chevallier. —— Cobbold, eſq. of Ipſwich, to Miſs Harriet Chevallier

Died.]—At Ipſwich, M. W. Quantrell At At Elough Hall aged 69, Mr. John Rex. At Bunſay, Mr Aldhouſe. 57, Mrs. Goſnell, of Bentley-hall. At Norton, the rev. Mr. Kendall.

KENT

Married.]—At Dover, Mr Jon. Oſbourne, to Miſs Kindneſs. At Goodneſtone, Mr. Jo Fox, of Wingham, to Miſs Ja Tunbridge. E Ward, eſq. of Sandhurſt, to Miſs Terry. At Margate, Mr J. Harman, attorney, to Mrs Corbett. At Canterbury, Mr. H. Hadmans, to Miſs S. Read. Mr. H Crane, to Miſs L. Hervey. Mr. E. Goldfinch, to Miſs Halliday At Rocheſter, G. Herbert, eſq 1ſt reg. Guards, to Miſs Jones. At Folkſtone, Mr. T. Davis, to Miſs E. Wood. At Maidſtone, Mr. S. Rouſe, to Miſs H. Williams. At Charing, Mr. R. Cutbuſh, of Chatham, to Miſs C. Millgate. At Minſter, in Thanet, Mr J. Harnett, to Miſs Buſhel. At Margate, Mr. Young, of Galinge, to Miſs Kidder.

Died.]—At Canterbury, Mr. Goodwin. Miſs Fowler. Aged 91, Ro. Cunningham. He ſerved 53 years in the army with reputation, and was engaged in ſeveral battles in Flanders, and the ſucceeding war, in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand. Mrs. Culmer. Mr. J Foutrel, ſurgeon Mrs. Nairne. Aged 27, Mr. J. Stroud, at the half-way houſe, Whitſtable Road. Mr. Webber, of Chatham. At Fant-Houſe, near Maidſtone, Mrs Pine. At Folkſtone, aged 39, Captain J. Boxter, of the Stag cutter. Mr. M. Knott, of the Hundred of Hoo. At Ryarſh, Mr. J. Hever Mrs. Palmer. Mr Jo. Sawer, ſen. of Maidſtone. At W. Malling, Mrs, Brooke. At Margate, aged 83, Mr. Ab. Mummery, ſen. Aged 68, Mrs Ra. Griffen. Mr. J Offen. At Harriſham, Mrs. M. Downe. At Whitſtable, Mrs. Browning At Charing, aged 70, M E Elfted. Mrs S. Baker, of Beakeſbourne. At Dover, Miſs B. Molland; from her placid diſpoſition, and other valuable qualities, peculiarly well adapted to her ſituation, that of a teacher. Mr Nott, of Deal. At Darinth, Mr. J. Selby. The rev. J. Chawner, of Hawkhurſt.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Beedon, Mr. H. Ruſs, of S. Courtney, to Miſs Pocock, of Stanmore. At the Devizes, Mr W. Biggs to Miſs Willis. At Newbury. Mr. Morland, of Abingdon, attorney, to Miſs Baſter. Mr Wentworth, of Gr. Bedwin, to Miſs Pocock, of Enford

Died.] Mr. Newell. of Ivi Durham, near Reading. At Reading, Mrs. Littlehales, a lady of great piety and virtue Mr. Bradley, jun. in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, which bruiſed him ſo dreadfully that he died 4 hours afterwards.

At Newburg, aged 31, of a Decline, contracted in a French priſon, Mr. H. Gore, late of the Alert ſloop of war. T. Churchill, eſq. Mrs. Phillips, of Bear-Hill. Miſs Butter, of Wargrave. At Inkpen, aged 92, with the character of a true, worthy matron, Mrs. M. Durnford.

SUSSEX.

There is a horſe, now in the poſſeſſion of a hawker, at Brighthelmſtone, which has attained the very uncommon age of forty-ſix years!

A new infirmary for this county, is about to be eſtabliſhed at Lewes

A number of gentlemen and reſpectable farmers, have lately aſſociated themſelves for the ſole purpoſe of *meliorating the breed of the beſt cattle of the county*. The meeting is to be held annually, on every 19th day of April, when a ſilver cup, valued at fifteen guineas, will be adjudged to the owner, that ſhall exhibit the beſt THREE-YEAR OLD BULL; and another, valued at ten guineas, to the owner, that ſhall exhibit the beſt three-year old heifer, which ſhall have dropt a calf between the 1ſt day of the month of January, and the 1ſt day of April.

Married.]—At Brighton, Capt. Thorp, Oxford Blues, to Miſs Philipps. Mr. T. Duke, near Arundel,

Arundel, to Miſs Oliver. Mr. Hyde, jun. of Broadwater, to Miſs Duke.

Died.]—At Lewes, Mr. W. Pearce, of Monmouth Militia. Mr. B. Faulconer, of Petworth. Mrs. Streatfield, of the Rock, near Uckfield. At Brighton, ſuddenly, while walking on the Steine, Mrs. Davenport, wife of R. D. eſq. of Great Marlowe, Bucks.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the proprietors of the propoſed London and Southampton canal, the practicability of the meaſure was fully eſtabliſhed, from the ſurveys delivered in, and meaſures are taking to carry the plan forthwith execution.

Married.]—Mr. Gould, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Pyle. At Southampton, Mr. J. Silley, to Mrs. Clarkſon. Mr Poole, of Highbridge, to Miſs C. Smith At Cariſbrook, Mr. Ja. Uſher, of London, to Miſs Cheverton. Mr. G. Hayes, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Smith. Mr Knight, of Saliſbury, to Miſs Short. Monſieur Frankmet, York Rangers, to Miſs Foreſt, of W. Cowes. D. Sutherland, eſq., to Miſs Bouteſour, of Southampton.

Died.]—At Wincheſter, Mrs. Harvey. At Worthy, near W. lady Ogle, wife of Sir Chaloner Ogle. Mr. Reynolds. Mrs. Hill. At Fareham, Mrs. Utterſon. At Chriſt Church, St. Alban Roy, eſq. a captain in the Navy. At Hyth., near Southampton, E. Baker, eſq. a member of the Corporation of Saliſbury. At Hale, J. May, eſq. Mrs. Sawkins, of Whiteparish. At Portſmouth, Mrs. Hervey. Mr. T. Elliot, a marine painter, of very promiſing talents. Mrs. Thompſon, of Mount Sylvan, Iſle of Wight, by birth a Geneveſe, and of extraordinary beauty; in her character were blended all the elegant accomplihments of poliſhed ſociety, and all the ſocial virtues which do honour to humanity. Mr. W Warn, of Ringwood.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Biggs, of the Devizes, to Miſs Willis.

Died.]—At Saliſbury, 87, Mrs. Blake. Mr. Antrim. Mrs. Lucas. 78, Mr. W. Elderton. At Trowbridge, Mrs. Houlton, and Mrs. Dodd. At Martin, Mr E. Hewett. Near Marlborough, Mr. Alexander, of Maningford, Bohune. At Wilton, Mrs. Hodding, wife of Mr. H. T. of Saliſbury. Mr. Davis, of Caſtle Car.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A fire broke out lately in the woollen-manufactory, at the Raleigh Buildings, near Barnſtaple, which deſtroyed that extenſive pile of buildings, with all the machinery and property in it.

Bath Races, which formerly rivalled the ſplendid turfs of York and Cheſter, has long experienced a declenſion, and this year more particularly ſo.—Neither of the ſol. plates were run for.—Horſe races experienced a ſimilar fate at ſeveral other places.

At a late meeting of the Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society, a gentleman of South Molton, Devon, challenged the northern breeders of the long-horned cattle, or any other breeders of cattle in the kingdom, to produce the ſame number and deſcriptions of cattle, of any other tribes, equal, in point of value, as breeding ſtock, to a bull and cow, with their offſpring, male and female, and ſeveral heifers, all entirely of his own breeding.

Married.]—At Sedmouth, Col. Forſter, to Miſs Coles, of Taunton. At Butleigh, after 35 years courtſhip, Mr. D. Corbay, to Miſs A. Vagg. T. S. Phelps, of Baliol, Oxford, to Miſs M. Tucker, of Axminſter. In Bath, Mr. J. Gray, to Miſs K. Hornblower Mr. R. Elſe, to Miſs S. Rogers. At Yate, Mr. T. Hetling, attorney, to Miſs M. Wickham.

Died.]—Mr. Davis, of the Angel Inn, Caſtle Cary; on his return, at Bruton, near Hampden, he was thrown from his horſe, and dragged by his foot in the ſtirrup; the bruiſes he received occaſioned his death in a few hours after. At Milberton, Mrs. Cording. At Biddeford, Mr. W. Edwards. John Bower Jodrell, eſq. of Cheſhire. 93, Mrs. Saunderſon. Mrs. Strong, of G. Ormond Street, London. Miſs Henſley. 18, Mr. W. Daſh, jun. Mrs. Morris. 22, Miſs Horton, only daughter of Mr. Alderman H. Mrs. Smith. At Cheſnole, advanced in years, Mr. J. Jenkins, killed by a fall from his horſe. At Chew-magna, Mrs. Harford, wife of J. H. eſq. of Briſtol, and one of the people called Quakers. At Eaſt Knoyle, the rev. Dr. Wake, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and rector of E. K. during the long period of 51 years. At Frome, Mrs. Middleton, wife of J. C. M. eſq. At Taunton, the rev. Mr. Townſhend maſter of the Free Grammar School in that place. At Backwell, Mr. S. Filer, who, though in good health, paſſed ſeveral years of the latter part of his life in bed. At Keynſham, Mrs. Veale. At Seaborough, R. Clarke, eſq. In Bath, Miſs E. T. Nichols, daughter of the late W. N. eſq. of Staffordſhire. Mrs. Chromie. Mr. Harris. At Shepton Mallet, Mr. John Dunkerton, maſter of the Free Grammar School, and 50 years a ſchoolmaſter.

DORSETSHIRE.

As ſome workmen were lately digging in a field, at Frampton, they diſcovered a nunnery concealed about two feet under the ſurface of the earth. The pavement of this curious relic of antique architecture, conſiſts of very finely poliſhed marble;—on the ſcite were alſo found different kinds of groteſque figures

Married]—Mr. Jo. Weſt, to Miſs E. Weſt. D. O. P. Okeden, eſq. of Moor Critchell, to Miſs Harris, of Sturminſter Marſhall.

Died.]—Miſs Blair, of Down Houſe, near Blandford, of an amiable diſpoſition, and accompliſhed manners. At Weymouth, Captain R. Allen; he fell overboard from a ſhip in the harbour. Mr. Jenkins, of Chetnoble. At Cranburn, aged 89, Mr. J. Beale, maſter of the Free School for 50 years, and greatly reſpected as ſuch; having taught gratis, during all that time, reading, writing, and arithmetic, to all poor children, &c. Mr. Fooks, an eminent attorney of Sherborne.

Exeter,

DEVONSHIRE.

Exeter, Nov. 18.—This day a very numerous meeting was held at the Caſtle, of the Gentlemen and Freeholders, &c. of the county, to conſider "the propriety of preſenting an Addreſs to his Majeſty, to thank him for the ſteps he has already taken to procure an honourable and laſting peace."—Mr. BULLER moved, that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted, containing a repetition of aſſurances of lives and fortunes, in ſupport of the war, ſhould the preſent negotiation fail. Mr. NORTHMORE oppoſed the adoption of this clauſe, and moved an adjournment to that day two months. The Hon. Mr. FELLOWES ſubſtituted as an amendment, inſtead of this day two months, "*till the county be convinced of the Miniſter's ſincerity in the preſent negotiation.*" The ſenſe of the meeting was decidedly againſt the Addreſs moved by Mr. Buller; and the motion of adjournment, with Mr. Fellowes's amendment, was carried.

At a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Exeter, Nov. 10. it was agreed to preſent a memorial to the Privy Council, repreſenting the GREAT and UNPRECEDENTED HARDSHIPS they had ſuffered ſince the commencement of the war, &c.

Married.]—At Tiverton, Mr. W. Beſley to Miſs Shaw. At Barnſtable, Capt. R. Blake to Miſs M. Griffiths. At Exeter, rev. H. A. Hole to Miſs Sarah Horn.

Died.]—At Exeter, Mrs. Vicary. Mr. Spry, mercer and draper. Mrs. E. Hayman. At Alphington, B. Sweetland, eſq. many years a Commiſſionary, at Gibraltar, in which ſituation he realized conſiderable property. At Ermington, the rev. George Townſend. At Exeter, 70, Mrs. S. Swale. Mrs. Corniſh. At Exmouth, Mr. Joſ. Perriman; he was returning, with two lads, from piloting a veſſel, when the boat, ſtriking on a rock, ſunk, and they periſhed.

At Plymouth, on the 2d inſt. in the 34th year of his age, after a lingering illneſs, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and reſignation, Mr. Moore, a ſurgeon of that place, and viſiting apothecary to the Royal Naval Hoſpital. His talents and virtues did honour to a name and family, which have been long characteriſed, and are ſtill adorned, by learning and worth. He was diſtinguiſhed by much ſkill in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, by rare powers of mind, and by extenſive reading; but his mental endowments and literary accompliſhments, were united with the more valuable properties of character, with independence of principle, with firmneſs and conſiſtency of conduct. By his family, by his neighbourhood, and by the wide circle of his friends, his death is deeply regretted, and the remembrance of him will be ever affectionately cheriſhed.

WALES.

Died.]—At Aberyſtwith, T. L. Anwyl, eſq. Major Wynne, of the Merioneth Militia. At Llangmynech, 88, Mrs. S. Parry. John Jones, eſq. of Henblas, co. Merioneth, a gentleman greatly regretted by a very numerous acquaintance. At St. Vincent's, Rawleigh Manſel, eſq. of Swanſea, 63.

On Monday morning, the 24th of October laſt, at his houſe in Landvery, Carmarthenſhire, of the gout, in the 69th year of his age, ARTHUR DAVIES, eſq. father of Doctor Davies, of Carmarthen, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that county. A gentleman, whoſe death is univerſally, and deſervedly, lamented. The various duties, and offices of ſocial life, he diſcharged with great zeal and philanthropy.—As a magiſtrate, he was eminently uſeful in his neighbourhood; active, impartial, and independent; and he deſcended into the grave, covered with the higheſt honour, that of being eſteemed, and acknowledged, an honeſt man!

Of Swanſea, Richard Phillips, eſq. one of the people called Quakers, whoſe hoſpitality and benevolent mind will be long remembered.

IRELAND.

The cultivation of hemp and the manufacture of ſail-cloth, have recently made a conſiderable progreſs in this country.

The maritime intercourſe between this country and Great Britain (which, before the year 1720, was very inconſiderable) has, for a number of years paſt, increaſed with regular and progreſſive rapidity to its preſent ſurpriſing magnitude:—it now forms one of the moſt conſiderable branches of Iriſh and Britiſh commerce, and is favourable to the reciprocal intereſts of both countries.

The gentlemen of property throughout the kingdom, are not only enrolling themſelves in the different volunteer corps, but have alſo ſpiritedly offered to raiſe, at their own expence, any number of men judged expedient by Government, in addition to the permanent military eſtabliſhments, &c.

SCOTLAND.

On Friday the 7th of October, in the 87th year of his age, Thomas Reid, D. D. profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. His ingenious and elaborate works, eſpecially his "Inquiry into the Human Mind," and his "Eſſays on the Intellectual," and the "Active Powers of Man," are noble and laſting monuments of his eminent abilities, his deep penetration, and his extenſive learning. Dr. Reid's merit as a teacher and an author is very generally known. He was unqueſtionably one of the profoundeſt philoſophers of the age, and although ſome, who think it a proof of weakneſs to differ from Mr. Hume, have ſlighted the ſpeculations of Dr. Reid, and undervalued the mathematical preciſion which he laboured to introduce, his Enquiry into the Senſes will, probably be coeval with our language. It is founded on facts, which muſt continue to intereſt men while their conſtitution continues unchanged.—If any part of this admirable work were to be ſelected as the moſt ingenious, the inquiry into the eye, into ſingle and double viſion, might be quoted. His other works are of a more popular caſt: In all of them, however, then appears, accurate arrangement, candid argument, with illuſtrations ſo clear and copious, as evince a

correct

correct knowledge of the ſubject. Neither his great acquirements, nor the ſucceſs of his works, ſlackened his purſuit of new knowledge. He ſtudied the late improvements in Chemiſtry, he obſerved the great political events which have happened, and contemplated thoſe with which the time ſeems pregnant, with the keen intereſt of one juſt entering on life. Age, indeed, and a native love of truth, gave *him* a degree of impartiality, which is now as rare in politics as it has always been in theology, ſo that he ſpoke of every thing like a ſuperior being who had purified his perceptions without impairing his humanity. He venerated *Religion*; not the noiſy contentious ſyſtems which lead men to hate and perſecute each other, but that ſublime principle which regulates the conduct by controuling the ſelfiſh, and animating the benevolent affections. When vilified by intemperate Philoſophers, he made no reply, being ſatisfied with having ſtated what he thought the truth; and, when outraged by zealots who moſt falſely call themſelves Chriſtians, he bore the outrage meekly, uſing no terms either of complaint or reproach. He was, to the laſt moment, free from that moroſe, querulous temper, which has been deemed inſeparable from age. Inſtead of repining at the proſperity or enjoyments of the young, he delighted in promoting them; and, after having loſt all his own family except one daughter, he continued to treat children with ſuch condeſcenſion and benignity, that ſome very young ones noticed the peculiar kindneſs of his eye. Every ſcheme which promiſed to improve human nature, or to alleviate human miſery, found in him the moſt ardent ſupport. He was uncommonly active in eſtabliſhing the Infirmary at Aberdeen, and he was an early, vigorous, uniform promoter of that in Glaſgow.—Beſides a very liberal ſubſcription, he ſeldom viſited the Infirmary without leaving a new mark of his good will. His end accorded with the wiſdom and goodneſs of his former life. He uſed ſometimes to ſay, "I am aſhamed of living "ſo long after having ceaſed to be uſeful," though at that very time, he was acquiring or communicating uſeful knowledge. During his laſt illneſs, which was ſevere, he complained of nothing but the trouble that he gave his affectionate family; and he looked to the grave as a place, not of reſt merely, but of triumph. His late compoſitions contained alluſions to his own decay alluſions the more affecting to his friends, becauſe they ſeemed the genuine offspring of his feelings, and were expreſſed with all the dignity of virtue. Laſt winter, in the Literary Society of Glaſgow, he read an ingenious diſcourſe on the Muſcles; and, after ſtating, from his own experience, the effects produced on them by age, he concluded thus: "May I be permitted to mention, that it was the experience "of ſome of theſe effects of old age on the "muſcular motions that led my thoughts to this "ſpeculation, which, as it is owing to the infirmities of age, will, I hope, be heard with the "greater indulgence. It is both pleaſant and "uſeful to contemplate with gratitude, the wiſdom and goodneſs of the author of our being, "in fitting this machine of our body ſo admirably to the various employments and enjoyments of life"

AGRICULTURE.—MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

We are happy in being able to congratulate the public on the cloſe of one of the moſt favourable WHEAT-SEED TIMES this country has experienced. With ſo flattering a proſpect of another year of plenty, as well as from the demand for ſeed-corn having ceaſed, the price of that valuable grain is every where ſinking; and will, we truſt, ſoon reach the loweſt degree at which the farmer, heavy burdened as he is at preſent, can afford to grow it.

Good BARLEY holds its price. The diſtilleries being at length opened, and the STORE CATTLE now drawing towards the ſtraw-yards, the doors of the barley barns have been thrown open, and the flails ſet to work. But we are concerned to find, from different quarters of the kingdom, and particularly from Norfolk, that the yield of their crops is very deficient; and that, partly from a blight which the crop received as it ſtood on the ground, and in part from the wetneſs of the latter harveſt, much of it is found to be unfit for the maltſter's uſe; ſo that maltable barleys will probably bear up their price at market.

LEAN CATTLE, and eſpecially young ſtirks, remain in every quarter extravagantly dear. The immoderate ſupply which our navy has of late demanded, is, doubtleſs, a principal cauſe of the preſent inordinate price of this ſpecies of ſtock. The poor labourer, however, has the leſs to apprehend from the high price at which beef is likely to be kept at, while that of bread is lowering, and potatoes cheap and good beyond example.

The average price of WHEAT, by the laſt return, was, for the whole kingdom, 59s. 7d.—At Mark-lane, on Monday laſt, was 49s. 0½d.

In Smithfield, BEEF averages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d per ſtone; MUTTON from 4s. to 5s.; VEAL 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d; and PORK 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.

In the HOP-MARKET there has been neither ſpeculation nor fluctuation in the courſe of the month; bags of Eaſt and Weſt Kent produce from 3l. to 5l and pockets from 4l. to 6l.

The WOOL buſineſs continues flat, and there has been little variation in the prices.

*** *The* ENQUIRER, *No.* X, *will appear in our next Number*—*Thoſe friends who lend their aid to our Agricultural Report, are intreated to be punctual in their favours*—*Biographical Notices, and Memoirs, will be always inſerted with readineſs.*—*Our Subſcribers are requeſted to be particular in giving their orders for the Supplement, as that it may be delivered in due time.* (*See the cover.*)—*The Meteorological Journal is not yet come to hand.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XI.] DECEMBER, 1796. [VOL. II.

The Conductors of the Magazine inform their readers, that the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *containing* Indexes, Title, &c. *to* Volume II, *and ſeveral valuable Original Communications, will be ready for delivery, on or about the 12th of January. They alſo, on this commencement of a new year, reſpectfully return their acknowledgements for paſt favours of every kind, from friends, ſupporters, and correſpondents, which they hope to continue to enjoy, as it ſhall be their ſedulous endeavour to continue to merit.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following general account of *the State of Chemiſtry in Germany*, particularly with regard to the progreſs of the new ſyſtem, which has rendered the name of Lavoiſier ſo illuſtrious, will not, I preſume, be an unacceptable article in your Miſcellany.

An entire revolution in the ſyſtem of chemiſtry has been recently effected in Germany. The exiſtence of the doctrine of phlogiſton, with certain qualifications, had ſtill, however, a few partizans remaining: GREN, a ſcholar of conſiderable repute, although too tenacious of his opinion, WESTRUMB, GMELIN, and CRELL.

TROMMSDORF, who is a convert to the new doctrine, ſtill adheres to ſome remains of the ancient ſyſtem. GOTTLING has promulged a new hypotheſis, which he is eager to appear the champion of. With regard to the junior chemiſts of that nation, SCHERER DE JENA is the moſt promiſing; he is a man of extenſive talent, an excellent experimenter, and zealouſly attached to the French chemiſtry. Were it not for the *res anguſta domi*, we might expect, from his reſearches, the moſt important new diſcoveries in the ſcience.

Profeſſor MAYER, at Erlang, ſhines equally as a mathematician, a natural philoſopher, and a chemiſt. HERMBSTADT is a ſtrenuous advocate for the new doctrine.

The German chemiſts, WIEGLIEB, RICHTER, LEONARDI, and the reſt above-mentioned, &c. in attempting to combine the new theory with the exiſtence of phlogiſton in combuſtible bodies, admit the general principle, together with its conſequences. All they aim at, is, to reſcue themſelves from the pretended diſgrace of a complete defeat. Thoſe who ſtill maintain the exiſtence of this agent, conſider it as the baſis of light, or as *light extinguiſhed*. This baſis, ſtored up in abundance, in inflammable ſubſtances, when it meets and combines with heat, conſtitutes luminous fire; thus accounting for the fact, of combuſtible bodies requiring a certain degree of heat, in order to catch fire.

Theſe are reſtrictions which ſome of the German chemiſts lay down; with the exception, however, of theſe, they have all adopted the new doctrine. VAN-MONS has been chiefly inſtrumental in effecting their converſion; having plainly demonſtrated the preſence of the oxygen, in the oxyde of Mercury, made red-hot *by fire*.

When it is repreſented that GREN, WESTRUMB, GMELIN, and CRELL, maintain, partially, the exiſtence of phlogiſton, it is not meant to aſſert, that they ſtill profeſs the principles of *Stahl*'s theory. A late publication of GREN, who is a profound naturaliſt, mathematician, and geometrician, as well as chemiſt, is entitled, "*The Foundations of the New Chemiſtry*," and agrees preciſely with the principles of the French doctrine. In his *Manual of Chemiſtry*, reprinted two years ago, he repreſented

the theory of oxygene, in parallel with that of phlogiſton. He had done nearly the ſame thing, the year before, in the ſecond edition of his "*Foundations of Phyſics.*" A third edition of that work has been juſt printed, in which he explicates the phenomena of the ſcience, after the ſyſtem of LAVOISIER. His *Journal of Phyſics*, of which ſeven volumes have been publiſhed, has always admitted, indiſcriminately, the articles for and againſt both theories. GMELIN devotes his whole attention to hiſtorical and technical chemiſtry. In the ſecond edition of his *Manual of Chemiſtry applied to the Arts*, juſt finiſhed, he has given the theory according to the ancient principles. His *Introduction to General Chemiſtry* furniſhes an account of the ſtate and progreſs of the ſcience, in both theories.

WESTRUMB is a practitioner of technical chemiſtry, extremely well verſed in the art. His writings on pharmacy evince equally the man of reflection in a ſcience where it cannot be denied, that every thing ſtill remains to be done. In both theſe purſuits, he judiciouſly neglects reaſoning for facts.

CRELL is the editor of the *Annals of Chemiſtry*, an invaluable collection, which has, in fact, given the grand impulſe to the prevailing ſtudy of chemiſtry in Germany. In this work, the editor expreſſes faithfully the very language, as well as opinions, of the authors. He makes ſome heſitation, however, to adopt the new principles; but, at his age, perhaps, it is difficult to renounce long entertained ideas. CRELL has alſo ſome correſpondents, &c. (whom it is his intereſt to keep on good terms with) among the diſciples of Stahl.

GIRTANNER, another eminent chemiſt, maintains that phoſphorus is compounded of azote and hydrogene; that it contains in it more or leſs of carbone, a principle which, however, does not enter into its compoſition; that it may ſhine in azotic gas and carbonic acid by means of the water contained in thoſe gaſes; and that it is capable of decompoſition, inaſmuch as a hydrogeneous phoſphorated gas may be procured from it in experiments.

Should the foregoing prove acceptable, I wiſh, Mr. Editor, you could prevail on ſome of your intelligent correſpondents to furniſh an account of the State of Chemical Opinions in ENGLAND.

Your's, &c.

Nov. 17, 1796. S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE poetry of the ancients differs from that of the moderns, as in many other reſpects, ſo eſpecially, in abounding more in matter, and leſs in words. Even their moſt flowing writers do not ſeem to have poſſeſſed the happy art of ſo many poets and poeteſſes of the preſent day, in drawing out a fine and brilliant tiſſue of deſcription and ſentiment from the ſcanty ſtaple of two or three ſlight circumſtances or ideas. They do not ſeem to have been aware, that the eſſence of poetry conſiſts not in compreſſion, but in amplification; and that the practice of "always haſtening to the event," muſt reduce the happieſt ſubjects down from epic or heroic bulk, to the diminutive ſize of ode, or even epigram. Let thoſe who wiſh to ſee the different effects of the ſame ſubject, when treated in the conciſe and the expanded manner: compare the original odes of Horace with the beautiful paraphraſes of them, by a poeteſs of diſtinguiſhed excellence in the ſplendid fabrications above hinted at. The difference cannot fail to ſtrike; and the reader muſt lament, that the Sabine bard has ſo often waſted upon a few of his lyric ſtanzas, what would have ſerved, if properly managed, for a piece as long as a modern canto. From the general character of Ovid, and the wonderful facility with which he turned every thing into verſe, it may be thought he would not have been guilty of this fault; yet ſuch was his ſuperfluity of matter, that I know not any author who affords more examples of the dry Roman brevity, both in narration and ſentiment. What can be a more remarkable inſtance of this, than where, in his *Faſti*, he makes the goddeſs Flora relate the principal adventure of her life in two lines? It is true, not one material circumſtance is omitted in this ſhort compaſs; a power of compreſſion, that we might admire in an epigram—but what an opportunity of ſhining has he ſuffered to eſcape him! In the hope that ſome poet of our own growth, bleſt with the talent of harmonious verſification and elegant diffuſion, will take up the theme, and make of it all it is capable of affording, I ſhall juſt ſketch out a deſign which, I think, might be happily followed, without deviating from the outline of Ovid.

Verterat; errabam. Zephyrus conſpexit; abibam.
Inſequitur; fugio: fortior ille fuit.

Ver

Ver erat.] A description of Spring, gradually opening with all the beauties of a fine climate, enrapturing the senses, and shedding its genial influence over the heart, cannot afford fewer than fifty lines of the finest descriptive poetry, to a writer possessed of a happy imagination, or—a good memory. This, too, is a spring decorated with the presence of Flora herself; and, therefore, may, at pleasure, be dressed out with a profusion of the flowers of *every* climate and season.

Errabam.] The lady tells the story herself, which makes it the more interesting, though it may be a check upon some parts of the description. "I was roving;" says she (for such is the force of the Latin imperfect tense). Was she roving without an object? Probably not. What, then, was this object? At least, she was *thinking*: What were her thoughts? Without doubt, they partook, in some degree, of the softness of the season. Here is fair scope for some pretty sentimental writing, of which an adept will make good use. A description of her dress would naturally employ the pen of a *poetess*; and, though Flora cannot directly praise her own beauty, she may give some delicate hints about figure and complexion, which will agreeably impress the reader.

Zephyrus conspexit.] A blooming young deity, the very model of grace and agility, who suddenly appears, catches a glimpse of the fair-one, stops short, amazed and enraptured, and gazes with all the fervour of admiration and desire, will certainly furnish matter for two or three hundred lines, highly interesting to every heart susceptible of the tender passion.

Abibam.] A treasure of sentiment lurks under this single word. "I was departing," says she; but with what lingering reluctant steps! with what a struggle between unsatisfied curiosity and, perhaps, a rising emotion of a more tender kind, on the one hand, and modesty and apprehension on the other! A full and fair confession, to a confidante of all that passed in her bosom on this very interesting occasion, will be worth a whole letter in Rousseau or Richardson.

Insequitur.] A word of alarm! I see the amorous god, his face glowing with desire, and every muscle in agitation, unable to bear the loss of the object which had so deeply impressed itself upon his imagination, follow her, instinctively, with hurried pace, resolved to overtake, though fearful of urging her to flight.

Fugit.] Poor Flora! with what energy wilt thou paint thy sensations, when, turning thy head at the sound, thou perceivedst thy fond pursuer close upon thee, and ready to seize thee as his prey! Away she springs, with all the velocity that fear can give; and a race commences, which may be made as long as the relator chooses; for Ovid says nothing to limit it. The flight of Daphne, Syrinx, and Arethusa, may be consulted on the occasion, for circumstances and similes. Flora, doubtless, ran her best; and why should she not be as nimble as other nymphs in the same emergency?

Fortior ille fuit.] "He proved the strongest," says Flora, with equal delicacy and expressiveness. The misfortune and the excuse are implied in the same words. It is not for one to suggest, to a sentimental writer, how much, or how little, of the catastrophe should enter into the paraphrase. Obviously a *good deal* may be said, and yet not *too much* said. I shall only hint, that, from the moderation and lenity of Flora's words, and from our knowledge that Zephyr and she afterwards lived on intimate terms together, there is reason to believe, that her terror and despair on the occasion, did not rise to the pitch sometimes experienced in similar cases; and that anger and resistance were, in a reasonable time, succeeded by patience and resignation.

From the topics here suggested, I should not question, that a piece, at least as long as any in Dodsley's collection, might, with ease, be formed; nor can I doubt, that, in *certain hands*, it would prove highly interesting to all lovers of poetry and sentiment. That this well-intended hint may not be neglected, is the earnest wish of

PHILOMUSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in a former Number of your much admired Miscellany, a short notice, relative to the labours and objects of FAUVEL, the French painter, I conceive a more detailed account of the researches of that laborious antiquarian and artist, may be highly interesting to your readers.

For the last fifteen years, FAUVEL has been engaged in making important discoveries in Greece, and the Islands of

the Archipelago, celebrated in ancient hiſtory. He reſided five years in Athens alone. He alſo has traverſed Aſia Minor, making frequent excurſions to the reputed ſite of ancient Troy, and to the ſource of the river Simois.

Previous to his travels in Greece, he made a voyage to Egypt, where he took the plans of a number of antique monuments, ſeveral of which were hitherto unknown. At Grand Cairo, he collected ſeveral curioſities. At Alexandria, he took plans of the city, its catacombs, Pompey's Pillar, and the ruins of Canopus. He meaſured ſeveral coloſſal figures of Iſis and the Sphinx, and procured intereſting information relative to the Pyramids, their elevation, and deſigns, &c.

He even had it in contemplation to penetrate into the interior of Africa, to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, and had prepared for this adventurous undertaking, interpreters, guides, and camels, &c.; but Choiſeul-Gouffier, who acted in concert with him, from motives not known, but ſuppoſed to be thoſe of jealouſy, prevented the execution of his enterpriſe.

In theſe voyages, FAUVEL has equally exhibited the talents of a geographer, an antiquarian, and an artiſt. He has drawn maps of the country of Attica, its iſlands, &c. and traced, with great care and exactitude, a very minute chart of of Athens; wherein he has marked, with a particular colour, its *enceinte* (limits) and its ancient monuments.

He has recogniſed the real ſituation of many ancient cities in Peloponneſus, which, in the common maps, and even in thoſe of Danville, are inſerted at random. Such are, for example, Tyrinthus, Hiſiæ, Midæa, Mycenæ, Mantinea, Tegæa, Megalopolis, Meſſena, and Olympia.

He has drawn a chart of the iſland of Santorin (anciently *Thera*) ſketched deſigns of the craters of its volcanoes; and made ſubterraneous reſearches in Caliſta, a city ſituated in the iſland. He has made ſimilar reſearches at Delos, Naxos, Ios, Cimolis, Eleuſis, and in the plain of Marathon; and has taken plans of the temples of Delos, its porticos, its Naumachia, and its Coloſſus.

Through the medium of certain Turks, whoſe intereſt he procured, he has been allowed to dig under ground, any where in Athens, at the foundations of the temples, and even of the citadel itſelf; a favour till then unprecedented. He has been alſo permitted to take all the requiſite meaſurements of theſe monuments. At Athens, he moulded and caſt in plaſter about 200 pedeſtals of bas-reliefs, the productions of Phidias, which adorn the ruins of the famous temple of Minerva; alſo, many ſtatues, and all the precious remains of ſculpture to be found in the city. He alſo moulded many details of architecture, the contemplation and ſtudy of which, he judged might afford ſome advantage to artiſts.

The moſt valuable diſcovery which has been made by FAUVEL, is that of the ruins of Olympia. The learned Winekelman was unable to trace the exact poſition of this city; he gave it as his opinion, however, that it abounded, more than any other place, with antiquities of every deſcription. FAUVEL has been ſo fortunate as to trace the veſtiges of its famous Hippodrome, and Goal, and of the *Altis*, that ſacred grove, which was ſo repleniſhed with ſtatues and other monuments of the arts, that Pauſanias informs us he was unable to exhibit a complete enumeration of them.

This is the place, above all others, where under-ground reſearches promiſed to be the moſt intereſting. Additional motives recommended the meaſure, at this moment, ſtill more forcibly; for the Turks appear to take a pleaſure in demoliſhing what has withſtood the ravages of time. As a recent inſtance of this barbarous ſpirit, an aga lately built, within two miles of Olympia, his houſe, out of the materials of that temple of Jupiter, ſo renowned throughout Greece, in which were ſacrificed ſo many victims, previouſly to the commencement of the Olympic Games. Even Athens itſelf is not ſpared by the Turks, although its remains attract ſuch a continual concourſe of foreigners.

Your's, &c.

Canterbury, *Dec.* 2, 1796. ANTIQUARIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to inſert the following, in anſwer to the Enquiries made laſt month, by your correſpondent, B. reſpecting ſome particulars in Welſh hiſtory:

Owain, prince of *Gwynez*, who died in the year 1169, had nineteen children. The names of the ſons were, *Rodri*, *Cynric*, *Rirys*, *Meredyz*, *Edwal*, *Cynan*, *Rien*, *Madgon*,

Maelgon, *'Lywelyn*, *Iorwerth*, *Davyz*, *Cadwallon*, *Hywel*, *Cadell*, *Madoc*, *Einion*, and *Phylip*; the daughters were *Gwenlliant*, and *Angharad*.

Of theſe, *Rodri*, *Hywel*, *Davyz*, and *Madoc*, were the moſt diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory. *Hywel* was a fine poet, as appears by his compoſitions, of which there are eight preſerved. His muſe ſeems to have been principally devoted to the fair ſex. His mother was a native of Ireland; and, though not born in wedlock, he was the firſt who aſpired to the throne, after the death of Owain; which event no ſooner took place, but his brother *Davyz* became his competitor, under the ſanction of a legitimate birth. The conſequence was, that the country became embroiled in a civil war; which, however, terminated, before the concluſion of the ſame year, by the death of *Hywel*. The battle where this happened, was fought in *Arvon*, a diſtrict comprehending the level country about Caernarvon, between Snowdon and the ſea, in the ancient diviſion of the country. But the exact ſpot where the action took place, cannot, I believe, be pointed out; though there are ſeveral remains of military works in that part of Caernarvonſhire.

Influenced by diſguſt at the unnatural diſſenſions among his brothers, *Madoc*, who is repreſented of a very mild diſpoſition, reſolved upon the matchleſs enterpriſe of exploring the ocean weſtward, in ſearch of more tranquil ſcenes. The event was, according to various old documents, the diſcovering of a new world; from which he effected his return, to inform his country of his good fortune. The conſequence of which was, the fitting out of a ſecond expedition; and *Madoc*, with his brother *Riryd*, lord of *Cloçran* in Ireland, prevailed upon ſo many to accompany them, as to fill ſeven ſhips; and, ſailing from the iſle of *Lundy*, they took an eternal leave of Wales. There is a large book of pedigrees ſtill extant, written by *Jeuan Brefvo*, who flouriſhed in the age preceding the time of *Columbus*, wherein the above event is thus noticed, in treating of the genealogy of *Owain Gwynez*: "*Madoc a Riryd a gawſant dîr yn mpell yn y Merweryz, ac yno y cyvannezaſant.*" Madoc and Riryd found land far in the ſea of the weſt, and there they ſettled. *'Lywarç*, the ſon of *'Lywelyn*, commonly called *Prydyz y Moç*, ſeems to have compoſed two of his poems, in the time between the firſt and the ſecond of the two voyages of *Madoc*. One of theſe pieces muſt be conſidered of great importance and curioſity: it is an invocation, as if he were undergoing the fiery ordeal, to exonerate himſelf from having any knowledge of the fate of *Madoc*: the ſecond, being a panegyric upon *Rodri*, another brother, has a remarkable alluſion to the ſame event; and alſo, to the fate of *Hywel*. The paſſage runs thus:—

Dau deyrn terwyn dydôres yn 'lid;
'Lu daiar a'u hofes!
Un ar dîr, ar dorvoz 'rydres,
Yn Arvon yn arwar traçwres;
Ac arall, myrawg, yn mynwes **mawr-vor**,
Yn mawr vâr anghymmes,
Yn eſguraw hawl hawz adnes;
Yn eſgar i bawb am benes.

THE TRANSLATION.

Two princes, of ſtrong paſſions, broke off in wrath; beloved by the multitude of the earth. One on land, in *Arvon*, allaying of ambition; and another, a placid one, on the boſom of the vaſt ocean, in great and immeaſurable trouble, prowling after a poſſeſſion eaſy to be guarded; eſtranged from all for a country.

This article has run too long to admit of any thing more being now ſaid upon the ſubject. I ſhall therefore conclude.

Your's, &c.

Dec. 8, 1796. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the laſt Number but one of your Magazine we were favoured by one of your muſical correſpondents with ſome account of the Life and Genius of Dr. Arne. In this biographical ſketch, X. affirms, that Dr. Arne was the "*firſt muſician who placed our claim to harmonic excellence on a level with the Italians.*" From what I have ſeen, however, of the Doctor's works, I confeſs I have not formed of them ſo elevated an opinion as your biographer.

Good compoſition I am fond of, and would, conſequently, thank him to point out thoſe pieces which he ranks equal to the productions of the Italian maſters. I am far from being prepoſſeſſed againſt the genius of my own countrymen, but I have always conceived the Italian compoſers to poſſeſs more taſte and originality than any which our own country could boaſt of.

It is ſtated by X. that Comus was the production which fixed the baſis of Arne's profeſſional fame, and that the muſic is as inimitable as the poetry, and will

will ſerve to unite the names of Milton and Arne ſo long as harmony is cultivated." This opera, I confeſs, I never heard; but upon referring to it, I find the very firſt ſong, "*Now Phœbus ſinketh in the weſt*," to be a moſt flagrant plagiariſm from Handel; the ſubject, note for note, correſponding to "*Come, ever-ſmiling Liberty*; and the ſong "*Nor on beds of fading flowers*" is evidently taken from Pergoleſi's "*Sancta Mater.*"

Of the Opera, in general, nothing is left to admire but the Recitative, "*How gentle was my Damon's air.*" This is peculiarly ſweet and expreſſive, and the melody which follows is not leſs beautifully pathetic. That Arne has made cloſe imitations of the Italian muſic, will immediately appear on comparing his fine ſong "*The Soldier tir'd*," with the Italian ſong "*Vo ſolcando.*"

Your biographer farther remarks, that "The feature of nature is prominent in all his airs; never affected, never pedantic, never vacant; they are as remarkable for the juſtneſs of their expreſſion as for their beautiful ſimplicity."

In anſwer to this aſſertion, I call to his mind the low and vulgar *Gavot*, which follows the ſublime *Largetto* in the overture of Artaxerxes, and would refer him alſo to the collection of ſongs in "*Lyric Harmony*," which, I preſume, he cannot have ſeen, as they are, perhaps, ſcarcely to be equalled for vacancy and dullneſs.

I will mention a piece of the Doctor's which his biographer did not enumerate: that well-known ſong "*Rule Britannia.*" This piece will probably ſerve to bear up his name when the muſic of Comus ſhall be forgotten. I am ready to allow, that Dr. Arne deſerves a diſtinguiſhed place in the Republic of Harmony, but not the exalted one which your muſical friend has aſſigned to him.

I am, ſir, your's, &c.

Leiceſter, Dec. 5, 1796. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, T. (Number III, p. 186) after ſtating the well-known fact, that lime is a uſeful manure in certain caſes, endeavours to account for its uſefulneſs in two ways. In the firſt place, taking for granted the truth of Sir John Priugle's theory, that lime is of a ſeptic nature, he ſuppoſes it to act uſefully by promoting the putrefaction of dead vegetable ſubſtances which it may meet with in the earth. In the ſecond place, that in ſtrong clayey ſoils, when its effects are more advantageous than could be accounted for by its mere ſeptic power, its uſefulneſs conſiſts in decompoſing alum, and ſetting at liberty a certain quantity of fixed air.

This latter theory appears to me entirely groundleſs.

"All clay," your correſpondent obſerves, "contains a very conſiderable quantity of alum. When lime is applied to a clayey ſoil, it decompoſes the aluminous mixture in the clay, as the vitriolic acid has a ſtronger attraction for the calcareous earth than for the earth of alum. The liberation of fixed air, while the lime is uniting with the acid, is favourable to vegetation."

It is a miſtake that all clay contains alum. The combination of ſulphuric acid with argil, which conſtitutes alum, is ſeldom found ready formed by nature. It is almoſt entirely an artificial production, and is obtained by roaſting aluminous ores which conſiſt of clay combined with ſulphur. So far from all clays containing alum, very few of them contain even aluminous ore: and even thoſe that are combined with ſulphur, contain no alum till the ſulphur is converted into ſulphuric acid by combuſtion.

But even ſuppoſing for a moment that alum does exiſt in all clay, and is decompoſed by lime, whence ariſes the fixed air on which ſo much ſtreſs is laid? Every one knows that lime contains no fixed air; that the very formation of lime conſiſts in expelling fixed air from calcareous earth by means of heat.

Norwich, Dec. 4, 1796. J. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Readers are much indebted to the liberal ſpirit which pervades your Magazine, and which has induced you to preſent them with the important proceedings of the public inſtitutions in France. Perhaps an uſeful diſcovery in the practice of phyſic will not have the leſs credit with you as coming from a man who probably differs from you in political ſentiments. The diſcovery, to which I would call the attention of your medical readers, is *a new febrifuge.*

ZANNETTINI, phyſician to the French army in Italy, has addreſſed a letter to the inſpectors-general of health to the republican armies, in which, after characterizing the double-tertian fever, which he

he names the *pernicious*, he mentions the effects of a new and very ſimple remedy, the *flowers and ſeeds of the Leſſer Nettle*. He gave them in ſubſtance, infuſed in wine, in tertians, quartans, and the *pernicious fever*, with the ſame precautions, and in the ſame manner, as the Peruvian bark. This remedy proves conſiderably heating, and, in an over-doſe, is apt to produce a kind of lethargic ſleep. The extreme doſe that he recommends is a drachm, two or three times in the twenty-four hours. It ſeems to be particularly uſeful in raiſing the patient from that ſtate of langour and debility which is characteriſtic of the *pernicious fever*; for which purpoſe, as well as for procuring an intermiſſion, he has found it much preferable to the bark. He alſo recommends a ſlight infuſion of it in wine, as an excellent preſervative from the diſeaſes of marſhy and unwholeſome ſituations. Your's,

Dec. 6, 1796. OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the enquirer, concerning Collins (vol. ii. p. 781) the following liſt of his works may be inſerted:

Prieſtcraft in Perfection.
Reflections on ditto.
Hiſtorical and Critical Eſſay of the Thirty-nine Articles.
Diſcourſe on Freethinking.
Eſſay concerning the Uſe of Reaſon in Propoſitions depending on Human Teſtimony.
Philoſophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty.
Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion: to which is prefixed an Apology for Free Debate.
Scheme of Literal Prophecy conſidered.
Letter to Dodwell, and Three Letters to Clarke—reprinted together.
Letter to Rogers, and Letter printed in the London Journal.
Letter to the Archbiſhop of Dublin, in Vindication of the Divine Attributes.

I ſuſpect that ſome other controverſial pamphlets are in being; but that the Diſcourſe on the Miracles has never ſeen the light. It is certainly due to the reaſon and to the learning of Collins, to to print one complete edition of his works, with his life prefixed; but the Engliſh nation is careful only of the reputation of its prieſts, and deſpiſes that of its philoſophers.

Nov. 9, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a practice with me to read over as much of your entertaining and inſtructive Miſcellany as appears to me ſuited to the capacities of my wife and daughters. We are a domeſtic family, and the firſt evening of the month is conſtantly taken up with reading, on my part, and working on the part of the women. I ſkip over, as you may imagine, all the hard words, but they will ſometimes intrude themſelves, and every one has a right to interrupt me for an explanation. I was thus a long time before I could get through ſome excellent Remarks on Converſation in your laſt Magazine; and the next evening was ſurpriſed by a piece of paper, which my youngeſt daughter put into my hands, with this addreſs: "Papa, I wiſh you would tell the gentlemen who are ſo capable of amuſing and inſtructing us, that Engliſh is juſt as good as Latin, and that a ſtory will loſe nothing by being underſtood by us girls. As you explained the hard words to us laſt night, I took it into my head to look out for plain Engliſh, and now, pray tell me, whether they will ſuit the purpoſe?"

I took the paper, and found the hard names, with the Engliſh, written down in two columns, thus:

Uxorius,	- -	Fondlewife.
Paternus,	- -	Lovechild.
Moroſus,	- -	Sourface.
Quidnunc,	- -	Lovenews
Hypochondriacus,	-	Old Hypo.

I was ſo much pleaſed with the thought, that I told my girl, we would ſend the hint to the Magazine; for it certainly would ſave me much trouble, if the writers in it had a greater affection for their own language, which, upon examination, will be found capable of affording terms for almoſt every purpoſe. If you do, ſays ſhe, pray aſk, whether it is proper to ſay, "there are a variety of things," for I don't like the expreſſion. I ſhould ſay, "there is a variety."

Now, ſir, you may do what you pleaſe with my letter, but do not aſcribe pertneſs to my daughter; for ſhe, as well as her ſiſters, is accuſtomed to ſpeak her mind to me without reſerve, and though her thoughts may appear ſtrange, they

are

are always innocent, and enliven our evenings at home.

Nov. 18, 1796. HEARTY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Writer of the eſſay in your laſt Magazine, in defence of the talents of women, begs leave to rectify a miſtake of the Printer. The inverted commas to the quotation from Hume's Eſſay on National Character were miſplaced—the quotation beginning with the words [By moral cauſes, I mean all circumſtances which are fitted to work on the mind as motives or reaſons] and ending with [cauſes which do not appear, are to be conſidered as not exiſting.]

Dec. 12, 1796.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS ON THE BOOK OF NUMBERS.

IF it be admitted that the Egyptians and Jews originally dated by lunar years of one month each; and that this mode of reckoning was ſtill prevalent when many of the documents whence the Pentateuch has been compiled were originally drawn up; but was already come into diſuſe at the time when the Pentateuch acquired its preſent form (ſee vol. ii. p. 686) it will appear probable, that a period of forty months ſhould, as in the caſe of the lives of the Patriarchs, have been afterwards taken for forty years.

Now this appears actually to have been the caſe with the time paſſed by the Iſraelites in the Arabian wilderneſs, between their flight from Ægypt and their conqueſt of Canaan.

1. Forty months are abundantly ſufficient for this ſhort journey, incumbered as it was, like the wanderings of all nomade nations, with a vaſt ſuite of cattle, women, and artificers. It would imply no common ignorance of topography and of the object of their march, to loſe more than three or four years in this part of the enterprize.

2. Either there is a chaſm of narrative, of which the text ſhows no ſymptom, between the 19th and 20th chapters of Numbers, which detailed the adventures of more than thirty-ſix years of peregrination: or there is an interpolation in the 14th chapter, comprehending, at leaſt, the 23d and 30th verſes, a paſſage agreeing remarkably in ſpirit with others liable to a ſimilar imputation. We poſſeſs a narrative of only forty months of peregrination; we are told in the 14th chapter, *propheticaly*, that it would endure forty years.

3. So far as a book may be ſuppoſed ſubject to ſupernatural protection, the improbability of chaſm or of interpolation muſt be allowed equal; but ſo far as a book may be ſuppoſed under the guardianſhip of the lawgiver and his prieſts, interpolation is much the more probable, for it may often be an object to ſecure for a new pedigree, or a new law, the ſame venerableneſs with thoſe already familiar; but it can ſeldom be an object to aboliſh the memory of the exertions and exploits of the hallowed fathers of their country.

Ought we not, then, in the caſe before us, to infer, that there is interpolation and not chaſm: ſince, even on the ſuppoſition of ſupernatural interpoſition, the probability of either is in itſelf equal? and ſince all the external circumſtances favour the latter ſuppoſition; and, to conclude, that we poſſeſs the whole narrative of the Jewiſh ſojourn in the wilderneſs, which extends through a period of only forty months?

If theſe arguments ſhall appear valid, they will authorize our lopping 36 years from the received duration of the life of Moſes, and our believing him to have died at the age of 84 years.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

APPROVING much of your Literary Notices, I preſume that it enters into your plan, to give ſome information on works which have been thus promiſed to the public. I ſhould be obliged to you, if by means of your widely-circulated Magazine, you could inform me in what ſtate of forwardneſs Dr. Waring's Moral Philoſophy is at preſent. Great part of it was, I underſtand, printed at the univerſity preſs of Cambridge above theſe two years. Dr. Farmer, maſter of Emanuel college, in the ſame univerſity, received ſubſcriptions for the Antiquities of Leiceſter. Pray, has the book been publiſhed?—I have not yet ſeen a copy.

Your's,

Dec. 15, 1796. INDAGATOR.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the infancy of commerce, when the defective ſtate of navigation rendered the intercourſe between diſtant countries more difficult and dangerous than at preſent, and when the inſurance of veſſels and their cargoes, by which the merchant, in a great meaſure, ſecures himſelf from riſk, was not ſo generally practiſed, the eſtabliſhment of joint-ſtock companies, with excluſive privileges, was certainly attended with beneficial effects, by encouraging thoſe branches of trade which would have been deemed too hazardous for individuals to engage in, or required a greater capital than our merchants in general then poſſeſſed.

But whatever may have been their original utility, it has evidently been gradually declining; the accumulation of capital, and the increaſing ſpirit of mercantile adventure, have qualified individuals for undertaking concerns of the greateſt magnitude; and ſuch ſocieties, of the above deſcription, as ſtill exiſt, have been, for ſome time, generally conſidered both unjuſt in principle, and as obſtacles to the full expanſion of commerce. Our Eaſt-India Company, which is the chief ſociety of this kind now remaining, has long enjoyed great, and deſerved, celebrity, in their mercantile capacity. They appear to have carried the commerce of the Eaſt nearly to its utmoſt extent; and their conduct, as *merchants*, having, in general, been ſuch as reflects upon them much credit, and ſhows a juſt regard to the intereſts of their country, it appears ſurpriſing that they ſhould lately have adopted a meaſure which appears to have a very contrary tendency: among other regulations for preventing the company from monopolizing any article of which they are the ſole importers, it was provided, that they ſhould ſell all goods within twelve months after importation, and in lots of a limited value; and if their charter contains no expreſs prohibition from engaging in the home manufactures of this country, it is undoubtedly becauſe the framers of it had not the moſt diſtant idea that "The United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies," would ever attempt any thing of the kind. The meaſures recently adopted by the Company, of working a conſiderable part of their import of Bengal raw-ſilk into organzine, ought to be viewed by manufacturers of all deſcriptions with the moſt jealous attention, as, from their tenacious adherence to the undertaking, notwithſtanding the ſtrong objections that have been made to it, there appears but too much reaſon to ſuſpect that it may be only part of a much more extenſive plan. The company, at preſent, import indigo, ſugar, cotton, hemp, flax, &c. and if the principle is once eſtabliſhed, it may be eaſy to invent ſome plauſible reaſon for extending it to the preparatory branches of other manufactures. It cannot, in the leaſt, be apprehended, that the money to be raiſed by the intended increaſe of the Company's capital is to be employed in any way beſides their regular commercial concerns; neither can it be ſuppoſed that they have at preſent the moſt remote intention of ſpinning the cotton, or printing the callicoes they import; yet only five or ſix years ago, it appeared at leaſt equally improbable, that the Company ſhould engage in throwing organzine: it may therefore be the intereſt, as well as the duty, of perſons engaged in the various manufactures of the country, to conſider well the tendency of the above meaſure before it is fully eſtabliſhed, and to oppoſe a dangerous precedent before they feel its conſequences.

Nov. 9, 1796. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very probable, that Lime, from its cauſtic quality, may have ſome beneficial effect, when combined with other ſubſtances, for the purpoſe of manure: as, however, this effect can be but of ſhort duration, lime ſoon loſing its cauſticity by being expoſed to the atmoſphere, its *permanent* advantage does not appear to be accounted for.

When particles of lime are ſaturated with moiſture and fixed air, they become preciſely what they were before calcination, excepting that they were then in maſſes, and are now detached: and as the ſaturation is ſoon effected, that circumſtance does not explain the cauſe of its utility, which is apparent for ſeveral years.

Fixed air, in order to aſſiſt vegetation, muſt be brought into contact with, and abſorbed by, the vegetable, into the circulation of which it enters, and is again emitted, after having undergone ſome change of character, in the form of pure air. But I do not conſider it in the power of a plant to detach from the particles of lime contiguous thereto, any part of the fixed air which may have been combined with thoſe particles, that combination being

being ſo perfect, as to be deſtroyed only by a ſecond calcination.

This diſcuſſion, commenced by your intelligent correſpondent, T. in your Third Number, had for its object, to explain to the practical farmer, the manner in which different manures operate upon vegetation, in order that in his application of them, he might be governed by clear and deciſive principles: the attainment of this object would conſtitute a brilliant æra in the annals of philoſophy and agriculture; and though the conjectures of your ingenious correſpondents T. and Z. do not, in my opinion, elucidate the mode by which lime, as a manure, acts upon vegetation, yet, agreeably to the maxim of a late reſpectable character, no effort can be loſt: and the numerous Queries on the Nature and Principles of Vegetation, diſperſed by the Board of Agriculture, and addreſſed to Farmers, Nurſerymen, and Gardeners, will, I hope, be the means of accumulating ſuch a fund of practical information, as ſhall enable the philoſopher to proſecute his reſearches with an increaſed probability of ſucceſs. I am, ſir,

Your obedient ſervant,

Bath, Nov. 5, 1796. T. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various and well-choſen ſubjects of your Miſcellany, none, in my opinion, is ſo univerſally beneficial, and, ultimately, productive of more real advantages, than that of *agriculture*. What ſtudy, what employ more pleaſing, honourable, or uſeful; and in the ſucceſs of which, *all parties* are more intereſted? I was, however, ſorry to ſee in your Magazine, Number IX, ſome reflections, of rather an illiberal caſt, thrown out againſt that excellent inſtitution, the Board of Agriculture, by J. J.

After enumerating ſeveral matters which the Board ought to have done, and have not done, he complains of the *deficiency*, and *expence* of the county reports; and aſks, "what benefit has reſulted from them?"

In anſwer to that queſtion, I do not heſitate to aſſert, that the benefits ariſing from the philanthropic exertions of the Board of Agriculture, taken collectively, are already very great and important; and will, in all probability, be, in a ſhort time, incalculably beneficial. What appears to me the principal ſtep towards the great point aimed at, viz. making the earth produce as much human food as poſſible, is to rouze a ſpirit of agricultural enquiry and exertion in the country; and the next, a diſſemination of agricultural knowledge. Now I am convinced that the firſt of theſe objects has already been effected, and that the other is in a train of being ſo: for having occaſion to viſit nearly every county in the kingdom, within the laſt twenty months, I paid ſome attention to theſe objects, and find that the eſtabliſhment of a *Board of Agriculture*, formed of the firſt men of the nation, in office, eſtate, and abilities, and the inveſtigations made at their inſtance, through every part of the kingdom, have rendered *agriculture* a faſhionable ſtudy among moſt claſſes of people, and excited a general emulation among the farmers, who are now anxious to be acquainted with the beſt modes of management practiſed in other counties. The ultimate conſequence is evident, and muſt be very pleaſing to every philanthropic mind. At a time when *millions* are laviſhed away in promoting the deſtruction of our fellow-creatures, it is ſomewhat futile to mention the trifling ſums expended in theſe laudable and ſucceſsful endeavours to increaſe the means of human ſubſiſtence and happineſs.

I admit the county ſurveys are deficient, if, to render them perfect, it be neceſſary that they contain particular accounts of the agricultural management of each farm, village, or even pariſh. But what would be the expence of collecting ſuch voluminous reports? Or, indeed, what would be their ſuperior advantages? A general view of the agriculture, ſoil, ſurface, climate, &c. &c. of every county, with detailed particulars of the moſt approved modes of culture, and hints for farther improvement, is, I conceive, all that could hitherto be expected, or even deſired as a foundation on which to form general ſyſtems. And, I doubt not, when all the reports will have been reprinted, with corrections, and additional obſervations, that theſe ends will be anſwered, and a great fund of agricultural information afforded. From theſe materials it will not be difficult to extract a collection of the beſt rules for improving every ſpecies of ſoil, and turning it to the utmoſt advantage, either in breeding and feeding the moſt profitable animals, or the production of grain and roots.

It is true, that neither a general bill for the incloſure of commons has been procured, nor tythes, that great obſtacle to improvements, aboliſhed. I heartily join

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with J. J. in the propriety and neceſſity of theſe meaſures; but he ſhould conſider, that changes of ſuch magnitude, in which ſuch a number of jarring intereſts, different tenures, properties, uſages, &c. are to be adjuſted, cannot be eaſily nor ſuddenly ſettled. However, that the general utility of theſe bills is felt both by the board and legiſlature, cannot be doubted; nor that their wiſdom will long ſuffer them to be called for in vain by the general voice of the nation. Your's, &c.

Corby, near Carliſle, J. H.
Nov. 18, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK every friend to humanity, every admirer of the beautiful and ſublime views which Nature preſents in its vaſt ſyſtem, and in its minuteſt parts, will rejoice, while reading the "*Sketches of Nature*" (ETUDES DE LA NATURE) of BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE, and that moſt pitiable and affecting ſequel, *Paul & Virginie*, to reflect, that the author yet lives, and has ſurvived the trials of various climes and events, ſtrokes of hardſhip, ſickneſs, and years, and the deſolating horrors which have accompanied the Revolution of FRANCE, ſtill to benefit human ſociety.

There is a ſubject, which he intimates he had planned, and collected materials for the execution of it, which perhaps no man could more advantageouſly execute: *A Parallel between the Lives, Genius, and Writings of* VOLTAIRE *and* ROUSSEAU. The mild benevolence of his heart, and the correſponding ſweetneſs of his ſtyle, would render ſuch a work highly agreeable; and the contemplations and ſentiments it would ſuggeſt, would make it no leſs inſtructive and uſeful.

At preſent, there ſeems to me a great error in the apprehenſions entertained of the political tendency of the writings of ROUSSEAU. He is charged as having been a principal cauſe of the crimes and miſeries which once ſeemed nearly to have overwhelmed *France*. More attention, and more juſt obſervation, I believe, would prove, that all which has been productive of thoſe horrible calamities has been moſt contrary to his plans and principles of government, his means of political melioration, his ſentiments, his precepts, his example, the tone, ſpirit, and natural influence of his writings. I recollect no inſtance in which *Rouſſeau* was quoted (and he was often quoted during the height of the conflict between the parties in *France*) while any room was yet left for reaſon, in which his authority and perſuaſive energetic eloquence were not vouched on the ſides of virtue, benevolence, peace, and order, of reſpect to religious ſentiments, and to individual liberty and life; and in oppoſition to the infringement of general principles, rights, and duties, under the plea of revolutionary neceſſity. But ST. PIERRE could far better prove and illuſtrate this; and if he does not give a Parallel of the two Lives, he may poſſibly yet give a Life of ROUSSEAU; for which, by intimacy, ſentiment, and talents, he is perhaps peculiarly qualified.

Another ſubject *St. Pierre* has ſo delightfully treated, that it were to be wiſhed he might farther proſecute it: the Beauties of VIRGIL, reſulting from his ſenſe and expreſſion of the *Harmonies of Nature*. The Comment on the 8th book of the ÆNEID, which he has written as an Introduction to his fragment, entitled ARCADIA, has ſo much taſte and feeling, ſo much juſt and refined obſervation, that it is highly valuable, and, I think, exquiſitely pleaſing. In general, throughout his work, by leading us to the obſervation of the infinitely various and delicate, but moſt ſtriking evidences of FINAL CAUSES throughout Nature, he has inexpreſſibly heightened the charms, and added ſupreme importance to this ſtudy. Others, indeed, had done this; but none with better choice; none with more variety, extent, and acuteneſs of obſervation; none with more of that tender and benign enthuſiaſm, ſo well ſuited to revive and fix attention to this brighteſt part of philoſophy, which perhaps has been beginning to be diſregarded even in ENGLAND.

I wiſh ſome of your correſpondents, who are qualified for ſuch an undertaking, would examine cloſely and impartially ST. PIERRE's *Theory* of the *Cauſe of the Tides*. I am by no means equal to it:—but though I think the *lunar attraction* on the *ſea in general* cannot be rejected, I ſhould ſuppoſe the effects of the *melting of the circumpolar ice* muſt well merit to be conſidered.

With reſpect to the *figure of the earth*, this queſtion, one way or the other, ſeems to be acceſſible to ſtrict geometric proof. It will be a ſervice to philoſophy and truth, to ſtate the arguments on both ſides, in the moſt intelligible manner the nature of the ſubject admits, and at the ſame time the moſt ſtrict. In this I can

be of no uſe, either in the inveſtigation or the deciſion; but it may be of ſome, to have hinted it to thoſe who can.

I remain, your's ſincerely,

Nov. 17, 1796. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"TRAIN up a child in the way he ſhould go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." A ſentiment of more importance or of more truth never fell from the pen of Solomon; but Solomon, who here ſo excellently adviſes, knew not himſelf how to profit by the admonition. "Who ſpares the rod," ſaid the king, "ſpoils the child;" it is reaſonable to imagine, that the wiſdom of Solomon practiſed what he preached: we can only judge of the tree by its fruits; and the ſon of Solomon, thus educated and thus corrected, was that Rehoboam, from whoſe tyranny ſprang the memorable outcry, "To your tents, O Iſrael!"

An ancient Greek author, whoſe name has periſhed, after expatiating on the advantages of knowledge, concludes with a ſentiment not unlike that of the royal wiſe one. "Learning," ſays he, "is a poſſeſſion of which no force can bereave us. It renders us placid; it is the ſtaff of life." He enumerates more of its advantages, but he adds, "he who has not been flogged is not learned."

Our ſeminaries for the promulgation of ſound and orthodox learning, as they open to us the ſtores of ancient literature, ſeem to have adopted the prejudices of ancient ſcholaſticity.

At a time when the young mind becomes capable of receiving what form the mould of inſtruction ſhall apply, it is deemed improper to ſuffer it to remain in ignorance, or gather ideas which might poſſibly differ from the maxims of poliſhed ſociety. A well judged precaution; for ill will he be fitted to "make his way in the world," who is permitted to imbibe thoſe principles of benevolence, humanity, and independence, inſeparable from goodneſs of diſpoſition and quickneſs of perception. Uſually, therefore, at this age, and on this account, the child is taken from his parents.

I will not inſpect the various ſeminaries and academies, whoſe ſign-poſts ſtare us in the face on every road from London, and whoſe bills of fare adorn the chimney-pieces of every inn in the country: I ſhall examine the education of a public ſchool. Let it be remembered that, in uſing this word, I do not include ſuch as combine the evils of both, without poſſeſſing the advantages of either.

The child, at eight, ten, or twelve years of age, if his education till that period has been any-wiſe tolerable, may be imagined at leaſt free from vice; but if he has been foſtered in his mother's boſom, and accuſtomed to receive the leſſons of paternal affection, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the only ideas yet impreſſed upon his mind are thoſe of piety, duty, and love. He has been taught to bluſh at falſehood, to feel for the worm he may unwittingly have trodden on; and is perhaps unwilling to lie down at night without thanking that power who has protected him through the day.

With a mind thus trained, behold him placed at a public ſchool. Scarcely has he taken poſſeſſion of his new habitation, than the ſummons of ſome deſpot of ſixteen calls him from his rational and innocent employments, to make a fire or clean ſhoes; an aukward diſcharge of offices to which he is ſo totally unaccuſtomed, is recompenſed by blows and curſes. A lye may perhaps ſave him from this; and thus the child has to encounter the ſtrongeſt poſſible temptation to falſehood. Accuſtomed to the purity of domeſtic life, his ear is aſſailed by groſs and horrible ribaldry. If he can bluſh, the converſation is renewed with added obſcenity; if he cannot, he has already profited by public education.

The perſecution of decency is followed by that of humanity. The impaled cock-chafer, and the mangled cat, are daily preſented to his eyes; and theſe barbarities, which at firſt agonize the human heart, loſe that effect by frequent repetition.

Learning is made altogether a taſk to him. Steep as is the path of ſcience, ought the difficulties of the aſcent to be increaſed? ought the path to be perplexed by needleſs intricacies? if, however, he is diligent, he is aſſailed by ridicule. They who are deſtitute of emulation, the moſt paltry of virtues, are yet poſſeſſed of envy, its cloſely-connected vice. Youth muſt naturally be averſe to harſh and unpleaſant duties. To counteract his own playful propenſities, and his comrades' malicious railleries, what inducements are held out by the fatherly attention of the preceptor? Is the cup ſugared? one argument is uſed, be he idle, be he ſtupid; proceed the fault from

diſguſt, negligence, or inability, the rod is the panacea.

Suppoſe we him, however, poſſeſſed of induſtry and genius, his genius is fettered in dactyls and ſpondees, and his eloquence exerciſed in languages which none but the learned can underſtand, and which, when produced by a modern, the learned themſelves care not to examine. Shall I lead on the pupil through many a ſcene of riot and brutality? Shall I paint the leiſure hours of a boarding-ſchool, where every one is taught to become the tyrant, by being treated as the ſlave? our time will be better employed in enquiring how far ſuch an education is conſonant with the prudence ſuppoſed to recommend it.

The child, as ſoon as he can uſe his limbs, pants for exerciſe: it is the inſtinct that ſeeks future welfare in preſent gratification; he flies with eagerneſs from the nurſery to the garden; ſo Nature wiſely ſtimulates to firm the limbs, and brace the whole ſyſtem of the future man. But Man, forſooth, knows better! he can improve upon Nature, or, rather, Nature is out of faſhion! The poor victim of cuſtom is dragged to ſchool; his temper probably to be ſoured; his health probably to be injured; his morals inevitably to be ſullied. He, indeed, will be reading the Metamorphoſes of Ovid, or the Eclogues of Virgil, whilſt the pupil of Nature would be roaming the field, or climbing the precipice; he, indeed, will feel himſelf perfectly at eaſe among ſtrangers, when the pupil of Nature ſhall be embarraſſed and aukward; he, indeed, can converſe upon faſhionable topics, upon the theatres, the opera dancers, horſe-racing, and the other rational amuſements of the age, when the pupil of Nature would be ſilent. But look again; ſurvey the nerveleſs limb, the emaciated frame, the lewd lack-luſtre eye, the debilitated phyſiognomy of voluptuouſneſs; compare theſe with the ſinewy arm, and the clear cheek that modeſty has crimſoned; and ſee if even Ovid can exhibit a more deteſtable metamorphoſis.

But, at a public ſchool, he will form connections that will be of ſervice to him in life. As if he may not likewiſe form connections that will be ruinous! as if, amid ſuch a crowd, friendſhips improperly formed are not more rationally to be dreaded, than thoſe upon the ground of mutual goodneſs are to be hoped. May not the indolent meet with his fellow-loiterer? may not the intemperate join the drunken party? may not the libertine find aſſociates in vice? Nay, more than this; the votary of voluptuouſneſs glories to initiate the inexperienced.

Thus it is, that the majority of our ſenators, our peers, and our prieſts, are educated. Hence it is, that we recruit our army with officers, who eſcape from the rod of their ſchoolmaſter, to tyrannize over their ſoldiers; who ſhow their loyalty, by calling for "God ſave the King," at the theatres; and their courage, by drawing their ſwords upon thoſe who will not "bow the knee to Baal."

As for private academies and ſeminaries, for "Pleaſant Halls, Health Houſes, and Paradiſe Lodges," they differ only, in theſe reſpects, from the royal foundations of immorality, becauſe the *herd* is ſmaller, the quantum of evil and of good muſt be leſs; and becauſe the power of the maſter is greater, he is likely to make a worſe uſe of it.

That female education is better than the methods I have been expoſing, I may wiſh, but I do not believe. Woman, however, has not yet thrown off the reſtraints of decency; and much as our ſex labour to verify the illiberal ſarcaſm of Pope, at preſent it is only diſgraceful to its author. If, however, they be equally ill inſtructed at ſchool, they are fortunate enough to eſcape an Engliſh Univerſity.

On this ſubject, Mr. Editor, I will tranſmit you my ſtrictures for your next Number.

Sept. 12, 1796. DIOGENES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is generally admitted, that though the ancient or learned languages muſt ever remain *in ſtatu quo*, the modern or vulgar tongues ought not to be bound down by determinate rules, or regulated by Perſian laws; they are deemed liable to ſuch innovations as the critics of the day may preſcribe, or the philologiſt, from the depth of his reſearches and elaborate etymologies, may think proper. Of this poſition, an ingenious contributor to the laſt Number of your intereſting Miſcellany ſeems conſcious; and ſince he has advanced ſome plauſible arguments to which I cannot give an unlimited aſſent, I would beg leave to ſtate my objections to the reform he meditates.

Among all the controverſies in which mankind engage, none can be more futile than a diſpute about words. Juſt denominations

denominations and ſignificant terms are ſeldom wanted to expreſs thoſe ideas of which we have ourſelves a clear perception, and to convey, with all their energy, thoſe thoughts which we have judiciouſly arranged. A language is intended for univerſal uſe; and it doubtleſs originates from a tacit conſent, or general habit, that particular articulate ſounds ſhould ſignify ſome particular and determinate objects. It is a common benefit; the excluſive prerogative of none: and the true ſignification of every term, is that which it receives in its general, not particular, acceptation. Correctneſs of language, if language ſprings from ſuch a ſource, if its end is univerſal advantage, muſt conſiſt in the adoption of words and terms, according to the meaning which common ſenſe has ſuggeſted, and cuſtom ſanctioned, and not in violating "the forms of common ſpeech." to ſupport ſome particular hypotheſis, or ſome ingenious criticiſm. The increaſe of knowledge, and the improvement of arts and ſciences, muſt demand ſome new articulate ſounds to convey the ideas of inventions which are not become familiar: about theſe let verbal critics wrangle; but let them not moleſt the words to which a determinate ſenſe is already affixed. Let us in the eighteenth century learn to philoſophize by reaſon, not by verbal contention; the former may be more laborious, but it is the moſt uſeful.

Whilſt the ingenious Sinboron is preparing the Introduction to his Eſſay; whilſt he is briefly recapitulating the common-place remarks of every ſcribbler, ſo flattering to the literary pride of ſilken coxcombs, I believe it is not preſumptuous to ſay, that his advocates will be almoſt as numerous as his readers. Few are the people who do not think it eaſy to detect ſome "colloquial barbariſms, licentious idioms, and irregular combinations," and themſelves capable of communicating to the public "a valuable collection of criticiſms on particular terms and phraſes in common uſe:" but that his friends will continue ſo numerous, when they have examined the ſpecimen he has given of his intended criticiſms, I will not venture to ſay.

This ſpecimen he begins with a juſt ſtatement of the purpoſes for which comparatives were formerly adopted, and are now continued. The generality of mankind are limited in their knowledge of men and things; they derive the greater part of their improvement from comparing the ideas wiſhed to be conveyed, to thoſe objects with which they are moſt intimately acquainted. No perſon would, therefore, deem it proper *entirely* to exclude comparatives from our adjectives, and reduce grammar to a *pleaſing ſimplicity*, by retaining only the poſitive degree; yet what can be the fair concluſion adduced from this paſſage: "There are many adjectives from which, I think, comparatives ought to be excluded; and thoſe, I think, are the words expreſſive of ſome determinate and preciſe quality?" Is it not a neceſſary conſequence, that degrees of compariſon muſt be totally annihilated? That we muſt be deprived of the moſt common mode of communicating inſtruction and acquiring knowledge? for *there is no adjective which does not expreſs ſome determinate and preciſe quality*, and affix an attribute to whatever object it is applied. Good, great, and induſtrious; bad, ſmall, and lazy (terms which chance preſents) may, if *ſtrictly* conſidered, be thought to exclude the uſe of comparatives as well as ignorant, perfect, and happy, and to convey the higheſt degree of their reſpective attributes; yet ſuch are not their popular meanings; and the perſon who might call Sinboron *lazy*, would not think himſelf guilty of an impropriety of ſpeech, in declaring Anti-ſinboron more *lazy*.

I am ready to allow, that terms, however authoriſed by general acceptation, ought not to be taken for *things*; and that, until we have a clear idea of the things themſelves, words are mere empty ſounds. To the mind which exerciſes its faculty of thinking, thoſe ideas muſt occur, to which cuſtom has affixed a determinate ſound; and why ſhould not ſuch mind adopt the ſound to which its conception has already been affixed? Should we not think a man fooliſh, who would aſſign the ſound of bad to that conception of the mind to which the world has affixed the articulation of good? Yet your learned correſpondent has, I think unreaſonably, differed from the generality of people in this reſpect, and has reſolved to apply perfect, happy, and ignorant, to thoſe ideas which have always been expreſſed by the prefixion of "moſt." The ideas which he thinks theſe terms ought to convey, are not the ſame for which common ſenſe has uſed them. I ſee no reaſon for violating "the common forms of ſpeech," as we ſhall want ſome new articulate ſounds for thoſe conceptions of the mind which they at preſent ſerve to explain. No doubt, Sinboron has provided the ſubſtitutes; and which

which I hope will be marſhalled in your next Number.

I wiſh he may think it proper to ſhow why *bis* adjectives alone may plead an exemption from comparatives; but ſhould he think it proper to exclude theſe degrees entirely from our language, he will doubtleſs enſure the thanks of every ſchool-boy. I muſt confeſs, I think he has reduced himſelf to a dreadful alternative, the total expulſion of comparatives from our grammar, or the continuance of them as "as cuſtom wills in all things."

Auguſt 10, 1796. ANTI-SINBORON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been ſaid of late for and againſt large farms, but the grand objections to them ſeem to have been unnoticed. As I live in a part of the country where the farms in general run ſmall, and have ſeen, for fifty years together, great miſchiefs ariſing from their being engroſſed, my thoughts are ſent you on that head.

In the firſt place, a monopoly of farms is a diſcouragement to induſtry, frugality, and ſobriety, in ſervants of huſbandry. Their grand ambition is to occupy a ſmall farm; when that proſpect is taken away, the generality of them have no inducement to ſaving; the money, which heretofore was hoarded up with that view, is ſquandered away at alehouſes, in rioting, drinking, and gambling. By ſuch means a habit of idleneſs is contracted, they become enervated, and leſs capable of work, and their morals are corrupted.

Secondly, if ſome few, of a better diſpoſition, are ſo provident, as to lay by ſomewhat for a rainy day, what is the conſequence? They at length marry, and become labourers to ſome wealthy monopolizing farmer, in the neighbourhood. In conſequence of having got a little before-hand to begin the world with, they live better for a few years than others, who have nothing but their labour to depend upon. By this time they have probably got two or three children, when, the man finding himſelf no longer able to live by his labour, application is made to the pariſh for relief. Could he, at firſt ſetting out, have procured a ſmall farm, he probably by his own and wife's induſtry, might have continued to live comfortably throughout life, and have ſupported a family of five or ſix children, without any expence to the public.

Again; the children of the little farmer are in common ſufficiently inſtructed to make uſeful members of the community, when thoſe of the labourer, through want of ability in their parents to give them any education, too frequently turn out an offence to decency, and become a nuiſance to the public. The former of theſe, too, by having ſome property, acquire an attachment to the Engliſh conſtitution; the latter, having nothing to loſe, become indifferent who governs them: I may better myſelf, but cannot be worſe off, is the common language of theſe people.

Such are ſome of the miſchiefs attending the agricultural part of the ſociety; but there are others, of no ſmall moment, that affect the community at large. In a neighbouring pariſh, as I am informed, no leſs than thirteen farms are occupied by three perſons only, not one of whom keeps more than three cows, and all the butter they make is ſpent in their own families. When they were in ſeparate hands, each farmer was able to maintain two cows on an average, and three-fourths of the butter, at leaſt, went to market. What an amazing loſs is here to the public, in one ſingle article! All the poultry they bring up is for their own table; but under the occupation of different tenants, five times the number, on a modeſt computation, were bred by them, and all the chickens, together with the eggs, were ſold to others. But we are told, in the Reply to Mr. Wright's Addreſs, it is bad management in the holders of ſmall farms to rear fowls, as by the miſconduct of their wives, in ſquandering away the barley, they are often ſold at a loſs. This opinion indeed ſeems to be countenanced by the engroſſing farmer, who ſeldom breeds more than can be ſupported at his barn door. But, if the one can, in this manner, rear up enough for his own uſe, ſurely the other, without any waſte being committed, can maintain ſome for the uſe of others.

But the little farmer, this anonymous writer tells us, are as bad managers of their affairs, as their wives are of their chickens; they cannot go to market to buy a ſingle beaſt, without being at as great, nay, greater expences, than the great one, who buys twenty. This however he will find much difficulty to prove. Is it not poſſible for him to purchaſe one cow in his neighbourhood, without going to any market? But ſhould he be reduc-

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ed to that neceſſity, cannot he do his buſineſs, and after drinking a glaſs or two of beer, return to his own houſe, when the other may probably ſit for ſome hours indulging himſelf with wine? Being determined at all events to extol the one, and depreſs the other, the addreſſer does not heſitate to declare that the purchaſe, when made, muſt be of an inferior kind, notwithſtanding common ſenſe tells us a man with fifty pounds in his pocket may buy a ſingle bullock of as good a kind, as he could had he a thouſand pounds.

Throughout the whole of the Addreſs, the great farmer is made a baſhaw, and the little one a beggar; the former is endued with all underſtanding, and the latter devoid of common ſenſe. Both being equal in abilities and education, one may ſurely manage the tillage of fifty acres, as well as the other can five hundred: the preſumption, if on either ſide, is in favour of the little tenant.

It is farther contended, the little man cannot poſſibly grow ſo much corn on an acre of land, as the great one can; but why? becauſe he cannot manure it ſo well. If he can make enough of his land to keep himſelf and family from becoming a charge to the pariſh, we have all we contend for. But, in fact, the allegation is not true; one man may be as able to manure fifty acres, as another can manure a thouſand.

To leave no ſtone unturned, the addreſſer goes on to urge, that a team ſufficient to cultivate a hundred acres, muſt be kept to plow fifty only, and this muſt be a great drawback. Let his profits be more or leſs, they are generally ſufficient, with good management, to maintain his independence. But the neceſſity for keeping a whole team is denied; as it is no uncommon thing for a little farmer to keep half of one only; to join another in like circumſtances, and for each to aſſiſt in plowing the other's lands, to the mutual advantage of both.

Upon the whole, by the means of ſmall farms, induſtry and frugality among ſervants will be encouraged; pariſhes relieved in their poor rates; and the markets better ſupplied with poultry, butter, and eggs. I am, your humble ſervant,

Nov. 10, 1796. CANTIANUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July, Number VI, page 445, you have favoured me with the publiſhing of a few thoughts on the ſubſtituting of Cyder for Port Wine. In confirmation of what was then ſuggeſted it might have been added, that in the brewing of Port wine (for it is palpable that great quantities of it have been brewed, or compounded, in this iſland) cyder has generally been adopted as the baſe of the compoſition, or the principal ingredient uſed. I obſerve, however, a trifling typographical error, about the middle of page 446, which, indeed, moſt of your readers will correct for themſelves: what I had written *arid*, is printed *acid*, ſpirit. Your ready inſertion of the communication above alluded to, induces me to offer you my thoughts on another ſubject, equally intereſting to the public:

Notwithſtanding the numerous laws concerning them, and the vigilance of our magiſtrates and police officers after them, the numerous claſſes of beggars, and *vagrant* poor, are a ſerious nuiſance to this country. It is acknowledged by travellers, that we are more infeſted with them, than almoſt any kingdom or ſtate on the continent of Europe: and yet, in none of them, are there more uſeful eſtabliſhments, more heavy taxes, or more charitable donations made for the poor than in this kingdom. The whole country, as well as our towns, ſwarms with beggars, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants, and the diſgrace of our national character. All this, it may be ſaid, is indeed too true; but why bring forward to public view an evil which every body experiences, unleſs at the ſame time you point out a remedy? This, ſir, is what I now propoſe to do, through the medium of your widely-extended Magagine; and if the plan I propoſe be as generally adopted, as your Miſcellany is likely to communicate it, I am perſuaded that it will ſtrike more at the root of the evil than any extenſion of the vagrant laws, or practice of coercive meaſures, whatever. The public have the power in their own hands, and they need only a little cool reſolution to exert it. The practice of *indiſcriminate* charity has drawn on the evil; a prudent direction of charitable donations would correct it. To remove this inconvenience, we muſt do as Mr. Pitt did to prevent the ſmuggling of tea; *i. e.* make it not worth while to continue the practice. And this is to be effected, not by hardening the heart, cloſing the purſe, or ſtopping the ears at the cry of the poor, but by laying down a general rule for the diſpoſing of our charitable donations.

You will readily obſerve, ſir, that I make

make a wide diſtinction between the honeſt laborious poor, and the diſſolute idle vagrant. Of the former, every man has enough in his own neighbourhood, and may, by a little enquiry and obſervation, eaſily appreciate their ſeveral merits, or aſcertain their reſpective wants. To ſuch of theſe as may be found truly deſerving, I would have the heart as open as charity herſelf can expand it. But the latter deſcription of poor, are to be met with at horſe races, at the entrances to all places of public amuſement, at the corners of all our ſtreets, dinning our ears with their doleful cries; ſometimes exhibiting ſores, diſtorted limbs, &c. with a quantity of filth and rags, applied, *ſecundum artem*, to draw money from the occaſional paſſenger; which, at night, is generally ſquandered in cellars, or in houſes of ill fame. The one are objects of charity, the other are objects for the whipping-poſt. I have made uſe of the term *ſecundum artem*, becauſe it is palpable that the ſqualid appearance of moſt of our vagrants is voluntary. Out of their gains, they might dreſs more cleanlily, if they were ſo diſpoſed; but this they apprehend would injure their trade; for it is indeed too general a notion, that poverty muſt be accompanied with an external appearance of extreme wretchedneſs. I lay it down, therefore, as a general rule (to which, however, I acknowledge there may be a few exceptions) that a perſon may appear too miſerable to be a real object of charity. That they might much meliorate their own appearance is certain, from a calculation of their general receipts, two inſtances of which have been well authenticated to me: one of a converſation between a beggar and a working mechanic in Birmingham. The latter ſtated, that he could *eaſily* earn a guinea per week by his labour. The former boaſted that he could beg through thirty ſtreets a-day; that he thought *that* a very bad ſtreet which would not produce him two-pence; and that Sunday was always conſidered as a double day. Here now the beggar, by his whining importunity, raiſes twice the ſum that the induſtrious artiſt can procure, by his labour. The other was the aſſertion of a beggar in my own neighbourhood, "that if he could not make fourſcore pounds per annum by begging, he would leave off his trade." What, ſir, ſhall idleneſs and vagrancy produce the double or treble of induſtry and labour? What an affront upon, what a groſs miſapplication of charity! My mode therefore, is, though not my own ſuggeſtion, for it is the apoſtle Paul's, "to lay by in ſtore, as God hath proſpered me, on the firſt day of the week," ſuch a ſum as I may expend in aſſiſting the induſtrious poor; and when a caſe occurs that requires aſſiſtance, I always advance it in ſilver. A ſhilling, beſtowed on a ſick labourer, is certainly a much better directed act of charity, than twenty-four halfpence to twenty-four vagrants. A ſatisfaction alſo ariſes from reflecting, that, in the one inſtance, a real benefit has been beſtowed, and will probably be uſeful in reſtoring an active member to ſociety; which, in the other caſe, is not only highly problematical, but almoſt impoſſible. It may alſo be added, as a ſecondary conſideration, that ſuch a general procedure would conſiderably tend to throw out of circulation a very large ſum of baſe and counterfeit copper coin; which is the chief ſupport of vagrancy. The value of an halfpenny, particularly a bad one, is ſo very ſmall, that it is readily beſtowed, to ſilence the importunity of a cry, if from no worthier motive. And thus, thouſands of uſeleſs mouths are daily fed among us; uſeleſs hands are confirmed in idleneſs; and ſome hundred pounds-worth of baſe coin is kept in circulation, to the injury of the fair trader.

Theſe reflections have ariſen from hearing of a plan adopted by the young ladies of the firſt boarding-ſchool in this town, whoſe benevolence was perpetually ſolicited by improper objects; nor were their ſolicitations uſed in vain, till they became too troubleſome to be longer borne. They, therefore, have diſcarded their old penſioners, and have made a ſtock purſe, to which each ſubſcribes, according to the proportion of her weekly allowance, for the relief of ſuch poor as may be well recommended to them; and they have lately experienced the heartfelt ſatisfaction of liberally contributing to the relief of a poor widow in the neighbourhood, with five children, who has loſt her all by fire. What a charming example for imitation!

I am, ſir,
With much reſpect, and beſt wiſhes,
A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE POETRY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

IF LAVATER had contemplated the portrait of Lope de Vega, without knowing whom it repreſented, he would certainly have pronounced him an extraordi-

Nor reſt that bard of life, whoſe tuneful breath
Would ſurely then have given thee life—
O Death! T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, in the courſe of a particular engagement, had occaſion to viſit almoſt every diſtrict in the kingdom, I kept a Journal of my progreſs, and noted down every remarkable fact, relative to AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, IMPROVEMENTS, and MANNERS. Herewith I tranſmit you the beginning of my Journal, for inſertion in your Magazine; and, ſhould it appear to deſerve the attention of your readers, it ſhall be regularly continued hereafter. I am, ſir,

Corby, Your's, &c.

Nov. 25, 1796. J. H.

March 31, 1796, ſet out from CORBY, in Cumberland, arrived at PENRITH; 18 miles.—An open naked country the whole diſtance. The ſoil dry, ſandy, and in ſome places a little loamy. The road, for about 15 miles, paſſes over very extenſive commons, which ſtrongly mark the ſupineneſs of the owners; eſpecially as a great proportion of theſe moors are capable of great improvement, at a very ſmall expence. The farmers buſy ſowing oats, and preparing the ground for potatoes: they univerſally plow and harrow with two horſes abreaſt, without a driver; the latter office is generally performed by ſervant girls. Approaching PENRITH, the Skiddow, Saddleback, and Keſwick mountains appear at a diſtance on the right; the latter reſembling a chaos of hills and rocks. On the ſouth, the barren hills of Weſtmoreland preſent themſelves; their aſpect, however, is ſoftened by the beautiful woods and plantations of Lowther and Brough-ham-Hall. On the left, a long range of mountains, whoſe tops appear to reach the clouds, ſtretch like a wall as far as the eye can penetrate; and on the north, the Scotch hills appear at a great diſtance, one behind another, till they are not diſtinguiſhable from the opacity of the atmoſphere. The ſmall town of PENRITH ſtands at the bottom of the hill, tolerably built with red freeſtone (of which there is great plenty in the neighbourhood), and moſtly covered with blue ſlate from KESWICK. An old caſtle in ruins adorns the weſt ſide, and a beacon, entire, ſtands on a high eminence to the NE.

PENRITH is ſituated upon one of the principal roads between LONDON and EDINBURGH; it ſupports no manufacture of note, but the chief market is held there for a conſiderable part of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland.

April 1, PENRITH to ORTON, in Weſtmoreland, by way of SHAP, 15½ miles.—I paſſed Carlton-Hall, on the left, near Penrith. It is a neat, pleaſant box, on the banks of the Eamont, the ſeat of THOMAS WALLICE, eſq. Entered Weſtmoreland at EAMONT BRIDGE, a ſmall village, where the famous Round Table of king Arthur ſtands, cloſe by the road on the right, ſo often deſcribed by different writers. A little farther leave Brougham-Hall on a gentle eminence to the left; and, not far from thence, I entered lord LONSDALE's extenſive demeſne, through which the road paſſes for ſeven or eight miles. Lowther-Hall, a ſeat of his lordſhip, is ſituated to the right, but not in view, being hid from the eye of the traveller by large plantations. A great number of cottages ſtand near the road, built by lord LONSDALE ſome years ago; but moſt of them left unfiniſhed, and now tenanted by jackdaws and other birds. Some of theſe dwellings near Lowther-Hall are rendered comfortable habitations, and occupied by his lordſhip's labourers, who, it is ſaid, work for 1s. per day. Thoſe erected near SHAP, report ſays, were originally intended to be given to different people, with as much land annexed to them as would increaſe the annual value of each to 40s. in order to increaſe the number of freeholders in the county. His lordſhip feeds numbers of cattle, ſheep, and horſes, in his paſtures, till ſome of them actually die of old age. To a traveller, who is a ſtranger in the country, and to his lordſhip's turn of character, this tract would ſeem in a ſtate of ruin, wholly deſerted by its inhabitants, and left to herds of different animals who were grown old in the poſſeſſion. Would this noble proprietor, inſtead of keeping men to build houſes probably never to be inhabited, and to tend cattle, ſheep, and horſes, never to be uſeful, employ them in cultivating his grounds, his lordſhip, as well as the public, would be greatly benefited. I paſſed over an excellent common before I arrived at SHAP, but ſo much overſtocked as to render it of little uſe to the proprietors. SHAP is a long ſtraggling village, in a bleak ſituation. From SHAP to ORTON is ſix miles, five of which extend

tend over a high dreary common, covered with heath. The ſoil of this diſtrict is various: within two or three miles of PENRITH, it is a fertile loam, pretty warm and low; towards SHAP, rather heavy, wet, and cold, but tolerably productive, particularly in graſs; about ORTON, it is rather more warm and dry. The general appearance is naked and is rendered ſtill more ſo by ſtone walls being made inſtead of quick fences. The fields and farms are ſmall, and moſtly occupied by the proprietors. The ſurface of this diſtrict, though very uneven, is more level than the neighbouring country. Limeſtone abounds; a ſpecies of bad coal is alſo found, but only uſed in burning lime. Coal for fuel is chiefly brought from STAINMORE, which is at a conſiderable diſtance. There is a general want of trees, though, from the ſtature of ſome near SHAP, it is evident that wood might ſucceed, notwithſtanding the cold and moiſt nature of the climate. It ſhould, however, be planted in clumps, or regular plantations; and, for warmth, be intermixed with Scotch fir; a precaution which never ought to be neglected in cold or expoſed ſituations.

The buildings are good, being of white freeſtone, or limeſtone, and covered with in with the blue ſlate for which Weſtmoreland is ſo famous. Farm-houſes, &c. are generally collected into villages, and, in conſequence, their fields are generally at an inconvenient diſtance.

Agriculture and mode of farming is nearly the ſame as in the diſtrict I paſſed through yeſterday. A third horſe is, however, on ſome occaſions, yoked to the plough. Moſt of the land is in graſs; the farmers ſuppoſing the ſoil and climate better adapted to the production of graſs than corn. They, unfortunately, are ſtill prejudiced with the notion, that natural herbage, or the ſpontaneous growth of the fields, is preferable to clovers, or other artificial graſſes; the conſequence of which is obvious. ORTON is a very ſmall market town, inhabited by farmers, without any improvement in buildings, and ſituated in a wild country. Mr. BURN, author of the book, well known by the name of "Burn's Juſtice," has a ſeat here, and is now making conſiderable improvements in his adjoining eſtate, by planting and tilling barren moors. The cattle are of the long-horned breeds, and good of the kind; the ſheep are of the heath or black-faced ſort. The implements of huſbandry are ſimple, and tolerably uſeful.

April 2. Travelled to day from ORTON to KENDAL, in Weſtmoreland, 16 miles.—The road winds round high mountains, and thereby rapid aſcents or declivities are avoided; from the eaſy acquiſition of materials, it is kept in good repair: indeed, all the Weſtmoreland roads are remarkable for their excellent condition. The ſoil, in general, is light, and gravelly, particularly towards KENDAL, and produces good graſs, potatoes, oats, and ſome barley. Scarcely any attempts have been made to raiſe wheat or rye. A mountainous common intervenes for about ſix miles, conſiſting chiefly of fine green hills, depaſtured with the black-faced, coarſe-wool breed of ſheep; the ſituation is worthy of better tenants. The ſurface of the country is extremely uneven; the appearance various. Near ORTON, it is rather bare, barren, and wild; a little farther it is rocky and romantic, and the road leads along the ſide of a hill, overlooking a deep narrow valley below, in which a brook meanders through a few ſtraggling ſmall farms; the whole aſſuming the appearance of a map on a large ſcale. The fields, in this diſtrict, are univerſally divided by ſtone walls. Towards KENDAL a few ſmall woods, ſome beautiful hedge-rows of thorn, and the ſmall fertile fields, give the country a more civilized appearance. The cattle are of the long-horned ſort, and good in their kind; the horſes are middle-ſized. Three horſes are generally yoked to a plough, in a line, and neceſſarily require a driver; a very unprofitable mode, and by no means neceſſary. Farms and buildings continue as in the diſtrict laſt deſcribed. The rocks, which preſent themſelves ſo frequently in theſe parts, are hard, of a blue colour, and locally called Rag. Limeſtone abounds near KENDAL; but no coal is found in this neighbourhood. Blue ſlate is procured at no great diſtance north of the road. The land is here chiefly applied to the purpoſe of dairying. KENDAL contains about 8000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in manufacturing ſtockings, linſeys, flannels, a coarſe woollen cloth called Kendal cottons, &c. The town, which is ſituated on the declivity of a hill, with a ſouthern aſpect, is very well built of white ſtone, and covered with blue ſlate; but the ſtreets are rather too narrow. It is ſurrounded with high

hills, which lie at a little diſtance, except to the north, where the mountain riſes from the centre of the town. The ſituation is dry and open, and the air ſalubrious. The Kent, which winds about one ſide of the town, has over it a fine ſtone bridge, lately widened and improved; and forms a pleaſant vale to the eaſt and weſt, which ſpreads to a conſiderable extent in the eaſtern direction. An old caſtle, in ruins, forms a prominent feature on an eminence a little to the ſouth of KENDAL; as does a pyramidical monument on the oppoſite ſide. The liberal and charitable diſpoſition of the principal inhabitants appears in the numerous charitable inſtitutions for the education and clothing of poor children, and by public and private buildings, for the reception and maintenance of the neceſſitous poor, &c. &c.

Took an excurſion to UNDERBARROW, a ſmall village at three miles and a half diſtance, and returned to KENDAL the ſame day. The road exceedingly fine, but directs its courſe over mountainous deſerts, where the ſurface is, for miles, entirely compoſed of limeſtone rock, and looſe ſtones; and it is very rare that a particle of ſoil can be met with. Vegetation is, conſequently, in a great meaſure, precluded. A little furze, or whins, appear here and there, but the juniper-buſh is the moſt prevalent. The roots of that ſhrub penetrate the crevices of the rocks; from which they extract plenty of nutriment, and ſeem to flouriſh in the ſituation. It is, perhaps, not univerſally known, that the juniper plant produces a very pleaſant berry, the liquor of which forms geneva or gin. It is three years in ripening; the firſt year it is green, the ſecond yellow, and the third black, when it is fit for uſe. About UNDERBARROW, the ſoil is a dry gravel, the farms ſmall, the buildings good; the ſurface ſo full of ſwells, that it is almoſt impoſſible to find a yard of level ground. Blue rocks of great magnitude appear every where, ſome of which ſeem entirely above the ſurface, and others conſiderably projecting out of it. Several of the ſurrounding mountains have the appearance of being almoſt wholly compoſed of that ſpecies of ſtone; not even a ſhrub is ſeen on ſome of their grizzled fronts. In ſome of the incloſed grounds are pieces of woodland, chiefly oak.

The fuel uſed here, and at KENDAL, is chiefly peat, dug from the moſſes, or moraſſes, in the neighbourhood. The bread of the common people is oat cake, which is baked very thin upon a plate of iron put over the fire. The fuel with which this bread is baked is, for the moſt part, fern, provincially called *brackens*, collected in the neighbouring commons, or waſtes.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when, if we may judge from numerous publications, local hiſtory obtains more than ordinary reſpect, to offer a few reflections on the ſubject, will be deemed neither impertinent or uſeleſs: a ſubject of conſiderable extent, and, when properly purſued, not more intereſting to individuals, than beneficial to the community. Of its extent, indeed, I am ſo well aware, as to feel compelled to circumſcribe my enquiries: to the antiquarian, and inveſtigator of pedigrees; to the fabuliſt, the eccleſiaſtic, and hiſtorian, I leave untouched their favourite provinces. My department, at preſent, is poetry, and poetry, in reference to rural ſcenery.

——Flumina amem, ſylvaſque inglorius.

Poetry is "an imitative art." This general definition ſhall be readily admitted. To enquire, in what reſpects poetry differs from the other imitative arts, painting, ſculpture, or muſic, or into the various ſpecies of poetic compoſition, is here unneceſſary; it being obvious, that deſcriptive poetry muſt be the ſubject of the preſent eſſay: and, antecedently to the deſign of it, which is to ſhow how far the topographer may aſſiſt the poet, a queſtion ariſes—"In what does the true genius of deſcriptive poetry conſiſt?"

The adjunct *deſcriptive*, in the preſent connection, is not to be confined, excluſively, to a particular ſpecies of poetic compoſition, called deſcriptive poetry; ſuch, for inſtance, as Thomſon's Seaſons, The Splendid Shilling, or Grongar Hill; it applies rather to ſubject than to mode, referring to deſcription or ſcenery in general, which may increaſe the elegance of the ode, improve even the dignity of tragedy, and heighten the majeſty of the epic: in ſhort, it may aſſiſt any ſpecies of poetry, as well as form the characteriſtic excellence of what is properly called a deſcriptive poem; deſcription being that ornament and embelliſhment of poetry, the more permanent as the more true, the more agreeable as the more natural.

——Πουλυποδος κεφαλη εν μεν κακον, εν δε και εσθλον.

In part the Polypus's head contains
Much good, pernicious part.

This paſſage, quoted by Plutarch*, refers to the fictions and fables of poets, not to their deſcriptions of natural objects.

It is evident, then, that the courſe to be purſued by a poet, who wiſhes to excel in deſcription, differs from that propoſed by Ariſtotle to the poet in general: "It is the office of the poet," he ſays, "to relate, not ſuch things as have taken place, but ſuch as might have taken place, ſuch as are poſſible," from probability, or neceſſity †. Deſcriptive poetry, on the contrary, demands preciſion, and is defective without minuteneſs; different from tragedy and epic poetry. In like manner, it differs from portrait-painting; for a portrait-painter, as the ſame great critic obſerves, if he accurately deſcribes the peculiar lines of the countenance, ſo as to bring out a likeneſs, is permitted to make improvements on the original.

The proper anſwer to the queſtion ſeems to be this: Deſcriptive poetry is then moſt excellent, when calculated to excite in the mind the cleareſt, and moſt lively picture of the object imitated; and, in proportion as the ideas forming that picture are vivid and circumſtantial, and the more minutely they anſwer to the reality of the prototype, or ſcene, the more complete is the imitation, and the more impreſſive the reſemblance.

The moſt ſimple definition of topography is, deſcription of place; and, were I to be determined by literal interpretation, topography I ſhould immediately reckon more favourable to the views of the poet, than even of the antiquary, or the hiſtorian: but, not to avail myſelf of etymological meaning, it ſhould be noticed, that, in the ſame manner as a painter is an artiſt, not a mechanic, ſo a topographer is not a mere noter down of places, a reporter of curioſities, or the panegyriſt of elegant ſeats (though ſome topographers are little more) but one who deſcribes the nature of places, their relative ſituation, their characteriſtic excellences; he enters the favourite retreats of eaſe and elegance, and roves through the walks of art and induſtry: he marks the peculiarity of each county, proceeding from its woods, its foreſts, its chaces; he traces rivers and ſprings; deſcribes vallies, corn-fields, and meadows; climbs, as it were, rocks, and hills, and mountains; caſtles, churches, ruins of fortreſſes, and falling abbies, paſs under his view; the violent and terrific deſcent of the precipice, the foaming caſcade, the headlong and tumultuous cataract, muſt not be unobſerved: in ſhort, whatever engages the attention of the landſcape-painter, may enter into the deſcription of the local hiſtorian; and ſuch topographical writers as are unacquainted with landſcape-painting, even in their own art, will be generally defective.

I attempt not to reſolve the art into elementary principles; I am contemplating it in actual exerciſe. And what is topography? Clearly a ſpecies of painting; and as painting has been called ſilent poetry, and poetry ſpeaking painting *, topography may not improperly be called ſpeaking painting.

What advantage, then, does the poet derive from the topographer? By local deſcriptions, he may be brought acquainted with ſcenes to which he was before a ſtranger. This is a plain, but, I apprehend, the proper, anſwer.

I know it may immediately be urged, that the poet deſcribes nothing ſo ſucceſsfully as ſcenes which he has himſelf ſurveyed admitted. We allow that it was the peculiar felicity of Homer, that he copied his imagery from nature, as his original; that he deſcribed real life; that he was converſant with heroes, and ſhepherds, and peaſants, ſuch as he paints: in ſhort, that he was in familiar intercourſe with ſuch characters as he repreſents: but does it follow, that a poet may not enrich his mind from the ſtores of other obſervers? The views taken by any individual, in compariſon with the whole range of nature, are inconſiderable and confined; and if poets are not permitted to increaſe their ſtock, by receiving a little on credit, many muſt be poor indeed.

It would be endleſs to produce examples from the Engliſh poets, of happy imitations, as well of place as of character and manner, when yet the writers poſſeſſed no ocular proof of the ſcenery or ſubject deſcribed. Milton might particularly be mentioned. Sir William Jones publiſhed accurate Aſiatic Poems, before he viſited India; Collins, charming Oriental Eclogues, though he was never

* De Aud. Poet. lib. 1.

† De Art. Poet. cap. 9.

* See Du Freſnoy's Art of Painting.

never in the Eaſt; and a modern ingenious noveliſt, juſtly admired for her deſcriptive talents, relied on the repreſentations of travellers and touriſts.

But the topographer who would befriend the poet, muſt not himſelf be chargeable with the *crime* of poetry, fiction:

——————Pictoribus atque Poetis
Quid libet audendi ſemper fecit æqua poteſtas.
HOR. ART. POET.

He muſt be a copyiſt, and the more faithful to nature the better.

To no art does the maxim of Du Freſnoy apply with more propriety, than to that of topography:

——————Errorum eſt plurima ſylva,
Mul ipliceſque viæ; hæc ne agendi terminus unus,
Linea recta velut ſola eſt, et mille recurvæ.
V. 250.

In Error's grove, though thouſand thickets ſpread,
Ten thouſand devious paths our ſteps miſlead.
'Mid curves, that vary in perpetual twine,
Truth owns but one direct and perfect line.
MASON.

But, farther, as no underſtanding comprehends all ſcience, or recollects every ſtage of its enquiries; ſo no eye embraces every ſcene, and even of a favourite ſcene ſome parts may eſcape its notice. Topography, therefore, may aſſiſt a poet, not only by unfolding to him ſcenes that he never ſaw, but by retouching, as it were, the objects already pictured in his eye; by completing the picture, and thus, by increaſing the ſenſations, and ſtrengthening the conceptions, the topographer may give energy and preciſion to the poet.

The analogy between the painter and local hiſtorian has already been noticed; but when the latter adorns his work with accurate and elegant engravings, the analogy is rendered more ſtriking: the ſervice, too, rendered the poet, becomes two-fold, and appears ſo eſſential an appendage to local hiſtory, as almoſt always to accompany it.

It has been already obſerved, that the local hiſtorian, who would render eſſential benefit to poetry, ſhould conſider himſelf a mere copyiſt; but, notwithſtanding, ample room is left for the exerciſe of taſte, and for ſuch embelliſhments of ſtyle and compoſition as may direct the judgment, and even enliven a poetical imagination. In this reſpect, indeed, the topographer excels the painter; for, as before obſerved, painting is ſilent; whereas topography, as it were, ſpeaks to us, and can enliven the paſſions by moderate ſallies of the fancy, and, occaſionally, elevate the mind with moral reflection. This, indeed, ſhould be attempted but ſparingly, but if done with delicacy and with judgment, produces a moſt pleaſant and poetical effect. Here philoſophy may ſtep in as the handmaid to topography; and both together form a moſt delightful union with poetry.

The preceding obſervations may be conſidered as general reflections, and ſtand independent of any particular hiſtory: for as in the former Eſſay I meant not to cenſure any particular writer, ſo do I not appear in this paper as the profeſſed critic or panegyriſt of any: I ſhall only obſerve, that the modern Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire that has been much admired for its general contents, ſeems alſo highly favourable to the views above-mentioned.

Were I diſpoſed to conſider any particular county in England in reference to ſcenery, though I might prefer rambling through other counties, I ſhould chooſe to repoſe in Monmouthſhire. Mr. David Williams, in his hiſtory of this charming county, properly obſerves, "The whole county forms one exquiſite landſcape." In other counties the mountains may be more lofty, the vallies more extenſive; ſcenes may ariſe more grandly irregular, and wildly romantic, at the ſame time, ſublime and barren, ſo as alternately to fill the mind with horror and with pity. But in Monmouthſhire the mind is never carried higher than admiration, nor falls lower than complacency and delight.

"The beauty of Monmouthſhire," Mr. Williams juſtly obſerves, "is not dependent on ſingle ſcenes, or particular features; it is the reſult of all the circumſtances which form the whole ſurface of the county.

"The rivers confer as much beauty on the country as they receive from it. The courſe of the Wye is every where intereſting, in ſome places ſublime: that of the Uſk, fringed with woods, or bounded by noble meadows, is a ſcene of perpetual beauty. The whole county forms one exquiſite landſcape, of which the vaſt expanſe of the Briſtol Channel is the foreground; hills covered with woods, which the roads beautifully limit, or nobly climb; vallies fertilized with ſtreams, where ſmaller eminences ſeem to recline againſt the mountains; thickets indefinitely diverſified, where objects, as the travellers move, ſeem perpetually to peep

and

and retire; turrets rising in coverts, and ruined arches almost buried within them; mutilated castles and mouldering abbies partially concealed; hamlets, churches, houses, cottages, and farms are blended into one general and extensive scene, which is wonderfully picturesque; while the mountains of Glamorgan and Brecon melt into a distant and magnificent horizon, with an effect on the mind, which nature alone, and nature only in particular situations, can produce."

The first and twelfth sections of this History contain much judicious and elegant description, and will serve as illustrations of the preceding remarks.

By way of conclusion, I beg leave to observe, that, whoever aspires at the character of a poet, should, after all, be cautious of relying too implicitly on the authority of books, and of copying them too closely; not merely because a topographer or tourist may himself be inaccurate, as a modern writer, of considerable taste in picturesque beauty, is acknowledged to be, but because, after all, a mere copyist, no less than the writer, who studies nothing but metre and harmony, is still inferior to a genuine poet, and cannot be expected to possess the gay freedom and manly boldness of an original and attentive observer of nature. A mere copyist, whether poet or painter, may produce an agreeable picture, but such only as make use of their own eyes will arrive at eminence; and though much of the "*limæ labor*," may be conspicuous, they will but feebly and imperfectly represent the picturesque or the sublime: their *Prolusiones Poeticæ* will be little more (to borrow the language of poetical imitators) than the flowers of Parnassus, and rarely exhibit the fruits of genius: Παντι μην οιμαι, as Longinus says of a part of this character, δηλον, ως πλειν ανθος ισχυι τα λογισμενα πεισις *. Hence it is, that Longinus is always happy to illustrate his observations on the five sources of the sublime from Homer. This great poet made Nature his model, and like his hero described what he *saw* and *felt*.

—— mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes.

Aug. 10, 1796. G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be happy if a few observations that occur to me, upon a subject which I know to be extremely interesting to many persons of taste throughout Britain, were deemed worthy of being diffused through the medium of your very excellent Miscellany; as they are humbly intended to promote improvement in an elegant art, intimately connected with the *Belles Lettres*; and on which, I will venture to say, the reputation of the present times for industry, ingenuity, and arts, must, in a great measure, depend, at periods of the latest posterity.

Such of your readers as have not studied, or contracted a relish for the subject, may smile when they learn that I allude to the design and execution of the most common current coin of the present day, known by the name of *Provincial Halfpence*; being issued by private traders for circulation in Great Britain, chiefly since the year 1786, and which, in some districts, have almost totally supplanted the present very base and barbarous copper currency. To those who are not aware of the Numismatic study, I would recommend, as introductive to to their knowledge in it, Addison's Dialogues; the writings of Folkes, De Cardonnel, and Snelling; but especially the late excellent publication of that ingenious antiquary and scholar, Mr. Pinkerton*. There are others, in whom the bare mention of the topic will excite the livelieſt attention to my remarks.

Excepting the coins of the Romans, there has nothing occurred parallel to to these, within so short a period, since the æras of the ancient independent states of Greece, when almost every city had its distinct coinage, as is elegantly illustrated by the engravings and descriptions of Dr. Combe†. Our modern coins of cities, in Britain, exceed the ancient in neatness of finish, from the use of the mill, and invention of indenting, or of elevating letters round the outer edge, as much as they fall short of them in the high relief, and boldness of execution, in the representations which they bear; but in their great variety, and, in most cases, appropriate imagery, they approach the nearest to the merit of the Roman reverses, of any thing that has occurred in the mintages of modern times.

It is, however, deeply to be regretted, by every lover of the fine arts, that so

* Longinus de Sublim.

* Essay on Coins and Medals. London, Edwards, 2d. edit. 2 vol. 8vo. 1789.

† Num. veterum populorum et urbium. 4to. Lond. Cadell, 1782.

many of these pieces are degraded by puerile and contemptible devices: such are all emblems of particular trades, or articles of dealing; mere designations and sign-posts; and almost all morsels of heraldry, escutcheons, mottos, supporters, &c. These can transmit no *thought*, no *information* to posterity. The amazing durability of coins should ever be remembered by those who are concerned in issuing them; and such designs adopted as may reflect the most striking and interesting features of the present age. Among several hundreds of differently designed pieces in my possession, such only as come under some of the following descriptions seem to deserve being signalized and recommended to imitation.

1. Such as have *fac-similes* of remarkable buildings: *e.g.* the *Canterbury* halfpenny, bearing the cathedral; the *York* one, with the noble minster, reverse Clifford's tower; the Leeds cloth-hall appears upon one of the *Leeds* tokens; the west front of St. Paul's church upon a *London* one; Ipswich cross, a neat relique of ancient architecture, graces the *Ipswich* halfpenny; as an old tower, a very entire and lofty remain of Gothic labour, does that of *Dundee*; the venerable ruins of Bigod's castle, in Suffolk, is on that of *Bungay*; one of *Bedal*, in Yorkshire, gives a street in perspective, two inns, and a spire; the splendid front of the new pump-room embellishes halfpence and farthings of *Bath*, &c. These medals (if we may infer from the performance of those of Greece and Rome) will exhibit to future times, the forms of the structures which they bear, long after their originals may have faded and mouldered in the dust.

> "Ambition sigh'd—she found it vain to trust
> "The faithless column, and the crumbling bust;
> "Huge moles, whose shadows stretch'd from shore to shore,
> "Their ruins perish'd, and their place no more!
> "Convinc'd, she now contracts her vast design,
> "And all her triumphs sink into a *coin**."
>
> POPE.

The abbeys of Melrose, Paisley, St. Andrew's, Arbroath, &c. and the best modern buildings in Edinburgh and Glasgow, would be desirable objects for Scottish provincial pieces.

2. Others afford representations of the great and useful undertakings of the present times: such as the iron bridge over the Severn, on the *Cole-brook-dale* halfpenny, reverse the inclined plane at Ketley; *Thames and Severn canal* piece has a sailing barge, reverse a massy aqueduct bridge; a *Kent* halfpenny, on the union of Appledore, has a windmill, the miller, and his house; the great iron-works of Wilkinson are differently pourtrayed on his currency, &c. There is much yet to be done in this department for England. How much it is to be wished that the magnificent iron arch over the Wear, at Sunderland, which immortalizes the name of Burdon; the rocky entrance to the Duke of Bridgewater's astonishing subterraneous navigation at Worsley; Eddystone lights, docks at Liverpool and Hull; some of the largest steam-engines, cranes, locks, drawbridges, &c. throughout the kingdom, had the Numismatic honours paid to him which their magnitude and usefulness render due! And it is to be lamented that among the few coins struck for Scotland, not one comes under this description. How ornamental and honourable would it be for some of them to bear the figures, and perpetuate the dates of the erection of the greatest foundery in the world at Carron; the north bridge at Edinburgh; the elegant bridges at Perth and Glasgow; the great quay at Aberdeen; or the vast and useful aqueduct over the Kelvin, supporting, at a stupendous elevation, one of the greatest canals in Europe!

III. Striking emblems of that spirit of industry and commerce, which characterizes the present times, and especially the British nation: one, payable at *Ipswich*, has "May God preserve the plough and sail," a team in a field, and a ship in full sail, coming into view behind a headland; a weaver is at work upon a *Haver-Hill* coin, reverse a plough and shuttle; ships in full sail are meet *insignia* of the trade of *Liverpool*, *Yarmouth*, *Portsea*, and the *Cinque-ports*; as a sheep, reverse a woollen weaver, is of the manufacture of Rochdale; and a hop plantation of the best production of the county of *Sussex*; the rapid and useful mail-coach, and exhibitions of whale fishing and hat-making are seen upon different *London* pieces, &c.

IV. Illustrious characters, and men remarkable in British history, have now their features transmitted to "distant climes and ages" upon common currency; which perhaps conveys the "charge of fame" better than expensive medallions: Newton, Shakspeare, Johnson, Howard, Rowe: and the founders or greatest benefactors of *Bath*, *Southampton*, *Lancaster*, &c. are honoured upon pieces of

* Pope.—Verses to Addison on his Dialogues on Medals.

of general circulation. Of this claſs, it muſt be obſerved with regret, that the portraits are in general far from being accurate; ſuch as they are, however, it muſt be acknowledged that they are upon the whole, not inferior to the effigies of the Roman emperors, in coin of the lower empire, the ſcarce ones of which (without regard to their barbarous execution, or the contemptible or deteſtable characters of their prototypes) are collected with ſo much eagerneſs and expence. Our's are not leſs worthy of being ſtyled the "*Conciſum argentum in titulos faceſque minutas**."

In this reſpect alſo, Scotland creeps at more than her uſual diſtance behind the ſiſter kingdom. Why are the features of Buchanan, Napier, the admirable Crichton, Hume, Robertſon, Black, Cullen, and Reid, conſigned to the fugitive materials and faithleſs charge of paper and canvaſs, and not a ſingle medal recording their hiſtories to poſterity †?

V. The dignity of others conſiſts in their recording hiſtorical events; or ſhowing "the very age and body of the time its form and preſſure," in bearing ſymbols of the high ſpirit of political party, which is characteriſtic of theſe days: the naval victory on the 1ſt of June, 1794; the nuptials of the Prince of Wales; the cruel impriſonment of Ridgway and Symonds; and the glorious and memorable acquittal of Hardy and others, are recited on *London* jettons: one exhibits Paine on a gibbet as a worthleſs criminal; while others claſs him with Sir Thomas More, and mention him with applauſe, &c.

VI. Some, laſtly, are merely deſcriptive and curious: bathing machines and fiſhing boats appear on the *Loweſtoffe* piece; the windings of the Stort canal upon one payable at *Biſhop-Stortford*; the engraver, James, has been very ſucceſsful in two landſcapes upon the oppoſite ſides of his *Dudley* token; and his elephant upon the *Pidcock* exhibition pieces, is, at leaſt, as well repreſented as the ſame animal is by ancient artiſts, upon *denarii* of the family *Cæcilia*, or upon thoſe of *Julius* and of *Auguſtus*.

I now earneſtly ſolicit the attention of all *companies* and *individuals*, who may henceforth be diſpoſed to employ the artiſts of Birmingham, London, &c. to fabricate coins for them to the foregoing obſervations, which I humbly flatter myſelf will be approved by every perſon of taſte who has made the medallic art a ſtudy; and it is much to be wiſhed that particular injunctions were given to the engravers, to have the figures on the piece much bolder and higher raiſed than is uſually done, which is effected by having them more deeply cut into the dye; and the dotted, or plain circle, by which the figures on the field are protected, ſhould be much ſtronger and more elevated; the ſhapes of even moſt of theſe pieces which I have commended are too thin and broad; they ſhould be encreaſed in thickneſs, even though their circumference ſhould be thereby diminiſhed.

There has been lately communicated to me a ſmall copper coin; the $\frac{1}{96}$ part of a rupee, done for the Eaſt India Company, by that diſtinguiſhed leader in every uſeful and elegant art, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, upon a new principle, admirably calculated to preſerve both the figures and legend from being ſoon defaced by attrition: the field of the piece is protected by a circle, broad, plain, and conſiderably elevated, into which the letters are indented in *iniaglio*, in the ſame form as they uſually are round the external rim. The improvement is differently modified in different pieces; ſome having circular, and others elliptical portions of the field, bearing the more intereſting ſubjects of the deſign ſunken deeper than the level of the exterior parts. The origin of this beautiful invention ſeems to have been from the hand of *Dupré*, a Pariſian artiſt, in his fine "*Médaille, qui ſe vend cinq ſols chez Monneron, patenté*," ſtruck on the firſt æra of the French revolution, in 1790.

It may perhaps be objected that theſe improvements will occaſion additional expence, and conſequent reduction of the profits of circulation; but it is to be conſidered, that even if leſs weight of copper were to be given in that form, the public would be no loſer; becauſe the pieces would be much leſs liable to wear by friction, than when almoſt the whole rough ſurface is expoſed to continual rubbing, as by the preſent ſtyle of inſipid *bas relief*. Among the beſt provincial coins recently publiſhed, not a few are unhappily found deſtitute of the dates of the years when they were iſſued. Such is the defect of moſt of the pieces of Kempſon, in *Birmingham*, bearing public buildings; on thoſe of Skidmore, *Holborn*

* Juvenal in his 5th Satire.

† Beſides the meed of merit given to diſtinguiſhed Engliſhmen on provincial coins, many elegant medals have been ſtruck of them. In Italy and France alſo, this homage has been very liberally beſtowed on literary, military, and patriotic excellence, during this and the laſt century.

lorn, having St. Andrew's and St. Luke's churches, although the periods when theſe edifices were founded are given, no year appears for the coins; *Caermarthen* halfpenny has the iron-works, and the *Stratford* one commemorates Shakſpeare, and tells the years of his birth and death; but theſe pieces are regiſtered into no æra of time with reſpect to themſelves. In monuments ſo laſting, this is a moſt deplorable and radical defect. The omiſſion cannot be too much regretted and cenſured; nor its future correction too earneſtly enjoined.

A form of much ſtrength and elegance appears in two *promiſſory Penny tokens* lately communicated: the one bearing a pyramid, and the other a lion in a rocky cave: and alſo in ſome *London* penny pieces exhibiting the Manſion-Houſe and Somerſet-Houſe (the praiſe of which it is ſaid is due to Mr. Kempſon); but it is painful to add, that, upon the laſt-mentioned ones, no date is to be found to intimate to future ages the time when when they were ſtruck.

The attention of all *Medalliſts* is ſolicited to the ſubject of this paper. It is unfortunate in the objects of their ſtudy, that, while ſo much care and labour are laviſhed in elucidating what has been already done, ſo little ſolicitude is beſtowed on the merit of preſent performances, and to perfect or extend what might do honour to the preſent age, and preſent topics for reſearch, inſtruction, and admiration, to the antiquaries of future times. We purchaſe, collect, or pore with unwearied aſſiduity upon ſome important, and many frivolous veſtiges of ancient mintage; while extremely little of our time, influence, and expence are given to regulate, and judiciouſly multiply, the productions of living artiſts*. Were we to contraſt with this neglect, the prodigious activity and liberality with which lovers of painting, muſic, and ſome other branches of the fine arts, patronize their reſpective lines of purſuit, we ſhould probably be animated to more exertion. Much might be done by every medalliſt of opulence and influence in the diſtrict where he reſides, were he merely to think of it; and the writer of this paper (though poſſeſſing theſe advantages in a very ſmall degree) may with truth and juſtice ſay, that he has prompted the undertaking, and occaſioned the exiſtence of ſeveral medals and good provincial coins. It is likely too, if perſons of reſpectability were to intereſt themſelves in the coins iſſued in their neighbourhood, that pieces, ſufficiently weighty, and of good copper, would be given to the public; the diſcreditable ſtigma, too juſtly thrown, of late, on many of theſe coins (in conſequence of the baſe arts of ſome fraudulent coiners) removed; and any interference of the legiſlature againſt the exiſtence of private mintage averted. This is a moſt important conſideration, and highly worthy of the attention of thoſe who wiſh their continuance.

It ſhould finally be obſerved, that as the tradeſmen who iſſue provincial currency, are, in ſome caſes, perſons of no great knowledge or taſte, it is the duty of the engravers, or undertakers employed by them, to ſuggeſt the deſigns and form which might confer the greateſt degree of reſpectability on their coins: for this purpoſe, the attention of *artiſts* is humbly requeſted to theſe remarks. Let it be impreſſed upon the mind of every citizen, that this is a ſubject upon which, as a great maſter of it has told us, "THE PERPETUAL GLORY OF THE NATION IS INTERESTED *."

Dundee, Oct. 1796. CIVIS.

* It is ſurpriſing and vexing to obſerve, that little or no effect has been produced by the publication of Mr. Pinkerton's admirable chapter on the "Progreſs of Britiſh Coinage," in his 2d vol. The concluding part of it is worthy of the conſideration of politicians and philoſophers, as well as of men of taſte, and lovers of the arts.

THE ENQUIRER. No. X.

QUESTION: *Is mankind advancing towards perfection?*

——VIRTUSQUE ACQUIRIT EUNDO.
VIRG.

SOME philoſophers, I ſuppoſe through an exceſs of humility, have aſſerted, that there is no ſpecific diſtinction which raiſes the nature of man above that of other animals. Without entering into an elaborate compariſon of the powers of different animals, the ſuperiority of man may be inferred with certainty from the ſingle fact of the capacity, enjoyed by the human ſpecies alone, of perpetual improvement. The bees of the preſent time form their cells with wonderful exactneſs and regularity; the preſent race of birds build their neſts in a manner perfectly adapted to their accommodation, and with a degree of ſkill inimitable by man: but we are not informed,

* Pinkerton's Eſſay, vol. ii. (note) p. 148.

formed, that either the one or the other have made any improvement upon the ingenuity of their anceſtors. If any individual among the *inferior* animals—as we preſume to call them—has been tortured into a mechanical habit of performing ſome wonderful feat, which does not naturally belong to its ſpecies, we never find that it communicates its new accompliſhment, by inſtruction, to its offſpring, for the future improvement of the ſpecies. The famous learned pig did not train up a family of learned pigs. In order to prove the ſuperiority of man to all other animals, nothing farther is, then, neceſſary, than to eſtabliſh the affirmative of the preſent queſtion, that mankind is advancing towards perfection.

If the ſubject be conſidered theoretically, we certainly find in the powers of human nature ſufficient ground for expecting ſuch a continued progreſs. Every individual poſſeſſes faculties which enable him to examine the nature of the objects which ſurround him, to contemplate the events which fall under his obſervation, to compare one object and one event with another, and to draw general concluſions from particular occurrences; and thus to become, by degrees, poſſeſſed of that uſeful guide in the conduct of life, experience. The experience of different men not only carries each individual, more or leſs, towards perfection, during the courſe of his life, but may be conceived to ſerve as a common ſtock of improvement, which it is the intereſt of all to preſerve and increaſe; which, therefore, may be reaſonably expected to be tranſmitted from age to age, not only without loſs, but with perpetual accumulation.

If we examine facts, we ſhall find this ſpeculation confirmed by the general hiſtory of mankind. As far as we are able to trace the riſe and progreſs of ſociety through the mutilated pages of hiſtory, we find that, at whatever point of civilization any of the inhabitants of the world are at preſent arrived, they have paſſed, from the loweſt ſtate of barbariſm, through certain ſtages of improvement. At firſt, ſtupid or ferocious, they were either contented with a precarious ſupply of food from the ſpontaneous productions of nature, or employed force to render the foreſt, the plain, the rivers, and ſeas, tributary to their neceſſities. The urgent demands of nature calling into exertion mental energy, as well as bodily ſtrength, they next employed their ingenuity in inventing expedients, by means of which they might be better ſupplied with neceſſaries and conveniences; and thus, by gradual advances, from predatory ſavages they have become harmleſs ſhepherds, induſtrious huſbandmen, ingenious mechanics, and poliſhed citizens.

But, leaving theſe general views, let us examine more minutely the marks of progreſs towards perfection which appear in the hiſtory of knowledge.

If we compare the ancients and moderns, with reſpect to their acquaintance with natural objects, we ſhall find the latter far ſuperior to the former, both in the variety and accuracy of their information. The ancient philoſophers profeſſed, it is true, to ſtudy nature; but it was rather with a view to inveſtigate general truths reſpecting its original formation, and the cauſes of production and decay, than to become acquainted with the diſtinct characters and properties of individual bodies. They were too deeply engaged in ſublime ſpeculations concerning general principles, to intereſt themſelves in minute details reſpecting particular objects. They travelled, indeed, in ſearch of knowledge; but it was not ſo much to learn the qualities and uſes of natural bodies, as to be inſtructed in metaphyſical theories, and to exerciſe themſelves in the arts of diſputation. Plato thought his permanent ideal world the only field of contemplation worthy the attention of a philoſopher, and regarded viſible objects as too evaneſcent to deſerve a better name than μὴ ὄντα, non-entities. And though Ariſtotle, Theophraſtus, and Pliny, with ſome others, paid more attention to the material world, and have left many valuable proofs of their acquaintance with nature, no one will think that their accounts of natural bodies can deſerve to be compared, in variety of detail, or accuracy of deſcription, with the writings of modern naturaliſts.

In analyzing the component parts of natural bodies, what is there among the ancients, which can deſerve the name of philoſophical chemiſtry, compared with what has been done by modern philoſophers? If the ancient Egyptians diſcovered a conſiderable degree of chemical ſkill, in the embalming of dead bodies; if, in building their pyramids, they made uſe of a cement, with the exact nature of which we are at preſent unacquainted; if it be allowed, that the proceſs of diſtillation, and ſome other chemical operations, were not unknown to the ancients; and that they were not ignorant of many of the properties of what they improperly

improperly called, the four elements; what is all this, when compared with the progreſs which was afterwards made by the Arabian philoſophers, and with the important diſcoveries of modern times, in this branch of ſcience?

In inveſtigating the powers, and aſcertaining the laws, of nature, that is, in the ſcience ſtrictly called Natural Philoſophy, the ſuperiority of the moderns over the ancients is incontrovertible. It is a well-known fact, that they were either unacquainted with, or deſpiſed, the only method by which this branch of knowledge can be proſecuted with ſucceſs, that of experiment. Inſtead of obſerving in what manner effects were produced, by attentively comparing them with the circumſtances by which they are immediately preceded, they amuſed themſelves with framing and propagating a great variety of fanciful hypotheſes on phyſical ſubjects. Hence, in the midſt of all their refined ſpeculations, their knowledge of nature remained ſo exceedingly imperfect, that they may juſtly be conſidered, in compariſon with the moderns, as children in philoſophy.

With reſpect, particularly, to aſtronomy, if, as many have aſſerted, the Chaldeans were the firſt people among whom this ſcience appeared, their knowledge of it probably went no farther than a ſeries of rude and inaccurate obſervations on celeſtial phenomena. It reflects little honour on theſe fathers of aſtronomy, that they were alſo the inventors of judicial aſtrology, a vain and ſuperſtitious art, which Kepler juſtly calls "the fooliſh daughter of a wiſe mother." The Egyptians appear to have firſt diſcovered the zodiac, and to have divided it into twelve ſigns, and, conſequently, their year into twelve months; but it is a certain proof that their aſtronomical obſervations were not very accurate, that they were long unable to diſcover the true length of the year, and were, for ſeveral ages, contented with a year of 360 days. Before the time of Herodotus, they had diſcovered the neceſſity of introducing five intercalary days; but it was not till about the time that Plato and Eudoxus travelled into Egypt, that a ſtill remaining deficiency of ſix hours was perceived, in their computation of the ſolar year. The firſt rudiments of Grecian aſtronomy were certainly borrowed from the Egyptians; and Thales, who was inſtructed in Egypt, has been celebrated for predicting an eclipſe; but there is no proof that his prediction amounted to any thing like an exact calculation of the time of its appearance. Of the accuracy of their ideas, concerning the magnitude of the heavenly bodies, we may judge from what has been related concerning ſome of the Grecian philoſophers. Anaximander is ſaid to have taught, that the ſun is twenty-eight times larger than the earth; Anaximenes, that the ſun and moon are fiery bodies, whoſe form is that of a circular plate; that the ſtars are fixed in the heavens, as nails in a cryſtalline plane; and that the earth is a plain tablet, reſting upon air. Anaxagoras ſays, that the ſun is a flat circular maſs of hot iron, ſomewhat bigger than the Peloponneſus; Xenophanes, that the ſtars are fiery vapours, extinguiſhed by day and ignited by night, and the ſun a maſs of fiery vapour daily renewed; and Heraclitus, that the heavenly bodies are in the form of boats, having the hollow ſide to us, and becoming luminous, when certain fiery exhalations from the earth are collected within them. If theſe tales ſhould be thought too abſurd to obtain credit, even upon the authority of Plutarch, and Diogenes Laertius, it muſt, at leaſt, be owned, that we find few traces of any knowledge of aſtronomy, which could be properly called ſcientific, till Egypt, after the conqueſt of Alexander, came under the government of the Ptolemies. Then, it will be acknowledged, aſtronomy made a rapid progreſs. The names of Hipparchus and Ptolemy will always be celebrated among aſtronomers. But, after all, what were their advances in this ſcience, compared with thoſe of Galileo, Kepler, Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, and Newton? It is evident, that the ancients, in compariſon with the moderns, muſt have been very imperfectly acquainted with aſtronomy, if it be conſidered how extremely deficient they were in inſtruments for experiments and obſervations, and in the method of abridging laborious calculations. Without a telescope, without the pendulum, without numerical figures, without logarithms, algebra, or fluxions, how cumbrous and operoſe muſt their aſtronomical calculations have been!

That other ſciences, as well as aſtronomy, have been continually improving, might be eaſily ſhown. Nor will it be diſputed, that there has been a ſimilar progreſs in the Arts. Thoſe arts which furniſh the primary neceſſaries and conveniences of life, were doubtleſs invented in the firſt ſtages of civilization. When men began to form themſelves into

into ſociety, they ſoon learned to provide themſelves, by means of manual operations, with food, clothing, habitation, and weapons of defence. But theſe arts were rude attempts, which a long courſe of experience enabled them to improve: and even after improvements have from time to time been made in the uſeful arts, room has ſtill been left for farther advances. This ſufficiently appears from the preſent ſtate of manufactures; in which it is impoſſible to doubt, that innumerable articles of utility and convenience are produced, which were either wholly unknown to the ancients, or executed in a much leſs perfect manner. The increaſe of knowledge in mechanics and chemiſtry, has been a vaſt increaſe of power, which has enabled the moderns to carry their manufactures to a degree of perfection, to execute them with a degree of facility, and to circulate them to a degree of extent, not to be paralleled in ancient times. The machines for abridging labour, which modern ingenuity has introduced into almoſt every branch of manufacture, have enabled men to multiply the ſupplies of human wants beyond every thing that could formerly have been attempted. Chemiſtry has been applied to the improvement of the arts in a thouſand ways altogether new; and the mathematics have lent their aid in all caſes to which they could be uſefully applied. Whilſt almoſt every old art has been in this manner materially improved, new arts have been introduced, among which may be mentioned, *printing*, as beyond all compariſon the moſt uſeful and important invention of modern times.

The general ſtock of convenience and enjoyment is thus perpetually increaſing by the advancement of ſcience or the improvement of the arts, without any thing to place on the oppoſite ſide of the account; for there is no ſufficient ground to ſuppoſe that any one valuable art, or uſeful branch of ſcience has ever been wholly loſt. The pretended inſtances of *loſt arts* given in Pancirollus's work on this ſubject, are either manifeſtly falſe or fabulous, or ſuch trifles as have fallen into diſuſe through their inutility. Where any art has been loſt, it has commonly been either ſuperſeded by ſome more eaſy and commodious invention, or has become ſuperfluous through a change of manners.

Enough has now been ſaid to prove, that ſcience and arts are progreſſive. If this be admitted, it neceſſarily follows, that mankind are advancing in their capacity of happineſs; for it will not be diſputed, that knowledge is power, or that, in proportion as men increaſe in their acquaintance with nature, and in ſkill to apply its laws to the various purpoſes of life, they multiply their means of health, ſecurity, and enjoyment.

But, in order to prove that mankind are actually advancing towards perfection, it is not only neceſſary to ſhow that their ſtock of materials, out of which the web of happineſs may be woven, is continually increaſing, but that they are improving, and likely ſtill farther to improve, in that moral and political wiſdom which conſtitutes the practical *art of happineſs*. In order to complete the proof of the point before us, it muſt be ſhown that men are advancing in the diſpoſition, as well as the capacity, to enjoy life individually, and to contribute to the common proſperity and felicity of the ſpecies. Without moral and political wiſdom, the external materials of happineſs are only ſo many diamonds thrown upon a dunghill to be trampled upon by ſwine.

The hiſtory of mankind proves, that ſomething has already been done towards their moral and political amelioration. The paſſions of men have been reſtrained by civil law, by the forms of politeneſs, and by religious principles. War has been rendered leſs deſtructive, and the glorious idea has been formed, of baniſhing it entirely from the earth. Humanity and beneficence have been exerciſed in a degree unknown among the ancients; and the narrow principle of excluſive patriotiſm has begun to be abſorbed in the generous ſentiment of univerſal philanthropy. More correct and enlarged ideas than were conceived by the ancients, of the nature and ends of civil ſociety, of the origin of all civil power, and of the method of conducting public affairs, have been conceived, diſſeminated among the people, and, in part, already carried into effect. The true doctrine concerning the equal rights of men has been better underſtood, and more generally diffuſed. In conſequence of this, the combination among the higher ranks of men to oppreſs the lower, has been ſhaken; ſlavery has become odious; a free intercourſe has been opened among men of all deſcriptions; and a general attention has been awakened to the intereſts, the rights, and the comforts of the labouring part of mankind.

Theſe things clearly indicate, in the preſent time, an advance towards perfection. It is true the progreſs of moral

and political wiſdom has hitherto been ſlow, becauſe it has been retarded by many adventitious circumſtances. The rich and powerful, miſtaking their own true intereſt, and too often indifferent to that of ſociety, have ſtrenuouſly oppoſed innovation: the governors and the governed in a ſtate have been ſuppoſed to have ſeparate intereſts: power has been confounded with right: erroneous notions have prevailed concerning perſonal happineſs: perſonal manners have been guided by the deluding meteor of faſhion, rather than by the ſteady light of reaſon; and religion itſelf, which ought to have been inſeparably leagued with morality, having been aſſociated with ſuperſtition, and having entered into an unnatural alliance with arbitrary power, has often occaſioned the very miſchiefs which it was intended to remove.

From theſe and other ſimilar cauſes, it muſt be confeſſed, that mankind have, in fact, made much leſs progreſs in practical wiſdom, than might have been expected; and, to own the truth, after all that experience and inſtruction have hitherto been able to effect, human nature, in this important reſpect, is ſtill in a ſtate of childhood, the dupe of paſſion and fancy, rather than the pupil of reaſon and truth. But it is impoſſible that it ſhould always remain in this ſtate; its progreſs to manhood, though ſlow, is, nevertheleſs, certain. Its minority, whatever be its duration, will at length be terminated; and mankind, attaining their maturity, will "put away childiſh things."

This progreſs is the gradual, but ſure work of experience. All the miſconceptions which at preſent ſeduce mankind, and are the ſource of their follies and miſeries, experience *may*, and, in due courſe of time, *muſt* correct. By means of the numerous opportunities which the art of printing affords for circulating knowledge of every kind, this great operation will be materially expedited. Every claſs of men will be inſtructed in that kind of knowledge which is ſuited to their place in ſociety. Thoſe who are by profeſſion popular inſtructors, will learn to direct their principal attention to the great object of teaching the people how to become uſeful citizens and happy men. The education of youth, inſtead of being conducted upon antiquated principles and for the purpoſe of oſtentation, will be adapted to the particular deſtination of each claſs of pupils, and to the great end of public good. By theſe means, all orders of men will become acquainted with the principles of individual happineſs, and of public proſperity. Every human being, well inſtructed in his nature, rights, and duties, will feel his conſequence in the ſcale of exiſtence, and will fill up his place in ſocial life with an independent ſpirit. Policy will be univerſally underſtood to be the art by which a people, voluntarily aſſociated, govern themſelves; morality, to be the art of uniting perſonal and ſocial happineſs; and religion, to be the moſt ſublime principle of right conduct. Men will no longer doubt, whether ſelf-love and ſocial be the ſame, or be liable to make thoſe erroneous calculations, which at preſent tempt them to purſue their own happineſs at the expence of others. Every ſituation in ſociety will have its proper offices and occupations, and will at once afford individual happineſs, and contribute to the general good. In fine, Liberty, with all its attendant bleſſings, will be univerſally enjoyed; Induſtry will every where crown her ſons with plenty; Virtue will reward all her votaries with health and peace; and mankind will become one family, governed by one mind, and enjoy all the felicity of which human nature is capable.

In this manner I conſider the world as perpetually improving, and mankind in continued progreſs towards perfection: and with this perſuaſion, I regard the condition of human beings as a part of that great plan of Providence, in which Univerſal Love

> From ſeeming evil ſtill educes good,
> And better thence again, and better ſtill
> In INFINITE PROGRESSION!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the high price of proviſions has become the ſubject of univerſal complaint throughout England, it may not be unintereſting to tranſcribe the rates at which certain commodities were ſold at Elgin, in North Britain, in the month of March, 1796. The communication was made by a reſpectable inhabitant, to his ſon, in London. Your's, *Dec.* 8, 1796. A CONSTANT READER.

Fine Flour, 2s. 6d. per peck, of 8lbs. weight.
Oatmeal, 1s. 3d. per ditto, of 9 ditto.
The price of both theſe articles has fallen ſince, as has alſo that of our quartern loaf.
Veal, 4d. to 4½d. per lb.
Beef, 3½d. to 4½d. per ditto.
Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per ditto.
Greens in great abundance, and very reaſonable.

Very

Very beſt freſh Butter, 24 ounces to the lb. at 9d. per lb.
Eggs, 2d. per dozen.
Potatoes, 6d. to 8d. per peck, of 34 lbs.
Codfiſh, from 10d. to 1s. each.
Haddocks, generally from 6d. to 8d per doz.
Whitings, from 2½d. to 4d. per dozen.
Lobſters, from 2d. to 5d. each.
Flounders, &c. in proportion.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

	Congregations.
AGMONDESHAM-GREEN	1
Aylesbury	2
Beaconsfield	1
Buckingham	1
Chalfont St. Peter's	1
Chesham	3
Cheney	1
Colnbrook	1
Ford	1
Gold-Hill and Money-Hill	1
Great Marlow	1
High Wycombe	2
Newport Pagnell	2
Olney	2
Prince's Reſborough	2
Stony Stratford	1
Waddeſton-Hill	1
Wendover	1
Winſlow	1
Woodron	1
	27

Note. Nearly half of the congregations in Buckinghamſhire, are of the Baptiſt denomination; the other congregations are Independents.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

	Congregations.
Barrington	1
Burwill	1
Biſſinghore	1
Cambridge	3
Chatteris	2
Catledge	1
Cottenham	1
Doddington	1
Downham	1
Duxford	1
Ely	2
Everſden	1
Felborne	1
Foulmire	1
Gamlingay	1
Guyham	1
Haddenham	1
Iſleham	1
Merch	1
Melborn	2
Over	1
Royſton	2
Soham	2
Sutton	1
Swanſey	1
Wellingham	1
Welbraham	1
Wiſbeach	3
	37

Note. There are about ſeven Baptiſt congregations in this county; all the others are of the Independent denomination.

It will be ſeen by the number of congregations printed in Italics, that during the laſt twenty years, the Diſſenters have increaſed conſiderably in Cambridgeſhire.

CHESHIRE.

	Congregations.
Alloſtock	1
Bollington	1
Braſſey-Green	1
Cheſter	2
Congleton	1
Dean Rowe	1
Duckinfield	1
Hale	1
Hatherlow	1
Hillcliff	1
Hyde	1
Kingſley	1
Knutsford	1
Lymm	1
Macclesfield	1
Namptwich	1
Northwich	1
Partington Croſs-ſtreet	2
Stockport	1
Tingtwiſſel	1
Warford	1
Whillock	1
	24

Note. In this county there are only three congregations of the Baptiſts. The other congregations are either of the Independent or Preſbyterian denomination.

Since the liſts for Bedfordſhire and Berks were inſerted in the Monthly Magazine, I have received a letter from a diſſenting miniſter, wherein he obſerves, that two congregations were omitted, one belonging to each county.

If, in future, any gentleman obſerves any material alteration or addition, neceſſary to make theſe county liſts accurate, by tranſmitting

ting ſuch alterations and additions to the Rev. BENJAMIN GRACKNELL, Wareham, Dorſetſhire, *they ſhall be inſerted in a general Appendix, after the county liſts for England are all printed.*

Wareham, B. C.
Dec. 16, 1796.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

An Analyſis of a Memoir on the Organization of Monocotyledonous Vegetables, read to the firſt Claſs of the National Inſtitute, by Citizen DESFONTAINES.

ALL ſeeds, beſide the germ, conſiſt of one or two lobes, which form, at the commencement of vegetation, the ſeminal leaf, or leaves, whoſe office is to nouriſh the young plant, till its roots are ſufficiently large to ſupply it with food, obtained from the earth in which it is placed: hence reſults a diviſion of vegetables into ſuch as have one ſeminal leaf, and are called monocotyledonous; and ſuch as have two ſeminal leaves, and are thence named dicotyledonous. Theſe two general diſtinctions, eſtabliſhed by Cæſalpinus, have been admitted by ſeveral eminent botaniſts, ſuch as Ray, Boerhaave, Heiſter, Vanroyen, Juſſieu, &c., and been employed to advantage in their ſeveral arrangements.

The diſcoveries of Bernard Juſſieu, Hedwig, and Swartz, warrant us in arranging the Filices, Muſci, and Algæ, among the monocotyledonous.

In the following obſervations, on the ſtructure of Monocotyledonous Vegetables, the examples will, for the moſt part, be drawn from ſuch plants as have a *ligneous* ſtem, the ſubſtances of which they are compoſed being more apparent than in ſuch plants as have herbaceous ſtems, with the additional advantage of being capable of being examined in any ſeaſon of the year.

The ſtems of dicotyledonous vegetables conſiſt of the following parts: the EPIDERMIS, or *outer bark*, which a good deal reſembles a very thin piece of parchment; it is pierced with innumerable minute pores, through which iſſues the inſenſible perſpiration; and when deſtroyed, is capable of being re-produced. Under this, is found a ſecond covering, called the CELLULAR MEMBRANE, or *middle bark*, a ſucculent ſubſtance, generally green, formed of ſmall rounded granulations, abounding with veſicles, and mixed with very fine filaments extending in all directions; it appears to differ from the pith, in ſcarcely any thing except colour; the *inner bark*, placed between the cellular membrane and the wood, is compoſed of ſmall plates, ſeparable from each other by maceration, and conſiſting of an aſſemblage of *ſap-veſſels* and *air-tubes*, beſides the veſſels neceſſary to their own nouriſhment. This inner bark is annually renewed. The *wood* conſiſts of the old inner barks, diſpoſed in concentric cylinders, of which the inner part, called the heart, is of a firmer texture, and deeper colour, than the outer. The centre of the ſtem or trunk is occupied by the PITH, from which proceed a number of divergent ramifications and proceſſes, reaching through the ligneous fibres, as far as the inner bark.

The ſtems of monocotyledonous vegetables conſiſt of moſt of the above-mentioned ſubſtances; but with ſuch marked differences of ſtructure, as to eſtabliſh two grand natural diviſions of plants. Theſe variations will be pointed out by obſervations made on the various claſſes and genera of monocotyledonous plants, viz. the Palmæ, Gramina, Aſparagi, Dracontia, the Bulbous-rooted, the Filices, and Muſci.

1. PALMS. A palm, at firſt ſight, differs eſſentially from an aſh, a birch, or any tree with *two ſeminal leaves*; the trunk is a regular column, whoſe ſummit is crowned with a tuft of leaves diſpoſed circularly, one above the other: the new leaves, in ſpring, puſh out from the top, while the older ones, placed below, wither and, by degrees, detach themſelves from the tree, leaving thoſe circular impreſſions, or rings, which denote the age of the tree, ſo long as it continues to grow. The interior peculiarities of ſtructure are as remarkable as the external differences: if a *longitudinal* ſection be made, there will appear an aſſemblage of ligneous fibres, large, ſolid, ſmooth, flexible, ſlightly compreſſed, compoſed of ſimilar ſmaller fibres, the greater number parallel to the axis of the trunk, and reaching, without interruption, from the top to the bottom; theſe are croſſed and connected together by others placed obliquely, ſo as to form a very acute angle with the former; and they may, with eaſe, be ſeparated from each other in young plants, or thoſe old ones that are in a ſtate of decay: if a *tranſverſe* ſection be made, no concentric layers

layers are to be diſcovered, nor central pith, nor medullary proceſſes; the ligneous fibres, placed by the ſide of each other, are envelopped in pith filling up the interſtices; as they approach the circumference, they are brought nearer together, grow more compact, and, therefore, are more ſlender: ſo that the trunk is ſtronger, and more denſe, at its circumference than its centre, directly contrary, in this reſpect, to the dicotyledonous plants.

When a palm nut begins to vegetate, it throws out ſucceſſively, for the four or five firſt years, a number of leaves, which, by the union of their footſtalks, form a bulb juſt above the root fibres; this bulb increaſes, by degrees, in ſize and ſolidity, and at length riſes through the ground, forming the trunk, being, at its firſt appearance, as denſe and thick as it ever will be. The figure, therefore, is that of an exact cylinder, whoſe diameter is always the ſame, though its axis is continually increaſing.

It happens, however, ſometimes, that the trunk does not preſerve a regular cylinder throughout: this irregularity takes place on account of the greater or leſs abſorption of nutrition by the roots; thus, if a young plant be moved from a very dry to a moiſt ſituation, the nutritive juices being more abundant, the upper part of the trunk will be thicker than the lower, and *vice verſa*. Of this variation, a cycas, in the National Garden, furniſhes a remarkable example. This plant was tranſplanted from the Iſle of France, in a tub, in the year 1789; when arrived at Paris, it languiſhed for a long time, during which its ſtem, however, increaſed in length a few inches; but the whole of this elongation was much leſs in diameter than the reſt of the trunk. By ſlow degree, the tree recovered; the ſhoots became more vigorous and larger, but the ſtrangulated part continued, and ſtill continues, of its former dimenſions. That portion of trunk which was produced in its native country, is 23 inches in circumference, the ſtrangulated part 14 inches; the upper part is 19 inches, and the inferiority in ſize of this, to the lower part of the ſtem, may be fairly attributed to the deteriorating influence of a foreign climate. The ſame cauſe could never produce the ſame effect in a tree with *two ſeminal leaves*, becauſe, its increaſe in bulk being owing to the ſucceſſive application of concentric cylinders, extending from its baſe to its ſummit, it preſerves its original form and proportions, whether the new cylinder of *wood* be greater or leſs. It has been mentioned, in the former part of this paper, that the *inner bark* of bicotyledonous trees is renewed every ſpring, and, therefore, that the number of concentric cylinders is greateſt at the foot of the tree, the branches of a year's growth poſſeſſing only a ſingle layer of wood. Nothing ſimilar takes place, with reſpect to the bark of the palm, that being merely an expanſion of the fibres at the baſe of the leaf-ſtalks, covering the trunk with a coarſe imbricated kind of net-work, eaſily detached, and not capable of being renewed.

2. CANES. Canes bear ſo near a reſemblance, in their ſtructure, to palms, that it is not eaſy to form diſtinctive characters between them. A longitudinal ſection of the common cane will at once ſhow the reſemblance, and almoſt identity of conformation; the central fibres are ſo looſely diſpoſed, that the naked eye may, with eaſe, diſtinguiſh the intervals, and air or ſmoke may be, without difficulty, paſſed through a ſtem of ſeveral feet. The fibres approach each other very ſenſibly, as they recede from the centre, and neither concentric cylinders, nor medullary proceſſes, can be diſcovered.

3. GRASSES. The ſame appearances occur in the ſtructure of all ſuch graminaceous plants as have perennial ſtems, ſuch as arundo bambos (bamboo) arundo donax, panicum arboreum, panicum latifolium, ſaccharum officin. (ſugar-cane) and many other ſpecies of this numerous tribe. The veſſels are arranged parallel to each other, without forming concentric cylinders; the pith, or medullary ſubſtance, is diſtributed in the ſmall intervals between the fibres, which, as they approach the circumference, become more ſlender and compact, without any traces of medullary proceſſes. But if the graſſes are connected with the palms and canes, by the great diſtinctive characters of monocotyledonous plants, they yet differ in ſeveral particulars which ought to be mentioned. The ſtem is hollow, and divided by knots placed at regular diſtances, which form tranſverſe valves in the interior of the ſtem, contribute to its ſtrength, and produce leaves and roots. The leaves are always ſimple, embracing the ſtalk; and, inſtead of being folded in two, like the leaves of the palm before expanſion, they are rolled inward

from the edges, and placed one within the other, according to the order of their expanſion, thoſe which are to be produced laſt occupying the centre.

4. After having proved the identity of ſtructure in the three preceding orders of plants, I was curious to know, whether the genera of SMILAX, RUSCUS, and ASPARAGUS, whoſe ſtems ramify and apparently reſemble thoſe of the dicotyledonous ſhrubs, had any affinity in their internal arrangement; for this purpoſe, I procured ſome old ſtems of ſmilax excelſa, ſmilax aſpera, ruſcus racemoſus, ruſcus androgynus, aſparagus retrofractus, aſparagus acutifolius; and, after examining them with a high magnifier, I can confidently affirm, that they have neither concentric cylinders nor medullary proceſſes, and their fibres are cloſer as they approach the circumference.

5. In the ſame diviſion may be ranged the DRACONTIUM, YUCCA, AGAVE, ALOE, and ALETRIS; all which plants greatly reſemble the palm, in the poſition of their fibres. They have no concentric cylinders, and the pith between the fibres does not ſend out any lateral proceſſes or diverging rays. The outer covering of the ſtem is not a proper bark, but merely an aggregation of the dead fibres of former leaf-ſtalks, with deep circular rings, denoting the number of years of growth.

5. All the *ligneous* LILIACEOUS plants, as well as the ANANAS and PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS, are ſimilar in ſtructure to the reſt of the monocotyledonous plants.

6. The arboreſcent FILICES, like the palms, have their trunks crowned with a tuft of leaves, the trunk itſelf being compoſed of coarſe fibres, becoming compact in proportion as they recede from the centre; and covered with a ſolid bark, formed of the fibres of former leaf-ſtalks.

7. The ſtems of the perennial LYCOPODIUM, and other MUSCI, bear a very near affinity to the other plants with one ſeminal leaf, in the ſtructure of their ſtems, though they differ conſiderably in the foliage and organs of fructification.

To theſe general obſervations, not a ſingle exception has been found, though a very great number of the living and dried plants, in the rich collection of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, has been examined, with this particular object in view.

We may, therefore, divide vegetables into two grand natural claſſes, whoſe characters are the following:

1. Vegetables, which have no diſtinct concentric cylinders, whoſe ſolidity decreaſes from the circumference towards the centre, having pith interpoſed between the fibres, but giving out no medullary proceſſes—MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

2. Vegetables, with diſtinct concentric cylinders, whoſe ſolidity increaſes from the circumference towards the centre, having pith in a longitudinal canal, with diverging medullary proceſſes—DICOTYLEDONOUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE JURY OF ARTS AT PARIS.

This Jury was eſtabliſhed by a Decree of the Convention, and conſiſts of celebrated Artiſts and ſcientific Profeſſors. They were appointed to diſtribute Prizes and Recompences to men who diſtinguiſh themſelves in the Arts, &c.

Prizes decreed to Works of ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, *and* PAINTING.

THE artiſt MOITE, of Paris, was deſired to preſent the model in relievo of his plan of a Triumphal Arch, in memory of the Tranſactions of October 6th. Three other artiſts obtained pecuniary prizes for ſimilar models.

Some of the candidates received pecuniary prizes for the beſt plan of a Column to be erected in the Pantheon, inſcribing the names of thoſe Warriors that have died for their country. Of theſe prizes PERCIER and MEUNIER, of Paris, and FONTAINE, of Pontoiſe, obtained the moſt conſiderable.

The Jury, however, diſapproved of the form of a Column, as of all others the worſt adapted to Inſcription.

LAHURE, of Paris, received the *medium* of pecuniary prizes for his plan of an Amphitheatre, on the ſite of the ancient Opera. Here alſo the Jury cenſured the Programma (the paper which invited competition) as injudicious; ſaying, it was impoſſible to conſtruct an edifice capable of containing the immenſe population of Paris, and worthy to celebrate the National Feſtival, &c. within ſuch narrow precincts as thoſe of the ancient Opera.

Some pecuniary prizes were adjudged to ſome of the models exhibited of a Monument in the Place des Victoires, in honour of the citizens who died for their country on the 10th of Auguſt.

The Jury adjudged the firſt prize, that is, pronounced the deſign worthy of being executed at the national expence, to the

the artists DURAND and THIBAUD, of Paris, for their plan of a Temple to be erected to Equality, on the area of the Garden of Beaujon. The Jury pronounced this plan to be novel, replete with character, and perfectly corresponding to the ideas of the Programma. They judged the Garden Beaujon, however, to be not extensive enough for the ground-work of so august a structure.

Some inferior prizes were then adjudged to several artists, for the best plans of Rural Edifices, Primary Assemblies, Decadary Temples, Prisons and Houses of Arrest, and Baths and Fountains, &c.

The models of National Theatres did not gain the approbation of the Jury, and no prizes were bestowed.

PERCIER, of Paris, and FONTAINE, of Pontoise, obtained the first pecuniary prizes, for their plans of embellishment for Paris.

The project of the Temple of Equality is the only one which will be recommended by the Jury to Government, as worthy of being erected at the public charge. It does not follow, however, that the other plans discovered a mediocrity of genius or invention in the artists; many of them certainly evinced considerable genius, but as the construction of National Edifices must necessarily require much time and immense expence, the Jury was obliged to exercise a rigid severity in its decisions, and to exclude all designs which did not approximate to their own ideas of perfection.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

ON the first of Brumaire (Oct. 22) the school of musical instruction was opened at Paris, in the Conservatory of Music, in presence of a deputation of the National Institute, and the Director-general of public instruction, in the name of the Minister of the Interior. The sitting was public; the members of the Conservatory were present, and about four hundred pupils of both sexes, with their relatives, &c. The deportment of the professors, and the sedate yet eager attention of the scholars, must necessarily have made an impression even on such as from the want of organs, instruction, or reflection, attach the least value to the art of music.

After reading the law which authorized the establishment of the Conservatory, JARRETTE, commissary of organization, pronounced a discourse, wherein he laid open the faults in the ancient modes of musical instruction, the immense loss sustained by the art a number of years past, in the want of all instruction, even the most imperfect, and the advantages likely to redound to harmony from the present establishment, and the modes of culture introduced into it. The regulations proposed by the commissary, adopted by the Inspectors of Instruction, and approved by the Executive Directory, were then recited.

The sitting terminated with a concise, but interesting oration, delivered by GOSSEC, dean of the inspectors of instruction.

The general effect of this sitting could not fail to excite the most ardent hopes in the breast of every lover of the art; hopes which seem to be on the point of being realized. On the following day, the five inspectors proceeded to examine the pupils, with a view to distribute them into classes. This important duty, discharged with a truly paternal zeal, took up the whole of the eight following days; and on the 6th Brumaire, the learners, who had been previously examined, were arranged into classes. The zeal of the administrators, and of the different professors, keeps pace with that of the inspectors of instruction, and the institution would be already in a state of entire establishment, if temporary embarrassments did not intervene. It is expected, however, that the prompt and vigorous assistance of government will remove these considerable obstacles, &c.

[In our next we shall have the pleasure of presenting to our Readers, the useful Proceedings of all the Sittings of the LYCEUM OF ARTS.]

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August, a correspondent, under the signature of Exotericus, has made some remarks on a little work of mine on Algebra, lately published; and I might, perhaps, have rather left the noticing of them to others, had not an opportunity been thus offered to me, of correcting an error in my observations on Cardan's Rule. Exotericus has properly brought the instance of the equation $x^3+27x-28=0$, in which I deny the propriety of following the usual mode, by making $a+b=1$; for as the former

former equation has only one root, which is unity, $3ab$ muſt be leſs than q, or 27. To ſolve equations in this form, x ſhould be made equal to $a-b$, from which will reſult an equation $a^6-ra^3=\frac{q^3}{27}$, an equation which admits of only one root; and from the reſolution of this equation, a may be found, and thence b, which is equal to $\frac{q}{3a}$.

Upon equations of this form, I have (Algebra, p. 213) inadvertently ſaid: "When x is of ſuch a magnitude that $3ab$ is not equal to q, it is evident that the rule fails." This is true generally, and is the reaſon why, in ſeveral caſes, Cardan's rule fails; but it does not apply to the caſe in queſtion, $x^3+qx=r$; in which $3ab$ may be always equal to q. I go on: "Thus let $x^3+x=68$, in which caſe $a-b=4$, with $q=1$, and, conſequently, $3ab$ muſt be greater than one." Now this is not true; for $a-b$ may be equal to 4, and at the ſame time $3ab=1$; for a may be a whole number, with a decimal, and b a decimal; ſo that $3ab$ may be not only equal to unity, but to any aſſignable number leſs than unity. As a familiar inſtance, let $a-b=1$, and $a=4{,}01$, and $b={,}01$: $3ab=3\times4{,}01\times{,}01={,}1203$ = number leſs than unity.

Exotericus properly aſks, what advantages will be gained, by giving up the mode of working by negative numbers? I anſwer: the ſcholar is not taught a falſe principle; he is not taught to take a number away from another leſs than itſelf, that is to perform an impoſſibility. Conſequently, when he comes to any thing leading to ſuch an operation, he pauſes; renews his work; and admits nothing which is not conſiſtent with plain ſenſe. If it is ſaid, that ſir Iſaac Newton followed this mode; I anſwer, Alexander alſo cut the Gordian knot, and great names are no excuſe for unjuſtifiable actions.

You will permit me, ſir, to add my thanks to ſeveral nameleſs correſpondents, and my hopes that they will continue to favour me with their communications. As my Algebra may not fall into the way of ſeveral of your readers, I have encloſed the reſolution of an equation of the third order, true to ſix places of decimals, which, with a little more trouble, might be carried on to twice that number. Your's, &c.

Inner Temple, W. FREND.
Dec. 15, 1796.

QUESTION XVIII (No. VI).—*Anſwered by Mr. J. F——r.*

This problem may be ſolved by ſeveral eaſy methods: one, which is perhaps the moſt proper for our purpoſe, on account of the extenſive uſe of the theorem from which it is derived, is the following:

Ferguſon, in his "Select Lectures," page 362, ſhows, that if we put A = ſine of ſun's altitude, L and l = ſine and co-ſine latitude, D and d = ſine and co-ſine ſun's declination, and H = ſine of the ſun's hour-angle from VI, then the relation of H to A will have three varieties, viz.

1. When the declination is towards the elevated pole, and the hour nearer noon than VI is, $A=LD+Hld$ and $H=\frac{A-LD}{ld}$.

2. When the declination is towards the elevated pole, and the hour nearer midnight than VI is; then $A=LD-Hld$, and $H=\frac{LD-A}{ld}$.

3. When the declination is towards the depreſſed pole, $A=Hld-LD$, and $H=\frac{A+LD}{ld}$.

When A comes out *negative* in any of the above formulæ, it indicates that the ſun is below the horizon, and is then the ſine of its *depreſſion*.

From the data, we eaſily get the hour of the ſun's riſing above the *viſible horizon from the mountain*; from which, by the foregoing method, we get A, which is, in this caſe, the ſine of his then depreſſion below the *rational horizon* of the place.

This angle of depreſſion may alſo be obtained (as indeed all the foregoing expreſſions are) by the ſolution of one oblique-angled ſpherical triangle, two ſides whereof are the polar diſtance of the ſun and co-latitude of the place, the contained angle the hour-angle from noon; and the third ſide to be found is the ſun's zenith diſtance. But the formulæ themſelves are ſo extremely convenient in a great variety of other caſes, and ſo eaſily applicable even by perſons who are not converſant in ſpherics, that they ſeemed worth inſertion.

A proper application of the column marked "log-riſing," in Tab. XVI of the "Requiſite Tables," publiſhed by the Board of Longitude, will alſo give the depreſſion required with as much eaſe as either of the foregoing methods.

Having found the depreſſion of the viſible horizon, we have the height of the mountain from one analogy, viz. Co-ſine angle depreſſion : radius :: earth's ſemidiameter : earth's ſemidiameter + *the height of the mountain* required.

We may alſo, to avoid the neceſſity of uſing ſuch large numbers as will occur in the preceding analogy, take the following for a near approximation : Reduce an arc of the earth's circumference, whoſe quantity is equal to that of the angle of depreſſion before found (and which will conſequently be the ſemidiameter of the viſible horizon from the mountain) into yards or feet, and we ſhall have radius : tangent angle depreſſion :: the diſtance ſo found : twice the height required, very nearly.

In the caſe before us, the difference of the times of *ſun riſing* given, is ſuppoſed to be the difference of the times of the *true* riſing of his centre above the rational horizon of the place, and the viſible horizon from the ſummit of the mountain, both properly corrected for refraction and parallax.

The ſame anſwered by J. H.

Having the latitude and declination given, per ſpherical trigonometry, as radius is to the co-tangent of the complement of latitude, ſo is the tangent of declination to a third number, which is the time of ſun riſing before ſix o'clock (if latitude and declination are both north). To this add the given difference of ſun riſing on the top of the hill; and that will be the included angle of a ſpherical triangle, the two ſides of which are given, viz. the ſun's polar diſtance and the co-latitude, whence the third ſide, or zenith diſtance, will be found, and conſequently the ſun's depreſſion from the true horizon, or the diſtance from the bottom of the hill on the arc of a great circle, where a tangent drawn from the top of the hill to the ſun, will touch the ſurface of the earth. If that point of contact, the top of the hill, and the centre of the earth, be joined by three lines, a right-angled triangle will be formed, in which are all the angles, and the earth's ſemidiameter given; whence, as the co-ſine of the angle of the ſun's depreſſion (above found) is to the earth's ſemidiameter, ſo is radius to the hypothenuſe; from which ſubtract the ſemidiameter, and that gives the height of the hill required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. John Dawes, and Mr. John Haycock.

QUESTION XIX (No. VI).—*Anſwered by Philalethes.*

Of ſeven numbers in continued geometrical progreſſions, having given the ſum of the two leaſt = 90, and the ſum of the two greateſt = 281250; make x = the firſt number, and z = the common ratio; then will x, xz, xz^2, xz^3, xz^4, xz^5, xz^6, repreſent the ſeven numbers. Therefore, by the queſtion $x+xz=90$, and $xz^5+xz^6=281250$; dividing the latter of theſe by the former, gives $z^5=281250\div 90=3125$; therefore $z=\sqrt[5]{3125}=5$. Conſequently, $x=90\div 1+z=15$; and, therefore, the numbers ſought are, 15, 75, 375, 1875, 9375, 46875, 234375.

J. F——r, after his ſolution of this queſtion, adds this remark, viz. If there be n number in geometrical progreſſion, x being the firſt term, and r the common ratio, the ſum of the two firſt being $= a$, and that of the two laſt $= b$; then, generally, it will be $r=n-2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$, and $x=\frac{a}{r+1}$.

Anſwers to this Queſtion were alſo given by Meſſrs. W. Adam, W. Clavey, John Collins, H. Cox, L.W.D. J. H. John Haycock, Laycey, B. W., X. and Hermes of Bath.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION XXIII.—*By Mr. B. W.*

Which is the greateſt, an arithmetical or a geometrical mean, between any two quantities, a and b?

QUESTION XXIV.—*By the ſame.*

If a pendulum, 39 inches long, ſwing ſeconds, in what time will it ſwing, when carried into a latitude where its weight is diminiſhed by the 300th part of an inch, and its length increaſed by the heat the 10th part of an inch?

Erratum, p. 721. In the ſolution to Queſtion XVI, l. 5, for $4\frac{1}{4}$, read $4\frac{1}{2}$.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Notice to ſome of our Poetical Friends, in our laſt Number, will particularly apply to the pieces ſigned E. S. J.

Our obliging correſpondent will obſerve, that notice has been taken of the Muſical Work from Cambridge. His future correſpondence will be acceptable.

Biographical Notices of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters are ſolicited.

NEW

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of October and November.

STEEDMAN'S THRESHING MACHINE.

ON the 31ſt of October, letters patent were granted to Mr. JOHN STEEDMAN, of Toſt-farm, in the pariſh of Trentham, in the county of Stafford, for his invention of a machine for threſhing corn, which promiſes to ſave much manual labour, and more effectually ſeparate the grain from the ſtraw.

The machine may be worked either by horſes, wind, water, or ſteam. That conſtruction of it, deſcribed by the patentee in the ſpecification, is intended to be worked by horſes.

It conſiſts of a *horſe wheel* of 120 cogs, worked by two levers in a circumference of 18 feet. Connected with the horſe wheel is a *tumbling ſhaft*, which is worked by 20 cogs, affixed to that end of it which adjoins the horſe wheel. At the other extremity of the tumbling ſhaft, is a *ſpur wheel* of 72 cogs. Connected with the ſpur wheel, and turned by it, is a horizontal ſhaft called the *flail barrel*. At one end of the flail barrel are affixed 20 cogs, which work in the ſpur wheel, and along and upon the ſurface of the barrel itſelf are morticed 10 or 12 *flails*. The flails are made of wood with iron joints, or the ſtriking parts may be wholly of iron.

In order to apply the ſtraw, that it may meet with the ſtrokes of the flail, produced by the turning of the flail barrel, it is placed on *a circular and moving floor*, which is ſituated about two feet and a half above the level of the ground floor. This floor is put into *circular motion* by a band, which is connected, by means of two pullies, with the tumbling ſhaft, and thereby turns the floor one revolution in about 30 ſeconds. The floor is compoſed of planks, which, not being cloſely united, permit the corn to run between them upon the ground floor.

The motion is not ſo great but that the ſtraw is eaſily changed, as ſoon as the grain is ſeparated, without ſtopping the machine. To prevent the ſtraw from falling off the floor by the action of the flails, a *ſemi-cylindrical cap* is applied, at a convenient diſtance, round the flail barrel.

By this machine, which promiſes to be a great acquiſition to the agricultural art, two horſes, one boy, and two men, may perform buſineſs equal to what is performed by 12, 14, or 16 men, in the preſent mode of threſhing. The quantity of buſineſs performed varies with the ſpecies of grain. The machine has hitherto been uſed to the greateſt advantage upon oats. Its price will be about 45l.

PEPPER'S OVENS, OR KILNS.

Letters patent have been granted to Mr. JOHN PEPPER, architect, of Newcaſtle-under-Line, for his invention of an oven for the burning or firing of china, porcelain, earthen-ware, bricks, tiles, &c. and for the fuſion of ores, &c. By this invention, the patentee aſſerts, that there will be conſiderable ſaving of fuel, and a more regular, equable, and proportionate degree of heat applied in every ſituation of the atmoſphere, and in every circumſtance required, than can be obtained in ovens or kilns made in the uſual way.

The principle of the invention conſiſts in ſuch a compound or circuitous courſe of the flues or fire bags, as to occaſion the courſe of the flame, or combuſtible matter, to paſs three times through the interior of the oven. This is effected by turning the flue, after it has aſcended to the upper part of the oven, down again nearly to the level of the fire, where it enters the central flue, which communicates with the atmoſphere. So that the flame, or courſe of heat, firſt aſcends, then deſcends, and afterwards aſcends again; it conſequently paſſes three times through the oven.

Theſe ovens may be made in any form, round, ſquare, or octagonal; and the number of fire places, in their circumference, may be varied at pleaſure. Regiſters are provided for the admiſſion of air into the flues, and others for regulating the eſcape of the heat from the central flues. As the courſe of the flame paſſes through ſo long a circuit, the heat is almoſt wholly exhauſted within the oven, and little of it eſcapes from the central flue, as there does in ovens or kilns conſtructed with ſingle, ſtraight, and perpendicular flues.

The ſpecification, as filed in the Petty Bag Office, is accompanied by ſix drawings, which completely illuſtrate every part of the above deſcription; and alſo, ſome other particulars which cannot be perſpicuouſly deſcribed without their aid.

JORDAN'S

JORDAN'S SUSPENDED BRIDGES.

The year 1794 having proved very deſtructive to bridges, many ingenious men have ſince brought forward plans, with a view to prevent the effects of ſevere froſts, ſucceeded by rapid thaws. Letters patent have been granted to Mr. JAMES JORDAN, of Oakhill, near Shepton Mallet, for his invention of a mode of conſtructing bridges, which unites ſimplicity, cheapneſs, durability, and an eaſy mode of erection, in ſituations where, to build other bridges might be found difficult, if not impracticable.

The great cauſe of damage having hitherto ariſen from piers which are continually weakened and impaired by the action of the water, and of ſheets of ice, floods, &c. the preſent patentee, to avoid theſe, in ſome caſes entirely, and in others partially, propoſes to derive his ſupport from *above*, and not from *below* as in the uſual way. His plan is, to place *two parallel elliptic curves* acroſs the intended ſite, formed of caſt or wrought iron, or wood, and ſpringing from ſufficient abutments. He then propoſes to attach the bridge to theſe curves, by means of *wrought iron ſuſpending bars*, at any height from the water that may be required.

The patentee conceives, that many rivers may be ſpanned at once. In caſes, however, wherein, from the great breadth of the river, one ſpan would be hazardous, he propoſes, that a continuity of curves, or arches, may be erected upon intermediate piers. On navigable rivers, a draw-bridge may be made in the centre of the ſuſpended one.

The bridge of one ſpan, and that of ſeveral ſpans, have, in the drawing, an appearance beautifully picturesque. The road over them, as ſuſpended by the caſt iron curves, forms a ſort of chord to the curve line, and they poſſeſs this very peculiar utility, that they are perfectly ſtraight and flat, and have no riſe or crown, as in bridges of the preſent conſtruction.

COOPER'S MASHING MACHINE.

On the 9th of September, letters patent were obtained by Mr. THOMAS COOPER, Engineer, Old-ſtreet, London, for his invention of a machine for maſhing or mixing of malt, &c. by means of horſes, wind, ſteam, or water, inſtead of manual labour.

The machine is put in motion, in the maſh tun, by an horizontal ſhaft, which communicates with the horſe wheel, or other power.

It conſiſts, 1, of *an upright ſhaft* fixed in the centre of the maſh tun, which *is turned on its axis* by cogs that work in the horizontal ſhaft above-mentioned.

2, Of *two horizontal ſhafts* within the tun, which extend from the central or upright ſhaft towards the periphery of the tun. One of theſe ſhafts is ſituated near to the bottom of the tun, and the other is ſituated level with the top of the tun. Theſe two horizontal ſhafts *are turned on their axes* by cog wheels, which are affixed on the central upright ſhaft, and on that extremity of them which adjoins the central ſhaft.

3, Over the two horizontal ſhafts work *endleſs ropes or chains* in any required numbers, which are regulated in their motion by *arms* or *croſſes* affixed to the ſhafts.

4, To the endleſs ropes or chains are affixed, horizontally, any number of *rakes*, or *combs*, made of iron or wood; which rakes neceſſarily aſcend or deſcend by the working of the chains over the ſhafts. By the alternate aſcent and deſcent of theſe rakes or combs, the inteſtine operation or mixture is performed.

5, To give to the whole the circuitous motion round the maſh tun which is neceſſary, there is affixed to the extremity of the upper ſhaft, a cog wheel, which works within *a frame*, that moves and is ſupported on the edge of the maſh tun.

6, In this *frame* is alſo affixed *a ſmall upright ſhaft*. On the upper end of this ſhaft is *a contrate wheel* of various ſized cogs, which is turned by the cog wheel (art. 5.) On its lower end is a cog wheel, which works in cogs that extend entirely round the edge of the maſh tun. This laſt motion effects the revolution of the whole machine through all the parts of the malt and liquor.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL DAMPIERRE,

A FRIEND to equality, though in poſſeſſion of a large fortune; and a determined republican, though the title of count had been handed down to him by a long ſeries of anceſtors. He prayed for the revolution, while the old government was yet in the plenitude of its power; and hail-

ed it when it came and ſwept away the privileges and the diſtinctions he enjoyed. Two or three years before the convocation of the States General, he was captain in the regiment of Chartres, of which M. de Valence was major. At that time the mouth of the Baſtille was always open to receive the perſons of rank who opened their's too freely; but, in ſpite of its terrors, and of the remonſtrances of their brother officers, both Dampierre and the Major were loud in the praiſe of freedom, and liberal of invective againſt the abuſes of government, not only at the regimental meſs, but in companies more public ſtill.

The emigration that took place at an early part of the revolution, enſured a rapid promotion to every friend of freedom, and to every man of talent, who ſtood faſt by his colours. Dampierre, accordingly, ſoon roſe to the rank of major-general (*maréchal de camp*) and in that quality commanded the vanguard of Dumourier's army, at the battle of Gemappe. The attack of the village of that name fell to his ſhare; and there it was that the action was the moſt deſperate and deſtructive. By the boldneſs of his attack, and by the coolneſs with which he formed his battalions of national guards, under a moſt furious and ſteady fire from the veteran legions of Auſtria, he acquired the praiſe of courage, and of military ſkill—a praiſe he lays claim to, in his printed *Relation of the Conduct of the Vanguard*, with a frankneſs, which would be vanity in any one but a Frenchman. "How much I wiſhed you there," ſays he, apoſtrophiſing Sirven, his maſter of tactics, "to witneſs the regularity and preciſion with which I reduced my columns, and formed my line, in the preſence of the enemy."

Unſeduced by the example of his old comrade, Valence, who joined Dumourier in his attempt to march to Paris, and in his ſubſequent flight, Dampierre adhered firmly to the principles he profeſſed; did not deſpair of the republic; and exerted himſelf in reſtoring order and confidence to the army, with a zeal and diligence that deſerved, and obtained the chief command. He did not enjoy it long. At the battle, or rather at the retreat of Famars, he adventured ſo near to the enemy, for the purpoſe of reconnoitring, that he was marked out as a diſtinguiſhed perſonage by the Engliſh gunners, and was ſtruck with a cannon ſhot, which carried away his thigh. He ſurvived it but a few hours, and breathed his laſt ſigh in wiſhes for the ſafety of the republic.

There was ſomething uncommon in the compoſition of Dampierre's body and mind. His complexion was ſaturnine; his diſpoſition ſanguine in the extreme: he was corpulent and heavy in his perſon; in his manner and converſation he was more lively even than Frenchmen generally are, though ſubject at the ſame time to mental abſences, which, even in a thoughtful Engliſhman, would have appeared ridiculous and ſtrange.

His principles of liberty he drew from England, and Engliſh books; and ſpoke and wrote our language with tolerable eaſe.

Dampierre's fate ought to excite no regret in the boſoms of his friends. He died the death of a ſoldier. Had he lived to ſee the reign of Robeſpierre, the firſt reverſe of fortune he might have met with, added to the original ſin of noble birth, would, no doubt, have conveyed him, like a felon, to the ſcaffold.

Boissy d'Anglas.

The repreſentative, Boissy d'Anglas, was of the order of the *ci-devant* nobleſſe, and voted uniformly with that patriotic minority of the nobles, which acted in union and concert with the *tiers-état*. His reputation began to riſe conſiderably, about the time when the firſt national aſſembly was verging to its cloſe, in conſequence of his eloquent and ſpirited obſervations on Calonne's work, "On the preſent and future State of France," and his maſterly Reply to a Publication of the celebrated Raynal.

Under the government of *Robeſpierre* and *Danton*, Boissy d'Anglas made no very prominent figure, being thrown, as it were, into the back-ground of the *tableau*. Ever ſince the 9th of Thermidor, however, he has had occaſion to act grand and important parts. His political and œconomical Reports, preſented, at intervals to the Convention, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, diſplay unuſual vigour and boldneſs of conception, combined with a ſuperior elegance of manner: his ſentiments on the expediency or inexpediency of reſtoring the Belgic Provinces to the Houſe of Auſtria, unfold the deepeſt political views.

He is generally reputed to be the prime mover and author of the exiſting conſtitution of 1795, inſomuch that the Jacobins, who are bigotedly attached to the conſtitution of 1793, do not ſcruple to ſtyle that of 1795—*the Patrician Conſtitution of d'Anglas.*

For ſome time, a report was very current at Paris, that Boissy, in the Committee

mittee of Legiſlation, had expreſſed an opinion favourable to the appointment of a *perpetual Preſident of the Executive Directory:*—This circumſtance rendered him for a time unpopular, drew on him the ſuſpicion of being a ſecret Royaliſt, and even occaſioned his being denounced in a general committee.

In 1794, Boissy publiſhed a work, greatly admired for its beauty and energy, under the modeſt title of—"Certain Ideas on the Arts." The following paſſage may ſerve, in ſome degree, to throw light on the philoſophical ſyſtem planned and adopted in his mind:—"We ſhould be enlightened with regard to the extent of our duties, our power, our means; let us calculate the quantum of our ſtrength and riches, and then conſider the end which we ought to have in view. Let us ſtill keep in mind, that it is not a new people that we are called to organize—that it is not a few tribes diſperſed here and there over uncultivated regions, without opulence, induſtry, luxury, great cities, and great eſtabliſhments—but that is an old nation, whoſe regeneration we are ambitious to operate.—It is a maſs of active and enlightened individuals, to whom induſtry has become a want, luxury a natural paſſion, and knowledge a neceſſity.—It is a people prompted by their ſublime and ardent genius, to maintain the firſt rank among poliſhed ſocieties; a people living on the moſt fertile territory in Europe, poſſeſſing extenſive colonies and commercial eſtabliſhments in Aſia, Africa, and America.—

"It is our duty, therefore, to organize for ſuch a people, not the means of *poverty*, but *plenty*—not to inſtruct them in the things they ought *to part with*, but to ſhow them *what*, and *in what manner*, they are TO ENJOY."

Boissy d'Anglas is in the 36th year of his age.

General Lefebvre

Is repreſented by his enemies, with the *crime* of having been born in a cottage. God knows that this muſt have been involuntary, at leaſt, on his part! But, in imitation of Marius, when the Roman nobility boaſted of the ſtatues of their anceſtors, he too may open his boſom, and exhibit his honeſt ſcars, by way of a reply.

Deſtined for the army, Lefebvre roſe to a *halbert*, and would have ſtopped for ever, at this point in the muſter-roll, under the ancient order of things: without either patronage, friends, family, or title; without any thing but talents to back his pretenſions, he would have been worn out in the ſervice, and pined away the latter part of a miſerable exiſtence (had death, famine, and fatigue ſpared him ſo long) in a jail or an hoſpital.

In conſequence of a revolution, wonderful in all its parts, the *quondam* drill-ſerjeant has diſtinguiſhed himſelf conſiderably, more eſpecially on the late paſſage of the Rhine. The *man*, who made himſelf a general, was oppoſed by a *prince*, who was born one! His Highneſs* had learned to dance, and, unfortunately for him, is ſaid to have been actually practiſing a *pas de deux*, at a ball, the very moment that Lefebvre was beating up his quarters!

The Aulic council of war would have inſtantly broken an untitled ſubaltern, and chained him, perhaps, like poor Trenck, in a dungeon, 10 feet by 6; but exalted rank, and high blood, muſt be dealt differently with: his *ſerenity*, therefore, has a jocular kind of puniſhment aſſigned him; for being known to be attached to the *Pyrrick* meaſure of the ancients, he has been ordered, if we are to credit the foreign journals, to *dance* all the way to Vienna!

Treillard

Was bred to the bar, and practiſed with ſome degree of reputation, in the ancient courts. He ſoon found, however, that the

"Vera lex, recta ratio, naturæ congruens,"

of Cicero, was not known there. Money, patronage, beautiful women, the protection of Verſailles, were all played off before the parliament of Paris, and thoſe of the provinces, againſt a good cauſe, when accompanied by poverty. Procraſtination, in the firſt inſtance, and too frequently injuſtice in the laſt, enſued; and theſe conſequences inevitably led to another, in the ſhape of diſaffection, which, when arrived at a certain height, became one of the predifpoſing cauſes to produce in that, as it will finally in all countries, a revolution.

Treillard, like many others, ſuffered himſelf to be carried away with the ſtream, and on the laſt anniverſary of the execution of Louis XVI, adminiſtered, as preſident of the legiſlative body, the oath, for the perpetual excluſion of royalty from France, and its utter abhorrence there.

The following ſtanza has been loudly cenſured, both by the emigrants, and the zealots of kingly power:

"Jurons, le glaive en main! jurons à la patrie,
De conſerver toujours l'*égalité chérie*,

* The young prince de W. a general in the Imperial army.

De vivre & d'eſéprer pour elle, & pour nos droits,
De venger l'univers opprimé par les rois."

On their try'd ſwords, a conqu'ring people ſwear,
The rights of equal order to revere;
T'enjoy, and hope the bleſſings freedom brings,
And vindicate mankind, oppreſs'd by kings.

The ſame thing was actually ſaid and done in this country, during the laſt century, when, after the execution of Charles I, his ſtatues were pulled down, and the following inſcription placed on the pedeſtal:

"EXIT TYRANNUS, REGUM ULTIMUS!"

And yet, there was not a prince in all Europe, *who owned his feelings to be hurt by the* pointed declamation of our anceſtors, againſt the kingly office; nor did a ſingle ſword "leap out of its ſcabbard" to vindicate regal dignity!

GREGOIRE,

The conſtitutional biſhop of Blois, is celebrated for his various and profound literature, and the urbanity of his manners: he is, in brief, allowed to be one of the moſt accompliſhed men that ſit in the circle of French legiſlators.

The firſt notices of him are traced to a village, near Nanci, in Lorrain, in which he was the *curé*; and where, in ſpite of the obſcurity of his ſtation, the fame of his learning and probity had already procured him an uncommon reſpect, and extenſive publicity of character.

At the time of the convocation of the *Etats Généraux*, in 1789, GREGOIRE could not remain longer in retirement;—His talents and the public favour obtained for him a place in that auguſt and honourable aſſembly. Since his *début* on the ſtage of public life, he has ever diſplayed the greateſt moderation and uniformity of character—ever deported himſelf as an ornament of his order—ever been conſidered as an honour to his country. His rare talents, incorruptible integrity, diſintereſted patriotiſm, and ſound piety, have ever ſhone in the full blaze of meridian glory.

He alſo concurred with thoſe virtuous clergymen in the ſitting of the *Etats Généraux*, who united themſelves with the *Tiers Etat*, in oppoſition to the deſign of allotting ſeparate chambers for the two ſuperior orders.

In the firſt National Aſſembly he appeared as a champion for the rights of the people, againſt the exceſſive authority exerciſed by the church; and is thought to have contributed more than any other man to the reformation of clerical abuſes which afterwards took place;—in the article relating to the abolition of tythes, however, he conſtantly voted with the minority, as conſidering the inſtitution to be of divine original.

His philanthropy was diſtinguiſhed by his fervid and eloquent ſpeeches and motions in favour of the emancipation of the African ſlaves, and, generally, by the active part which he took in all the ſtruggles of the legiſlative body on that head.

His talents alſo appeared to advantage, on another extraordinary occaſion. The reform introduced into the civil conſtitution of the French church, being diſreliſhed by many of the clergy, theſe *refractories* began to ſolicit the church of Rome to diſpatch a monitory, prohibiting all attempts on their order;—then it was that M. GREGOIRE publiſhed his elegant and beautiful *brochure*, entitled, "*A Preſervative againſt Schiſm.*" Whatever ſucceſs this work met with among his own countrymen, its reception was not ſo favourable in ſome of the ſtates of Italy: at Naples, where an everlaſting jarring of intereſts ſubſiſts between the civil and prieſtly authorities, and at Rome, where the ſlighteſt appearance of innovation, in matters pertaining to eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, is looked upon as Atheiſm.

The tranſlation of his work at Rome, gave riſe to the publication of another curious and pleaſant tract, entitled, "A Queſtion, *Whether a Janſeniſt be not a Jacobin?*"

In the firſt ſitting of the National Convention, Sept. 21ſt, 1792, GREGOIRE concurred in the vote (on the motion of COLLOT D'HERBOIS) for the abolition of royalty in France. At a ſubſequent ſitting, Nov. 6th, 1793, when GOBET, conſtitutional biſhop of Paris, attended by his vicar general, renounced his clerical function at the bar of the convention (under the notion of appealing to the worſhip of reaſon alone) GREGOIRE, in a declamation full of zeal, aſſerted his Chriſtianity, and ſcrupulous adherence to the faith of his forefathers.

The repreſentatives ſent on miſſion to the armies and departments of France, have (it is well known) been generally guilty of great outrages, and have incurred, in conſequence, a great degree of popular odium. GREGOIRE, however, in every department which he has viſited, has conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner, as to carry back with him the higheſt gratulations of his fellow citizens.

The inhabitants of Savoy, and of all the diſtricts conquered from the KING of SARDINIA, were remarkably averſe to an union

union with the French republic: the amicable diſpoſition they now ſhow towards France, has been chiefly excited by the great virtues of this popular repreſentative.

The higheſt eulogy that can be pronounced on his character, is the ſingular obſervation, that ſince the commencement of the revolution, he has claimed the admiration, and won the confidence, of all the different factions that have, by turns, prevailed in the French government. Under the bloody regimen of Robeſpierre, a ſyſtem of proſcription had been commenced againſt all men of letters and profeſſed religioniſts.—Such, however, was the veneration with which M. GREGOIRE was regarded, although eminent in both theſe characters, that no one was found hardy enough to attack him. A ſtranger to perſonalities, and diveſted of private paſſions and ambition, his faculties were wholly abſorbed by his concern for the public welfare.

As a member of the Committee of Public Inſtruction, M. GREGOIRE has laboured more abundantly than all his aſſociates, in foſtering the growth of the arts and ſciences, and in encouraging their profeſſors. He has already addreſſed, in the name of the Committee, ſome valuable reports to the National Convention, which, if collected and printed, with due regard to ſyſtematical arrangement, would furniſh the public with an excellent miſcellaneous compoſition, or *mélange*.

The boldeſt ſtep taken by M. GREGOIRE, ſince his commencing a public functionary, was his addreſſing an *encyclie* (circular letter) laſt winter to the biſhops of France, requiring their aid in the convocation of a national council, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the clergy, agreeably to the decrees of the Council of Trent, the ſynod of Borromeo, and the liberties and independence of the Gallican Church. It was taken for granted at that time, that M. GREGOIRE would have incurred a proſecution, on this account, from the exiſting government! —He was allowed, however, to paſs with impunity.

The following *ſkizzo*, ſelected from his Report on the Bounties to be conferred by the Nation on Men of Genius, may aſſiſt the reader to acquire ſome inſight into the character of this celebrated man: "A great man is the public property. A prejudice vanquiſhed, or a truth diſcovered, are often of greater national utility, than the conqueſt of a town. A man of genius is the foremoſt of his century; outſtrips it, and is, as it were, from thence *(dépayſé)* expatriated.—As virtue united with beauty, is liable to peculiar temptations; ſo a genius, poſſeſſing the gifts of fortune, is particularly expoſed to the anathemas of the fickle goddeſs." And, in another pamphlet, we find, "Books conſecrated to the nobleſſe, treatiſes of genealogy, works calculated to flatter deſpotiſm, or pamper greatneſs, enthrined in Morocco leather, have always had a place in our moſt ſuperb libraries; while the immortal works of Milton, Althuſius, and Hubert Languet, have lain neglected in an ignoble corner, under the humble covering of parchment. Works which laid open the crimes of princes and miniſters of ſtate, which demonſtrated the juſt rights of the people, were, ſo to ſpeak, the *Sans Culottes* of our libraries."

And, in a paſtoral letter addreſſed to his clergy, ſoon after the reſtoration of religious worſhip, after deploring the former errors of religious factions, he adds, "You, I truſt, have not yet forſaken the faith which you once profeſſed; yet can I wonder, if even ſome amongſt you, through the contagion of example, have been perverted?—Alas! our religion, like our native country, has alſo its EMIGRANTS!"

The character of GREGOIRE may be beſt collected, from a view of his writings at large. He is about 50 years of age, in his temper extremely good-natured, and no leſs lively in converſation.

[*Theſe Anecdotes will be* REGULARLY CONTINUED; *and the Conductors requeſt the aſſiſtance of all perſons who, by a recent reſidence in France, are qualified to communicate original and intereſting facts.*]

ORIGINAL LETTER.

To the Editors of the Monthly Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I obſerve it is a part of your plan to preſerve the original correſpondence of eminent men, I ſend you a letter from that venerable champion of liberty, the late archdeacon Blackburne; which I have no doubt you will think highly curious, as it illuſtrates the origin of thoſe enlarged views, both civil and religious, and that manly ſtrength and freedom of expreſſion, for which his writings are ſo remarkable. It preſents, alſo, a ſtriking inſtance of the effect which ſingle circumſtances ſometimes have to give a direction to the whole of future life.

I am your's, &c.

V. F.

To

To the Rev. Mr. Turner, Wakefield.

DEAR SIR, *Richmond, July* 13, 1769.

I RECEIVED the account which your acceptable Letter brought me of your ſafe arrival at home with great pleaſure. May God lengthen out your time for the good purpoſes to which you employ it, with as much earthly comfort as is conſiſtent with that portion of diſcipline appointed by our heavenly Father to bring forth the peaceable and everlaſting fruits of righteouſneſs.

The company of ſuch worthies as Mr. Turner and Dr. Prieſtley is one of my luxuries, and the laſt ſmall taſte I had of it, will make me long till another opportunity affords me a ſecond courſe: and I had the leſs reliſh for the *deſert* (I mean the rambles) as it was a kind of interruption of that converſation for which I am always ſharp ſet. Friend Lindſey can talk and even diſpute on horſeback. In that ſituation I am ſure to fall into reveries, and often forget both myſelf and my company, and for ſomething of that ſort, which might look like ill manners, I believe, I ought to make an apology, in our pilgrimage to Maſter Buncle's Cave.

Mr. Amory, I find, does not recollect me: the Anecdote of Andrew Wilſon and the Sermon belongs to another young Clergyman of that Day. Andrew had never an opportunity of ſeeing any Sermon of mine; I am ſomething doubtful whether in thoſe days I was worth a Sermon. Foxhunting was then my ſtudy and employment, which I purſued at a relation's houſe in the Country, when abſent from York, with great ſolicitude and aſſiduity. At that relation's Houſe however, I found ſome old Books formerly the property of my great grandfather (an Oliverian Juſtice) who at the reſtoration ſaved himſelf, his Family, and Fortune by a Match with a female Royaliſt of Diſtinction, whoſe name you ſaw in Catterick Church. Theſe books, which, after my ſaid Anceſtors demiſe, were thrown by among the lumber of the Houſe, I conveyed to my lodging Room, and there became acquainted with the manners and Principles of many excellent old Puritans, and then laid the foundation of whatever approaches towards mediocrity in my own. I was ſtruck with their unaffected and diſintereſted Piety and their zeal for the ſpiritual good of mankind, and from them I learned that a Chriſtian truly ſuch muſt ever be in a ſtate of warfare with the world, and particularly the principalities and Powers of it. It was their piety which carried them thro' their trials, and their nonconformity to the Luxury and diſſipation of the Age as well as to the forms of the eſtabliſhment that made them more than conquerors. I was in good hope you had much of it ſtill remaining among you, and freely own I was extremely hurt to find by good Dr. Prieſtley that a ſeventh Day was become in ſome meaſure a day of diſſipation among ſome claſſes of diſſenters. I cannot I own look upon a ſtrictneſs in ſuch an article in the light of *narrowneſs*, and I muſt deſpair of ever underſtanding my Bible, if the ſetting apart a ſeventh-day Sabbath, is not a commandment of a moral tendency, and of as indeſpenſable obligation as any other of that denomination. But of this enough, tho', I hope, not too much to be excuſed by a Man of Mr. Turner's ſeriouſneſs and Candor.

I have not the remoteſt proſpect of any thing which deſerves the name of Reformation in our very unedifying eſtabliſhment. But while we believe it to be the cauſe of Chriſtianity—we muſt preſs towards the Mark as we can, and work our way with ſuch talents and Inſtruments as are ſupplied by providence. Poſſibly our poſterity may reap the benefit of our moving; or poſſibly our Candleſtick may be removed. A ſad alternative, which I care not to think of; and yet whither, I think, our Church-Politicians are manifeſtly driving.

I have ſent Dr. Prieſtley a fragment for his repoſitory to be uſed or laid aſide at his diſcretion. I have ſome minutes of more things which will take ſome time to form, more, I am afraid, than I ſhall, of a great while, have to beſtow upon them, having upon my hands the equipment of two pretty large Volumes for new Editions, which muſt be out by Chriſtmas.

I expect the Biſhop of Carliſle on Monday next, who is communicative, and may furniſh intelligence of future uſe. Should that be the caſe, and my leiſure permit, Dr. Prieſtley or you ſhall have an account.

I requeſt your acceptance of the enclоſed Pamphlet, which was rather hurried in the execution, and is in many paſſages inaccurate. I ſend a liſt of the Prælat Errata to Dr. Prieſtley with a requeſt to communicate them, unleſs I can diſpoſe my ſon, before I cloſe this Packet, to make a copy for your uſe.

Rambling the other day for meditation ſake, and a dinner with an honeſt Farmer, a little higher in the Country than you were, I met with a Mr. Benn one of your Brethren: but as ſome of the more orthodox were of the party, we could not have much intereſting converſation, but I like the Man, and he has promiſed to eat part of a Pudding with me, when I hope we ſhall underſtand each other perfectly.

I write to Mr. Amory and encloſe the Ticket in this Packet which requeſt you to deliver.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindſey, and my younger ſon and daughter are now in Weſtmorland, where, I find, by a Letter they ſent me yeſterday, they are enchanted with the beauties and horrors of Nature. I expect all but my daughter at home to morrow. I have had the worthy Mr. Lindſey's thanks in form for bringing him acquainted with two valuable men. The reſt of my Family joins in wiſhing every bleſſing to you and yours with

D^r Sir y^r much obliged and
affectionate Serv^t.

FR. BLACKBURNE.

Pleaſe to add Mr. Amory's Chriſtian name, (which, having encloſed his Letter I don't recollect) to the direction of the encloſed.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH NATION.

SAY, gen'rous Britons! shall the arts alone
Claim all your fondness, and be all your own,
While *genuine* Science in oblivion lies,
And *none* consults the volumes of the wise?
Shall *godlike* Plato's sacred page inspire
No breast with rays of heav'n-descended fire?
That page, whose venerably-mystic lore
Form'd *statesmen*, *poets*, *kings*, in days of yore.
Say, while thro' *Matter's labyrinth** you toil,
Or o'er *wrong readings waste* the midnight oil;
Shall *true* Philosophy no vo'try gain,
But in *deep solitude* unknown remain;
Tho' Rapture warble from her sacred tongue,
Tho' Harmony herself, her lyre has strung?
Forbid it heav'n!——To souls of meaner rank,
The *grov'ling Dutchman*, or the *flippant Frank*,
Leave *fordid* toils: while you of *nobler* kind,
Quit *words* for *things*, and *sensibles* for *mind*;
And thus the nations that around you dwell,
Alike in *wisdom*, as in *art* excel.

Dec. 3, 1796. THOMAS TAYLOR.

TO THE POET COWPER,
ON HIS RECOVERY FROM AN INDISPOSITION.

Written some time back.

COWPER, I thank my God, that thou art heal'd.
Thine was the sorest malady of all;
And I am sad to think that it should light
Upon the worthy head: but thou art heal'd,
And thou art yet, we trust, the destin'd man,
Born to re-animate the lyre, whose chords
Have slumber'd, and have idle lain so long;
To th' immortal sounding of whose strings
Did Milton frame the stately-paced verse;
Among whose wires with lighter finger playing
Our elder bard, Spencer, a gentler name,
The lady Muses' dearest darling child,
Enticed forth the deftest tunes yet heard
In hall or bower; taking the delicate ear
Of the brave Sidney, and the Maiden Queen.
Thou, then, take up the mighty epic strain,
Cowper, of England's bards the wisest and the best!

Dec. 1, 1796. C. LAMB.

WRITTEN IN SOLITUDE,
BY MR. MOTT, OF CAMBRIDGE.

COME, Melancholy, at the close of day,
And meet me, in the lone sequester'd vale,
Where oft' I've heard the distant passing-bell
Forebode the burial of some friend; sad sound!—
Or lead me, by thy mystic pleasing spell,
As the moon wanders thro' the shades of night,
To mould'ring ruins, on some holy ground,
Where the tall thistle skirts the time-worn tow'r,
That rocks to rest the night-bird, as the gale
Blows thro' the tott'ring arches of the pile;
For there, methinks, some Spirit soft will say—
"Poor Sorrower, on thy fate is seen to smile
"Fell Madness, as o'er Life's deceitful way
"Thou'rt led by Hope's dim solitary light."

Dec. 15, 1796.

* Alluding to experimental enquiries.

TO A WRETCH SHIVERING IN THE STREET.

THY plaintive voice, so eloquent and meek,
Poor child of Wretchedness! I never hear,
But silently I turn t' indulge the tear
Which Pity gives! To me thine accents speak,—
Haply, of her who knows no friend, the fate;
Or one, to dark Despondency consign'd,
Or cast to the cold mercy of mankind,
On Life's bleak waste!--But thou, tho' desolate,
Shalt find no shelter! thro' her proud abode,
Grandeur, in Folly's splendid robes, shall flaunt;
Riot his song of merriment shall chaunt:
But thou shalt journey friendless on thy road,
Nor shall one friendly brother think on thee,
Save him, who pitieth poverty, like me!

Dec. 19, 1796. L.

TO MIRA.

IF native dignity and ease,
With ev'ry varied pow'r to please;
If all that's good, and all that's fair,
Can shield the breast from anxious care;
Then must thy years serenely flow,
Exempt from ev'ry human woe.—

But such, alas! our destin'd state,
While here we run the maze of Fate!
That all the charms of Heav'n born-Truth,
With Wisdom, Beauty, Health, and Youth,
Must, undistinguish'd, fade and die,
Quick as the transient seasons fly:

But conscious merit, such as thine,
Can calmly smile at Time's decay;
Tho' storms arise, and suns decline,
With Virtue ev'ry month is *May*.

Dec. 14, 1796. W. B.

Translation of the Lines written by MARGARET *of* VALOIS, *inserted in the Monthly Mag vine for July last.*

WOULD you the Christian path explore
In which your Saviour Christ hath trod?
Desires of wealth, and power, give o'er,
And all that turns your thoughts from God.
Scorn woman's dangerous snares to prove,
All worldly gaieties pass by,
Leave, honour, pleasure, wealth, and love,
Let those who like it——but not I.

Blest Charity, of power divine,
Should guide thy hand, and cheer thy heart,
Be sweet forgiveness ever thine,
And let thy foes thy bounty part,
To muse in melancholy's cell,
Each vain desire to mortify,
On thoughts of death with joy to dwell,
Let those who like it——but not I.

Oct. 15, 1796. M. E. B.

THE

THE NEGRO BOY.

The African Prince who lately arrived in England, being aſked, What he had given for his watch? replied, "What I will never give again.——I gave a fine Boy for it."

WHEN avarice enſlaves the mind,
And ſelfiſh views alone bear ſway;
Man turns a ſavage to his kind,
And blood and rapine mark his way:
Alas! for this poor ſimple toy,
I ſold a blooming Negro Boy.

His father's hope, his mother's pride;
Tho' black, yet comely to their view;
I tore him helpleſs from their ſide,
And gave him to a ruffian crew:
To fiends that Afric's coaſt annoy,
I ſold the blooming Negro Boy.

From country, friends, and parents torn,
His tender limbs in chains confin'd,
I ſaw him o'er the billows borne,
And mark'd his agony of mind:
But ſtill to gain this ſimple toy,
I gave away the Negro Boy.

In iſles that deck the weſtern wave,
I doom'd the hopeleſs youth to dwell;
A poor forlorn inſulted ſlave,
A beaſt that Chriſtians buy and ſell:
And in their cruel taſks employ,
The much endúring Negro Boy.

His wretched parents long ſhall mourn;
Shall long explore the diſtant main,
In hopes to ſee the youth return;
But all their hopes and ſighs are vain:
They never ſhall the ſight enjoy,
Of their lamented Negro Boy.

Beneath a tyrant's harſh command,
He wears away his youthful prime,
Far diſtant from his native land,
A ſtranger in a foreign clime:
No pleaſing thoughts his mind employ,
A poor dejected Negro Boy.

But he who walks upon the wind,
Whoſe voice in thunder's heard on high,
Who doth the raging tempeſt bind,
Or wing the lightning thro' the ſky,
In his own time will ſoon deſtroy
Th' oppreſſors of the Negro Boy.

June 22, 1796. ANTI-DOULOS.

ELEGY,

Occaſioned by the preſent frequent and pernicious cuſtom of monopolizing Farms.

"WHY droops my friend? why ſcowls his penſive eye,
As wide it wanders o'er the fertile plain,
Where plenty yields to proſp'rous induſtry
The deareſt bleſſings of its peaceful reign?

"Lo! from yon' village to the diſtant brow,
Along whoſe turfy ſides the white flocks ſtray,
How the brown fallows ſwell, beneath the plough,
And mark the promiſe of a future day!

"Beſide the ſtream in yonder ſhelter'd dell,
Where hedge-row elms the verdant meads divide,
Around yon farm, how ſtacks incumber'd ſwell
The farmer's profit, and the farmer's pride!

"Why ſtill that frown? amid the fruitful ſcéne
Which erſt the glow of rapture could impart;
Say, has he learn'd the rigid Stoic's mien,
Or Nature loſt her pow'r on Damon's heart?"

Thus ſpoke Hilario; from my aching breaſt
The conſcious ſigh with painful effort roſe:
"Be thine," I cried, with riſing grief oppreſt,
"To learn the ſtory of the poor man's woes.

"But late like thee, by vain illuſions caught,
With joy like thine theſe ſcenes I wander'd o'er,
Till weeping Truth her mournful leſſon taught;
I heard with anguiſh——and I ſmile no more.

"'Twas venerable Alcon told the tale,
Alcon we both in early childhood knew;
He own'd a neat ſmall farm in yonder vale,
Which oft' our vagrant footſteps thither drew.

"Cheerful and mild, of tender youth the friend,
His ſimple manners our affections won;
How often happy homeward would he ſend
Laden with preſents at the ſetting ſun!

"I met him late, beneath yon dark wood's ſide:
Alas, how chang'd! no more the ſmile of mirth
Illum'd his wrinkled brow; a ſtaff his guide,
His waſted form low bending to the earth.

"I ſpoke—he deeply ſigh'd; on days long paſt
A gleam of recollection ſeem'd to dwell;
A mournful heſitating look he caſt,
At length recall'd whom once he lov'd ſo well.

"Sad was the greeting of the wretched man;
With ſorrow I beheld his alter'd ſtate;
While thus in falt'ring accents he began
To trace the progreſs of his wayward fate.

"All-ſeeing Heav'n! do not ſeverely blame,
If human weakneſs at thy will repine:
For weeping thouſands feel their lot the ſame,
And weeping thouſands utter plaints like mine.

"O fatal was the time, when o'er the land,
Which erſt ſupported many an humble ſwain,
Monopoly ſtretch'd forth its graſping hand,
The lord-like tenant of a wide domain.

"Still does too faithful memory diſcloſe,
As oft' theſe alter'd fields I wander o'er,
Where the ſmall decent village-farm aroſe,
The modeſt neighbour of the humble poor.

"Where from the low-roof'd barn toward the ſtreet,
The well-ſtraw'd yard before the windows ſpread,
From cold and pining want a ſnug retreat,
Where the ſmall houſehold flock ſecurely fed.

"Such was the time—that e'en when winter reign'd,
The ſmiling peaſant might his pitcher bring

For

For milk at morn and ev'ning duly drain'd,
Nor ſeek cold bev'rage from the freezing ſpring.

"For then each peaſant was the farmer's friend;
Unaw'd by diſtance, round his blazing hearth,
They heard without the wintry ſtorm deſcend,
Tho' ſcarcely heard amid their ſimple mirth.

"Their mirth is paſt; their freeborn ſpirit fled,
Like them depreſt their former maſters groan,
Condemn'd the downward path of life to tread,
The ſocial chain is broke—the link is gone.

"Proud property now lords it o'er the plain;
Behold the painted chariot roll along,
The wealthy maſter of a menial train,
Shall he deſcend amid the vulgar throng?

"Too far remov'd to hear pale ſickneſs moan,
Too proud to aſk what means the weeping eye,
The unprotected orphan pines alone,
The wretch that cannot work is left to die.

"Behold his new-faſhed manſion! now no more
The ſimple cottage of the rural ſwain,
Whoſe harden'd hand could guide the plough of yore,
Or ſow with ſkilful caſt the golden grain.

"Behold the well-ſtock'd yard, tho' far withdrawn,
Leſt it offend Refinement's nicer eye,
To yield precedence to the turfy lawn;
Does it not ev'ry luxury ſupply?

"E'en the ſleek horſes ſhow their maſter's wealth;
Here man alone ſeems deſtin'd to repine;
Broken alike in ſpirit, and in health,
I almoſt wiſh *their* ſtate for me and mine.

"How happy once the careleſs life I led!
Long paſs'd—yet ſtill to weeping mem'ry dear,
When ſweet content with ev'ry moment fled,
That brought—that wing'd—that clos'd the rolling year:

"My path was humble, but that path I trod
Without a hope, without a wiſh, to climb;
Thankful receiv'd each bleſſing Heav'n beſtow'd,
And felt, but mourn'd not at the flight of time.

"Happy my ſmiling family to view,
Around me labour, and around me play,
When darkneſs from the dewy fields withdrew,
When grateful twilight brought the cloſe of day.

"Then liv'd our ancient lord; content at home,
Amid his friends and tenants to reſide,
No weeping eye in winter ſaw him roam
To diſtant ſcenes of luxury and pride.

"Ah little know the gay unthinking great
How cold it ſtrikes upon the poor man's heart
To gaze upon the long forſaken ſeat,
While they and charity at once depart.

"His ſon ſucceeding, ſtill we hop'd to prove
The kind indulgence we ſo long had known,
To find matur'd by years the former love,
Which oft' his artleſs infancy had ſhown:

"But abſence had eſtrang'd his alter'd mind,
He felt no pleaſure in his native ſpot;
To heartleſs faſhion's venal crew reſign'd,
Our names remember'd—but all elſe forgot.

"His farms were rais'd, far diſtant he withdrew,
In other ſeats his gather'd wealth to ſpend:
Oh! that e'en *yet* our wretched ſtate he knew,
Tho' ſcorn'd the title of the poor man's friend.

"Look at theſe rags! and need I tell the reſt!
Their ancient lord, their benefactor gone,
Our ſwains by petty tyrants were oppreſs'd
And ſoon oppreſſion brought their ruin on.

"Our rents exacted by a rigid hand,
Our ſlender wealth by adverſe ſeaſons drain'd,
Monopoly bid high for all our land;
And what for us but pining want remain'd?

"My younger children cannot earn their bread,
Nor aught theſe aged wither'd hands can ſave;
In vain for us the plain's with plenty ſpread,
The country blooms a garden and a grave!

"Perhaps, 'tis true, that he who wealth commands,
By the large efforts of expenſive toil,
May clothe with livelier grain the waving lands,
And bear a richer harveſt from the ſoil.

"But think how many from their envied ſtate
Of humble eaſe and independence thrown,
Shall curſe *improvements* pregnant with their fate,
And weep their country's ſorrows in their own.

"For not with them the fatal ills ſhall reſt;
Depriv'd of theſe their friends, the meaner poor,
Untaught, unfed, by hopeleſs toil depreſt,
Shall tread the path of honeſt fame no more:

"Bound by no tender tie, their native ſpot
Soon ſhall they quit, to them each place the ſame,
In diſſipation live, and die forgot,
Nor leave a child who bears its father's name!

"And ſhould the country's population fail,
Far diſtant be the melancholy day!
How little will the hoards of wealth avail
To prop the baſeleſs pile that ſinks away!

"Ye ſons of fortune, hither turn your eyes,
Do not reject the ſuppliant's ſolemn pray'r,
Till all too late, by ſad experience wiſe,
Ye curſe the evils ye are doom'd to ſhare.

"As your's the pow'r, be your's the will to ſave,
Let proud monopoly oppreſs no more,
Nor let *them* ſink neglected to the grave,
Who liv'd your father's humble friends of yore.

"Your ſmile ſhall ſoon its wonted pow'r impart,
Like ſunbeams o'er the weeping landſcape thrown,
The emanations of a noble heart
Not born, nor beating for itſelf alone.

"E'en in the humble peaſant's low-roof'd cell
Once more ſhall plenty then her ſcenes expand,
While ev'ry grateful breaſt with pride ſhall ſwell,
To hail the ſaviours of a drooping land!"

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL; *including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.*

MR. AIKIN has prepared for the preſs, a Journal of a Tour through the greater part of North Wales, and part of Shropſhire, with various obſervations in mineralogy, and other branches of natural hiſtory.

Lord MOUNTMORRES has ſet an excellent example to opulent authors, by preſenting the profits of his late hiſtory of the Iriſh Parliament to the LITERARY FUND.

Mr. NITSCH has announced his intention to commence, in January, a courſe of Twelve Lectures on the natural conſtitution of the human mind, according to the principles laid down in his "General and Introductory View of Profeſſor Kant's Philoſophy."

The Fourth Part, being the laſt, of Mr. HUTCHINSON's valuable Hiſtory of the County of Cumberland, will be publiſhed in the courſe of the winter. It has been delayed ſome time by the great quantity of intereſting matter which has lately come to hand, and by the number of additional plates which are in the hands of the engraver. In the compilation of this work from original and valuable ſources, without diſregarding antiquities and genealogies, particular attention has been paid to the more practical and uſeful ſubjects of agriculture, manufactures, botany, and mineralogy, which latter is a very important article in the hiſtory of that county. The public are indebted for the work to Mr. JOLLIE, a reſpectable bookſeller at Carliſle, who, during ſix years, has carried it on at a very heavy expence.

On the ſummit of the cupola of the Pantheon, at Paris, it is propoſed to place a colloſſal figure of Fame. The model of this ſtatue, which is be caſt in bronze, is already finiſhed by DEJOUX. Its height is 30 Engliſh feet. It bears a trumpet in one hand, and in the other, a palm and a crown; ſtands upright, is clothed with a floating tunic, and a cloſe gown. Two enormous wings cover its back; one of its feet reſts on an hemiſphere, and the other is in the air. This work has already engaged the artiſt three years, and it will require as many more, before it will be completed.

With a view to improve the art of deſign, moulds of the fineſt antique models, have been diſtributed by the French government throughout the ſchools of the departments.

The French Literary Journals expreſs confident hopes, that ſome of the literati of the Univerſity of Oxford will preſent the world with remarks, illuſtrations, &c. of the important Herculaneum MSS. now in the library of Chriſt Church.

The author of the new Paſigraphy, without explaining preciſely the nature of his invention, has publiſhed, in the Pariſian Journals, an idea of it by the following compariſon: "It will be with Paſigraphy," ſays he, "as with Geography, where a certain point of interſection denotes a town, or an iſland. Let the town, &c. be called either *Conſtantinople or Stamboul, Londres or London, Paris or Parigi*, Ratiſbonne or Regenbourg, La Haye or S'graven Hagen, &c. thoſe who can take at the firſt glance the longitude and latitude, will immediately name the country, the province, and the place, every one in his own language."

The Grand Duke of TUSCANY has conſented to give the impreſſions of the engraved ſtones of the gallery of Florence, in exchange for the impreſſions of thoſe of the cabinet of antiquities in the National Library, at Paris. The Florence collection is perhaps the fineſt exiſting.

COULOMB, a Phyſician in the French Marine, has lately preſented to the government, a conſiderable Herbary, collected by him at Cayenne. It contains 50 genera, and 200 ſpecies, which were not to be found in the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory at Paris. The Directory has preſented to the ſame inſtitution a very rare ſhell, the *argonauta vitrea* L. G. which the circumnavigator HUON, who went in ſearch of LA PEYROUSE, had earneſtly recommended and bequeathed before his death to the republic.

Le GRAND, an architect, has lately propoſed to the French government, to reſtore the celebrated *Therma Julianæ* at Paris.

The National Inſtitute, in the filling up of vacancies in its number of members, has adopted a ſimple and convenient mode of nomination, which deſerves

ſerves to be known, and imitated in all elections of the ſame kind. Each member writes on his liſt the three names preſented by the claſs which has vacancies to ſupply; he adds to the name that he prefers, the number 3, to that which obtains his ſecond degree of preference, he adds the number 2; and the number 1, to the laſt. They then caſt up the numbers affixed to each name, and the higheſt figures obtain the election. For example, the candidates in a late vacancy in the claſs of mechanics were CARNOT, BREGUET and JANVIER; every voter placed oppoſite to one of theſe names, the numbers 3, 2, or 1; CARNOT in conſequence obtained 250 units, BREGUET 182, and JANVIER 114.

A volume of poems, by the Rev. F. WRANGHAM, is preparing for publication.

Another poſthumous work, by the celebrated and unfortunate CONDORCET, on the Elements of Arithmetic, has been publiſhed at Paris, and is adopted as an elementary treatiſe in the public ſchools.

By a late regulation, the national inſtitute are ordered to take charge of inventions and projects connected with arts and trades, in order that induſtrious and indigent perſons may be fully enabled to avail themſelves of the rewards and honours which the French government make it a primary object to hold out to them.

A valuable periodical work has lately made its appearance at Geneva, under the conduct of M. A. PICTET, Profeſſor of Philoſophy there, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London. It is entitled "*La Bibliotheque Brittanique*," and is compoſed ſolely of tracts from modern Engliſh publications, and the tranſactions of our literary and other ſocieties.

The national commiſſioners in Italy, have lately ſent to the national library at Paris, five manuſcripts ſelected from the celebrated *Ambroſian Library*. They are, 1. Virgil, in which are notes in the handwriting of Petrarch. 2. Two manuſcripts of Galileo upon tides and fortifications. 3. The work of Leonardo de Vinci, upon mathematics and mechanics, in his own hand. 4. A MS. on the antiquities of Joſephus, by Ruffin. 5. Another on the hiſtory of the popes.

The rich and extenſive libraries of LAVALLIERE, DE PAULINY, and the count D'ARTOIS, have been preſented to the National Inſtitute by the directory. The librarian is SAUGRAIN; it will be open to the public every fifth day.

The Statue of Voltaire, which ſtood under the veſtibule of the *ci-devant* French Theatre, has been removed into the Hall of the public ſittings of the National Inſtitute. The bard of Ferney is repreſented as ſitting in a great chair in a poſture of meditation; the ſculptor was Houdon.

The COLLEGE OF FRANCE, heretofore called the *Collége Royal*, held a public ſitting on the 11th of November. Memoirs on various ſubjects, chiefly literary and ſpeculative, were read by PERREAU, PORTAL, COURNAND, GAIL, CAUSSIN, and LALANDE.

The Practice of Irrigation is becoming very popular in France. An extenſive canal for the expreſs purpoſe of irrigating lands, is about to be made in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, from which much benefit is expected to reſult.

On the 22d of October, the School of the Military Hoſpital, at Paris, was opened by the Inſpectors General of health for the armies. COSTE pronounced a diſcourſe, which principally related to the medical treatment of the military. The profeſſors, &c. are GILBERT, CHAYRON, DESGENETTE, &c. &c.

The butcheries of Paris have been removed out of that city and ſuburbs: an example deſerving of imitation in London, and every great metropolis.

A reſident of Hamburgh has announced the diſcovery of a new proceſs for taking copies of any ſpecies of MSS. with little expence, and in any place, inſtantaneouſly. His invention is atteſted by a certificate of twelve merchants, and the foreign conſuls in that city.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Trinity College, Cambridge, is preparing for the preſs a work of a very extenſive nature on the theory of ſound, harmonics, and the principles of muſic in general.

Miſs BLETSOE, of Cambridge, is preparing a ſmall work for the preſs, to be entitled, *Botanical Recreations*, to which will be ſubjoined *Fables of Britiſh Plants*, on the plan of Dr. Thornton's.

The expected work of Sir FREDERIC EDEN, entitled, "*Political and Economical Reſearches*," will make its appearance, in two volumes quarto, early in the month of January.

The Account of the Embaſſy of Lord MACARTNEY to China, publiſhed under

the direction of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, will be ready for publication in March next. It will consist of two volumes of letter press, in quarto, containing 28 plates, and of a folio volume of 44 plates.

A respectable Museum, called the *Tammany Museum*, has been lately established, at New York, by Mr. GARDINER BAKER, an industrious and ingenious naturalist. The collection is solely intended to illustrate the Natural History of America. The contributions of insects, petrefactions, &c. are already very considerable.

The musical performances at the Theatre of Arts, in Paris, have not been neglected, but are continued with all the splendor and reputation which they have hitherto maintained throughout Europe. On the 25th Vendemiare, a grand concert was performed, assisted by Henry Rosseau, Adrien Guichard, Guiret Mozard, Chol and Punto.

Paris is still disgraced by the sanguinary spectacles of bull-baiting. Under the mayoralty of the great BAILLY, this horrid practice, only gratifying to butchers, was suppressed.

A French architect, of the name of POYET, has obtained permission to erect, in the Elysian Fields, a place for pleasurable resort, similar to our Ranelagh or Vauxhall.

The French engraver, DUMARET, has been chosen, by the jury of arts, to execute the medallions of Rousseau and Poussin, as national monuments.

Notwithstanding the difficulties into which the Elector of Treves has been reduced by the present war, he can still afford to patronize useful undertakings; and by his direction, the territory of Augsburg, lying between 47° 16′ and 48° 40′ is to be accurately surveyed and mapped.

MANUSCRIPTS.

By the dissolution of the Monasteries in France, the National Library has been enriched with the following curious MSS.

L'Art de Vérifier les Dates avant J. C. by D. Clement. The learned author who inspected, himself, the third edition of the Art de Vérifier les Dates après J. C. mentions this manuscript in the preface to the third part of his work.

Extraits des Historiens Arabes sur les Croisades, The learned benedictine, D. Bertherand, who died last year, employed his whole life on this Collection; and, as a recompense for his labour, the National Convention, besides the allowance of the monks, bestowed on him an annual pension of 2000 livres. The translation in French is to be printed with the Arabic text; and, as an appendix, the author has added all that he could collect on the dynasty of the Fatimites and Ajubites.

Epistolæ Romanorum Pontificum, & quæ ad eos scripta sunt à S. Clemente I, usque ad Innocentum III; vol. li. The first part of this Collection was published, in the year 1722, by D. Constant, who left this second part in manuscript, ready for the press.

Histoire de la Congrégation de St. Maur, par Dom Martine, & continuée par Dom Forlet, 3 vol. For some particular reasons, the superiors of the order of St. Benedict would never permit this work, though completed many years ago, to be printed. This manuscript was rescued from the flames which consumed the library of St. Germain des Prés.

Acta Sanctorum ordinis S. Benedicti, tome x. The first nine volumes of this work, of so much importance to the Gallican Church, was printed, in folio, between the years 1668 and 1701. The manuscript for the tenth volume, of no less importance than the others, is completely ready for the press.

Gallia Christiana in provincias distributa. Of this work thirteen parts are already printed. The present manuscript contains three parts, and treats of the provinces of Besançon, Vienne, Utrecht, and Tour, and completes the work. The first edition appeared in 1656, published by D. Scevole, and is very incorrect. The last was begun by the learned general of the Benedictines; and, since his death, many additions have been made to it by various learned men of that order.

RerumGallicanum & Francicarum scriptores, &c. Thirteen parts of this useful work have been already printed; the last, by Dom Clement, in 1763. Materials for the completion of the work are to be found in plenty amongst the remains of the Benedictines; but an industrious compiler and editor will not easily be found in France, under the present system.

Conciliorum Galliæ, tam editorum quam ineditorum, collectio tempore, ordine digest. ab Anno Christi 177, ad annum 1568. The first part of this work was published, in folio, by Labat, in 1789. The printing of the second part was begun, but interrupted by the Revolution; all the materials for the completion of it are now ready.

S. Gregorii, vulgo Nazianzeni, opera omnia. The publication of this work was announced by Louvart, in the year 1708; but his death put a stop to it for a time. Maran then undertook it, but he died before it could be completed. Clement laboured upon it for fourteen years, and collated above forty manuscripts; but it is to be lamented, that he had not the opportunity of consulting one of distinguished excellence in the state library at Basil.

S. Theodori Shiditæ opera omnia. This work was ready for the press in the year 1744, as appears from the letter of Toustain and Tessin, to Cardinal Quirini, who employed themselves above twenty years upon it.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Overture and New Songs in the entertainment of Olympus in an Uproar, by *W. Reeve.* Longman and Broderip.

This Overture and the Songs are printed ſeparate; the former at two ſhillings, and the latter at one ſhilling each. The Overture, though its ſtyle is ſomewhat bombaſtic, poſſeſſes a reſpectable degree of merit. The Rondo is pleaſing in its ſubject, and conducted with ſome addreſs; and the Coda with which the piece concludes, is bold and animating. "By my rod, ſhe's very nice," ſung by Mr. Munden and Mr. Townſend, is an agreeable duet, though rather inartificial in its conſtruction. "Of all the words in lexicon," ſung by Mr. Townſend, is an air perfectly familiar in its caſt, and therefore adapted to the words, which are light and humorous. "Shepherd, ne'er loiter on theſe lonely hills," ſung by Mrs. Mountain, is beautifully ſet. It ſtyle is paſtoral; and a ſweet ſimplicity characterizes every bar of the muſic.

The favourite Duet of Buz and Mum, with an Accompaniment for a Piano Forte or Harp, by *J. Moorehead*, 1s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

With the eaſy and natural ſtyle of this Duet we are greatly pleaſed.

Duſſek's Inſtructions on the Art of playing the Piano Forte, or Harpſichord, with general and exemplified rules for fingering; to which are added ſix progreſſive Sonatas, Op. 32, expreſsly compoſed for this work, by *Ignace Pleyel.* 10s. 6d Corri, Duſſek, & Co.

Books of Inſtruction, in the muſical ſcience, are become ſo numerous, and are, in general, ſo inadequate to the attainment of their profeſſed object, the proficiency of the ſtudent, that, before the appearance of the preſent work, we almoſt deſpaired of ſeeing any ſucceſsful production in this way. But the peruſal of Mr. Duſſek's publication has convinced us, that, although the living tutor has always been, and always will be, neceſſary, yet his labours may be much abridged, and his ſucceſs greatly facilitated, by the dead letter of ſuch an inſtructor as this author. The whole ſubject-matter of the book is excellent, and judiciouſly arranged. The ſcale, the time, the cliffs, the ornaments of grace and expreſſion, the fingering through the different keys, major and minor, the harpeggios in their ſeveral kinds, and the performance of chromatic paſſages, are all amply treated, and afford the pupil a familiar introduction to the practical theory. The great merit of the work is, that the moſt important particulars are explained with the niceſt preciſion; and, above all, the fingering is attended to with an aſſiduity, and executed with a maſtery, which renders it decidedly ſuperior to any thing of the kind we have yet ſeen. The ſix little leſſons, or exerciſes, are progreſſive, and perfectly adapted to the province of the learner; and, beſide as many excellent practical pieces by Pleyel, we find an uſeful Dictionary of the terms introduced by compoſers, both ancient and modern.

A Study for the Flute, conſiſting of Twenty Airs and Eighteen Duets, by *F. Devienne.* 4s. Linley.

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harmonic conjunction of the parts, we find ourſelves enabled to give them praiſe. The bravura movements are very free and ſpirited, and the Adagios elegantly tender. They poſſeſs a degree of ſcience which evidently marks them as the production of a finiſhed maſter on the inſtrument for which they are compoſed.

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C. Cornelii Taciti Opera, recognovit, emendavit, supplementis explevit, Notis, Dissertationibus, Tabulis Geographicis illustravit *Gabriel Brotier*; typis Jacobi Mundell. 4 vol. 4to, 5l. 10s. boards; royal 8vo, 3l. 3s. boards. Robinsons.

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A Dissertation on Virgil's Æneid, lib. i. ver. 37; containing reasons for questioning its authenticity. 6d. Goadby, Sherborne.—Seelly.

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Chronic Rheumatiſm	12
Lumbago	2
Aſthenia	12
Paralyſis	2
Anaſarca	5
Oedema puerperale	2
Hyſteria	2
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Epilepſy	2
Cephalæa	3
Gaſtrodynia	6
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	10
Colica	2
Colica Pictonum	1
Chlorоſis	8
Menorrhagia	3
Schirrus Uteri	3
Schirrus Liver	2
Jaundice	1
Gravel	3
Renal Calculus	2
Incontinence of Urine	1
Worms	4
Ulcer of the Rectum	1
Tabes meſenterica	3
Lepra	1
Impetigo	2
Scaly Tettar	2
Thruſh	3
Cruſta Lactea	1
Itch	3

PERIODICAL DISEASES.	
Quotidian	2
Tertian	1
Hemicranium	1
Hectica Adoleſcentium	3
Hectica Scrilis	1

All the inflammatory and hæmorrhagic diſeaſes put down in the preceding liſt, were brought to a favourable concluſion. The caſes of pleuriſy, and inflammation of the bowels, were ſo violent as to require repeated veneſection, along with the uſe of bliſters, and other remedies.

Infants have been, during the preſent month, very generally affected with catarrhal fever, a hard ſounding cough, great difficulty of breathing, and a watery diſcharge from the noſe and eyes. The above ſymptoms were relieved in a few days, by the application of leeches to the cheſt, by bliſters, and antimonials.

The cold, wet, or damp weather, which ſucceeded the ſhort froſt, at the beginning of the month, ſeems to have given riſe to many putrid fevers, and ulcerated ſore-throats. Theſe prove untoward and lingering; though I have not, as yet, met with any fatal caſe. A young lady, about 14 years of age, after having had, for ſome days, ſlight ſpecks of ulceration in the throat, was ſeized with all the ſymptoms of a malignant fever: her tongue became dry and brown; a black cruſt covered the teeth; her eyes were dull and glaſſy; ſhe was alternately delirious and comatoſe till the 12th day of the fever, when a raſh appeared, very much reſembling the ſcarlatina, and was diffuſed over the whole body. It continued to the fourteenth day, and then diſappeared; a complete criſis of the fever took place at the ſame time. The ſervant who attended was affected with a ſimilar fever, three days after the young lady's recovery, but has not had either the ſore throat, or the eruption on the ſkin.

The meaſles are now more prevalent than the ſmall pox, or ſcarlatina; and have been diffuſed to moſt of the villages near London: many infants have died of the cough and hectic fever which ſucceeds them. According to the bills of mortality, not 200 perſons died of the ſmall-pox in the month of November; whereas the number of deaths in July and Auguſt was 772. It is to be remarked, that the bills only record the death of one perſon by the ſcarlet-fever, between the 8th and 29th of November, a period during which there occurred many fatal caſes of that diſeaſe.

The caſe of tetanus was produced by a ſligh

a ſlight wound, at the root of the little toe, from a ruſty nail. No inconvenience was felt for ſome days after the accident; but it was finally ſucceeded by a locked jaw, irregular convulſive motions of the back and abdomen, violent cramps of the extremities, a very quick, ſmall pulſe, and occaſional delirium. The patient died at the end of a fortnight, being exhauſted with extreme pain and irritation, from which the powers of medicine could afford him but a ſlight and temporary reſpite.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AFTER a ſhort adjournment, the Houſe of Commons re-aſſembled on the 28th of November. Little buſineſs of conſequence was, however, tranſacted till the 2d of December, when the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, and the Secretary at War moved the eſtimates, which gave occaſion to much incidental converſation. The moſt remarkable points were, Mr. M. A. Taylor's aſſertion, that the Cavalry Bill was totally unintelligible, and Mr. Pitt's admiſſion of the propriety of an Explanatory Act.

The next matter of importance was the Miniſter's Budget.

On the 7th of December, Mr. Pitt proceeded to ſtate to the Houſe the probable expenditure of the enſuing year, and the ways by which that expenditure was to be defrayed. He eſtimated the expences of the Navy at the round ſum of 10,161,000l. and thoſe of the Army at 10,913,000l. including extraordinaries.

	£.
The Ordnance he eſtimated at	1,623,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices at	371,000
Deficiencies of land and malt tax	350,000
Annual addition to the ſinking fund	200,000
Farther ſum for extraordinaries of army	3,000,000
Repayment to the bank	1,023,000
The whole ſum of the ſervices was	27,647,000

He next ſtated the Ways and Means for defraying the expences of theſe ſervices, viz.

	£.
Land and malt	2,750,000
Growing produce of the conſolidated funds, impreſs monies, and bounties of corn in hand	1,075,000
Surplus of grants of 1796	420,000
Surplus of the lottery	220,000
Loan by voluntary ſubſcription	18,000,000
Exchequer bills	5,500,000
The whole amount of the Ways and Means	27,945,000
The amount of the ſupply which they were deſigned to meet, was	27,647,000
Leaving, upon the probable riſk of deficiencies, &c.	298,000

Mr. Pitt next gave an account of the amount of the intereſt to be paid upon the loan of 18 millions. This intereſt to be provided for at preſent, was no more than 5l. 12s. 6d. per cent. per annum; to which might be added the one pound per cent. provided for by Parliament, as a ſinking fund for the diſcharge of the capital, which would make the whole intereſt to be provided for, amount to about 6l. 15s. for every 100l.; therefore,

	£.
The whole intereſt of the 18 millions would be	1,215,000
Intereſt on 5,500,000l. of Exchequer bills, would be	275,000
Ditto, of the exceſs of the navy 8,250,000l.	315,000
For the future exceſs of the navy 5,702,000l.	277,000
Subſtitute for abandoning the collateral ſucceſſion bill	140,000
Theſe articles would amount to	2,222,000
From this was to be deducted the intereſt upon the ſubſcription to the loan of 2 millions, by the Eaſt India Company	112,000
And the total amount of intereſt to be provided for by taxes, would be	2,110,000

His next and moſt painful duty, he obſerved, would be to enumerate the taxes to defray this heavy burden of intereſt.

As a matter intereſting to the public, we inſert the following ſtatement of the new taxes:

	£.
Tea—10 per cent. on all tea above 2s. per lb.	240,000
Spirits—8d. per gallon on Rum; 10d. ditto on Brandy	220,000
Sugar—2s. 6d. per cwt. on ſugar imported	280,000
Bricks—3s. 6d. per 1000 on thoſe imported	

	£.
imported; 1s. ditto, on thoſe at home	36,000
5 per cent. on cuſtomed goods, and 10 per cent. on brimſtone, hemp, iron in bar or unwrought, olive-oils and ſtaves (prize goods, wine, and coals excepted)	184,000
Auctions—2½d. in the pound on eſtates; 3d. ditto, on furniture,	40,000
Coffee and cocoa, 9d. per lb.	30,000
Poſtage—1d. additional on 3d and ſo in proportion	250,000
Canals—1s. 6d. toll duty on goods carried by inland navigation	120,000
Diſtilleries—1d. per gallon on corn waſh	300,000
Stage coaches	60,000
Parcels—2d. on all parcels booked	60 000
Drawback on plantation coffee	22,000
Aſſeſſed Taxes—Horſes	12,000
Commutation duty	128,000
Houſes	150,000
Total amount of the taxes is	2,132,000
And the intereſt, for which they are provided for, being	2,110,000
There remains a ſurplus of	22,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then gave a general ſketch of the produce of the permanent taxes, and calculated the average revenue, for the laſt four years, at 13,885,000l. But the next ſtatement of the Miniſter was of a moſt extraordinary nature: "His Majeſty's Miniſters," ſaid he, "did not think it juſtifiable to withhold, with dangerous caution, that ſupply which might have fruſtrated the exertions of a perſevering and faithful ally." With this conſideration, he added, that the ſum of 1,200,000l. had been allotted to the ſervice of his Imperial Majeſty, *without the conſent or advice of Parliament.*

After propoſing a *vote of credit*, to the amount of three millions, he drew a faſcinating picture of the proſperous ſtate of this country, and obſerved, that if the next quarter of the preſent year kept pace in improvement with the former, the commerce of 1796 would be found to exceed that of 1795 by no leſs a ſum than four millions. The exports alone amounted to more than the ſum of 30 millions.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey, with powerful arguments, controverted ſeveral of the ſtatements of the Miniſter, and deduced, from the failure of his former aſſertions, ſtrong probabilities of the groundleſs nature of thoſe he had made that day, reſpecting the proſperous ſtate of the country, and of the finances. Mr. Fox avowed, that whenever the queſtion for voting the money that had been given to the Emperor ſhould come before the Houſe, he ſhould oppoſe it; and he hoped the Houſe would reſiſt, with him, ſo violent an attack upon the Conſtitution; and then he ſhould know, whether he lived in a free country or not.

The reſolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were then put and carried, and the report ordered to be received the next day. On that day (Dec. 8th) Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and moved, that the reſolutions be read a firſt time.

On the motion that the reſolutions be read a ſecond time, Mr. Fox roſe, and ſaid, he had ſome obſervations to make on the degraded ſituation of the Houſe, with reſpect to the Executive Power. A ſervant of the Crown, in contempt of law, had ſent 1,200,000l. to Germany; and, till the Houſe had ſolemnly pronounced on the Miniſter's conduct, he ſhould deem himſelf a traitor to his country, if he agreed to vote either a man or a ſhilling. In the caſe in queſtion, Miniſters had been guilty of a direct breach of the Conſtitution. They had diſpoſed of money, not only without convening the Parliament, but without conſulting it while *actually ſitting*. Payments had been made ſo late as November, 1796; and all this had been done, as if on purpoſe to ſhow, that the power reſided in the ſervants of the Crown. Mr. Fox noticed it, as a circumſtance not leſs ſingular, tha the Houſe had yeſterday, for the firſt time, been acquainted with the Spaniſh war, although it had been publicly intimated by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; though notice of granting letters of marque had appeared in the Gazette; and though the newſpapers were full of hoſtilities. He then returned to the uſurpation of the functions of Parliament by the King's ſervants; and aſked, what figure this Parliament would make in hiſtory, if it overlooked ſo fatal a precedent? As to himſelf, he ſhould oppoſe the ſecond reading of the reſolutions; and, if ſupported, would pledge himſelf to bring forward a motion, charging the Miniſters with "high crimes and miſdemeanors."

Mr. Pitt contended, that Miniſters were juſtified in what they had done, by the vote of credit, which was to enable his Majeſty's Miniſters to adopt ſuch meaſures as the exigencies of the public might require.

Sir W. Pulteney and Mr. Grey conſidered

conſidered the meaſure in queſtion as criminal and unconſtitutional, and the defence ſet up as extremely weak.

The Houſe then divided; for the reſolution, 164; againſt it, 58. Majority, 106.

On the 12th of December, Mr. Secretary DUNDAS brought down a Meſſage from the King, containing a propoſal relative to the immediate commencement of hoſtilities with Spain. He alſo brought up a copy of the Declaration of War by the Spaniſh Court; and notified, that the anſwer to this declaration would be laid before the Houſe the next day. Accordingly, on the 13th of December, Mr. DUNDAS preſented the anſwer that had been drawn up by his Majeſty's command, to the Declaration of War by Spain againſt this country. His Majeſty's Meſſage relative to the War with Spain, was then taken into conſideration, and an addreſs was ordered to be preſented by ſuch members of the Houſe as were of the Privy Council.

At this moment, the Legiſlative and Executive Powers of this country appeared to be at iſſue—a great point was about to be tried; Whether the Executive Government could, of its own authority, diſpoſe of the public treaſure, and apply the money of the people to ſuch ſervices as they may think proper, without the conſent of the Legiſlature, even during the ſitting of Parliament?

On the 14th of December, a Common Hall of the Liverymen of the city of London was aſſembled, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the conduct of Miniſters in ſending money to the Emperor, without the conſent of Parliament; and a majority, of at leaſt thirty to one of the Liverymen, gave a decided vote againſt the conduct of the Miniſters in this inſtance.

Mr. FOX, in the Houſe of Commons, on the ſame day, roſe to make his promiſed motion, reſpecting the conduct of his Majeſty's ſervants, in ſending money to his Imperial Majeſty, without the conſent of Parliament. After an excellent introduction, on the true conſtitutional mode of granting ſums of money for votes of credit, and extraordinaries of the army and navy, he referred to the precedents of proceedings in the Houſe of Commons, collected by Mr. HATSELL; whence he pointed out, in numerous caſes, and from the cleareſt deductions, that the meaſures of the Miniſter, then under diſcuſſion, were ſubverſive of the conſtitution of this country. "When the Miniſter," ſaid Mr. FOX, "determined, about a year ago, to furniſh ſupplies to the Prince of CONDE, why was not that circumſtance ſtated to this Houſe? It would be a miſerable anſwer, indeed, to ſay, that the amount of the expenditure could not be made out; for this ſame anſwer might be given in many caſes of votes of credit, and extraordinaries of the army and navy. It appears, that ſome of the money that has been applied, was applied ſo long ago as December, 1795; ſome was ſent in February, 1796. From hence, it might be reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that this money was paid out of the vote of credit of 1795; no ſuch thing! the expence was paid, out of the vote of credit of 1796, which vote was not paſſed till February laſt." Mr. FOX then ſaid, that he had not calculated the exact amount of the money which was ſent during the receſs, but he knew that the ſum of four hundred thouſand pounds had been iſſued ſince the meeting of Parliament. "Why (added he) did the Miniſter keep this from their knowledge? certainly, either to fix a precedent againſt the Conſtitution, or upon a conceited opinion that he was a better judge of the ſubject than the Parliament."

Mr. FOX next made his motion; the purport of which was, "that his Majeſty's Miniſters, in ſending money for the ſervice of the Emperor and the Prince of CONDE, without the conſent, and during the ſitting, of Parliament, have acted contrary to their duty, and the truſt repoſed in them, and have violated the principles of the Conſtitution, and the privileges of this Houſe."

Mr. PITT made a long defence, which he reſted entirely upon a ſeries of precedents, which he produced, from the former proceedings of Parliament.

Mr. SHERIDAN, in a ſpeech replete with ſentiment and wit, controverted the arguments of Mr. PITT, and ſhowed, that out of all the precedents cited by him, not one of them applied either to the remittances of money previous to the paſſing of the vote of credit, or to the circumſtance of money being remitted during the actual ſitting of Parliament.

On the diviſion, the numbers were,

For Mr. FOX's motion,	81
Againſt it, - - -	285

LIST of the MINORITY, for a direct Cenſure on Miniſters, for advancing money to the Emperor, and the Prince of Condé, without the conſent or knowledge of Parliament.—T. Anſon, Sir J. Aubrey, J. Baker, Sir C. Bamfylde,

fylde, G. Barclay, Sir F. Baring, C. G. Beauclerk, R. Biddulph, W. W. Bird, Hon. E. Bouverie, Hon. W. Bouverie, J. Brogden, J. R. Burch, F. Burdett, G. Byng, Lord G. Cavendiſh, Sir R. Clayton, E. Coke, T. W Coke, W. Colhoun, J. Courtnay, Sir C. Davers, Sir J. Daſhwood, C. Dundas, Hon. L. Dundas, Hon. T. Erſkine, Gen. Fitzpatrick, Sir H. Fletcher, Hon. E. Foley, C. Fox, C. Grey, J. Green, J. Hare, J. Harriſon, W. Huſſey, N. Jefferys, J. Jekyl, J. C. Jervois, T Kemp, R. Payne Knight, F. Lawrence, Sir W. Lemon, J. Lemon, J. R. Lloyd, J. Martin, R. Milbanke, Sir H. Mildmay, Sir W. Milner, J. Nicholls, D. North, W. Northey, H. Peters, W. Plumer, G. Porter, Sir W. Pulteney, Sir J. Pulteney, H. Purſe, Hon. G. Rawdon, J. Richardſon, Lord J. Ruſſel, Lord W. Ruſſell, St. Andrew St. John, S. E. Scudamore, R. B. Sheridan, G. Shum, Sitwell Sitwell, Lord R. Spencer, Lord Stanley, C. Sturt, General Tarleton, M. A. Taylor, Lord J. Townſhend, Hon. H Tufton, Hon. J. Tufton, Sir F. F. Vane, R. Vyner, S. Whitbread, J. Walwyn, C. C. Weſtern.—Tellers, Alderman Combe, W. Smith.

On the 16th of December general Fitzpatrick, in a pathetic ſpeech of conſiderable length, deſcribed the ſufferings and impriſonment of M. de la Fayette, in one of the emperor's dungeons in Bohemia; and alſo the ſeverity impoſed upon his wife, daughters, and companions. In order to procure the releaſe of this unfortunate man, the general moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, repreſenting that the detention of M. de la Fayette, and his fellow-ſufferers, in the priſons of the emperor, is injurious to the character of the allies; and to the intereſts of humanity; and intreating his majeſty to take ſuch meaſures for procuring their releaſe, as to his royal wiſdom may ſeem fit."

This motion brought a long debate, in the courſe of which Mr. PITT declared that the impriſonment of that unfortunate gentleman was not influenced, directly or indirectly, by the government of this country; nor did he ſee how we could interfere with the domeſtic police of another power.

The obſervations made by Mr. WYNDHAM, on this occaſion, implied what Mr. PITT had apparently endeavoured to conceal, that the impriſonment of La Fayette was in conſequence of the part he had taken in the American as well as the French revolution; and certainly went to overturn, virtually, Mr. PITT's argument againſt the propriety of one nation interfering in the domeſtic concerns of another—ſince La Fayette was now puniſhed by the emperor for what he had done as the ſubject of another ſtate. It is unneceſſary almoſt to add, that the motion was negatived by a great majority.

On the 17th of December, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a meſſage from his majeſty, announcing, that it would be of the greateſt importance to the cauſe of the allies that he ſhould be enabled to continue ſuch temporary advances for the ſervice of the emperor as might enable him to proſecute his military operations with vigour and effect at an early period.

This meſſage was taken into conſideration by the houſe on the 19th of December, when Mr. PITT moved the addreſs. This brought forward a long debate, in which the miniſterial ſide of the houſe went over their old ground of argument in favour of remitting money to the emperor, and enumerating the advantages which had already been derived from that meaſure.

Mr. FOX, on this occaſion, wiſhed to know what there was in the addreſs that could limit the iſſue of the money to be ſent to the emperor, or by what means the houſe could know whether the money had not been already iſſued? His prinpal objection was, that the addreſs tended to carry on the farce and the deluſion, and to propagate an opinion, that the houſe had not any thing to do with the controul or the appropriation of the ſums that were voted.

The addreſs was carried without a diviſion.

The ſame day, in a committee of ſupply, Mr. PITT moved, that a ſum, not exceeding 500,000l. ſhould be granted to his majeſty, to be remitted from time to time to his imperial majeſty, &c. and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. DUNDAS, on the 20th of December, moved, "that as long as the Cape of Good Hope ſhould be in his majeſty's poſſeſſion, his majeſty, in council, ſhould be allowed to make regulations reſpecting the commerce to and from that place." It was not his majeſty's intention, he ſaid, to hold that place upon ſtrict colonial laws, nor that ſhips of other nations ſhould be precluded from touching there, nor that they ſhould be precluded from the ſale and barter of the produce of their reſpective countries. The motion having been agreed to, Mr. DUNDAS moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enable his majeſty to make regulations, for a limited time, for the trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr.

Mr. DUNDAS next roſe to open the Eaſt India budget, which he performed in a long and detailed account of the ſtate of the company's finances.

On the 20th of December, the committee of the houſe of commons upon the Southwark election, decided upon the petition of Mr. TIERNEY againſt Mr. THELLUSSON's eligibility to become a repreſentative in parliament for that borough, after he had been found guilty of corruption by a former committee; and the chairman declared, that GEORGE WOODFORD THELLUSSON, eſq. was not *eligible* at the laſt election to ſerve in parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

Thus the committee has aſcertained and eſtabliſhed this great conſtitutional point, "That any member having been convicted of treating after the teſte of the writ, is *ineligible*."

FRANCE.

In our account of the public affairs of France, in October laſt, we left the French general Moreau ſurrounded with dangers and difficulties; he has, however, ſince effected a retreat, which, in the judgment of military men, is conſidered as one of the moſt ſplendid exploits of the preſent war.

The Auſtrians, by ſeveral movements, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September, made themſelves maſters of the higheſt parts of the mountains of the Black Foreſt where the Danube takes its riſe, as well as thoſe rivulets which, running weſtward to the Rhine, form the only paſſes whereby an army can deſcend from theſe mountains to the Briſgau. General Moreau had now no other alternative than either to attack the Auſtrians in order to gain the Val-d'Enfers, which deſcends into the Briſgau by the town of Fribourg, or to make his retreat by the foreſt towns and the territory of Swiſſerland; and finding himſelf at the ſame time cloſely purſued by general La Tour, he determined, by a vigorous attack, to endeavour to give the latter a check, and, by this means, gain time ſufficient to effect his retreat, without any very conſiderable loſs. On the 30th of September, therefore, he attacked the forces under general La Tour, in the neighbourhood of Steinhauſen; an obſtinate engagement enſued, in which the French were repulſed, not, however, without much loſs on the other ſide; in particular, a detachment of the prince of Condé's corps ſuffered greatly.

The Auſtrian general, Petraſch, had taken poſt between the ſources of the Necker and the Danube, by which he more effectually covered the paſſes of the Black Foreſt, and his parties inceſſantly harraſſed the rear of the French. Preſſed in this manner, general Moreau perceived the extreme danger to which his farther retreat was expoſed, and he reſolved to riſk a general action.

Early on the 2d of October, the left wing of his army croſſed the Danube at Reidlingen, and repaſſing it at Murdurkingen, turned and defeated the corps which La Tour had poſted betwixt the Feder See and the river. As ſoon as he was aſſured of the ſucceſs of his left wing, he advanced to attack general La Tour in front, and the action was maintained during ſix hours with the utmoſt obſtinacy. At length general La Tour, perceiving that his left flank was totally uncovered, and that his rear was menaced by the progreſs of the French, was obliged to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Rothambach. His retreat was covered by the corps of Condé.

The ſucceſs of the French on this occaſion was very brilliant; though a retreating army, they took more than five thouſand of their purſuers, and twenty pieces of cannon. General Moreau having thus far ſucceeded in his deſign, recommenced his march on the 5th of October, by the route of Stockach. On the 6th, two diviſions of his army paſſed the Danube, and on the 8th, he fixed his head quarters at Stockach.

After ſecuring the paſſages over the Rhine, the general himſelf arrived at Straſburg on the 16th of October; but he ſoon after rejoined his army at Friburg, and on the 18th, he had his head quarters at Furg.

Brilliant as this retreat was, the activity of the Auſtrians was not leſs conſpicuous. As the French general evinced ſome diſpoſitions to retain his poſition on the right ſide of the Rhine, he was attacked by the forces under the archduke on the 24th of October, in the formidable poſition of Schlingen, and ſuſtained conſiderable loſs. He retired after this action towards the Tête-de-pont near Huningen, and on the 26th, retreated acroſs the Rhine at that place.

After general Moreau had effected this famous retreat, the Auſtrians laid ſiege to the fort of Kehl. On the morning of the 22d of November, the French garriſon made a vigorous ſortie, to reconnoitre

connoitre the line of circumvallation of the Auſtrians. The whole line of the beſiegers was forced, without a ſhot being fired, and with the greateſt bravery. The Auſtrians abandoned all their artillery, which was inſtantly ſpiked; the French carried off ten pieces of cannon, and ſix or ſeven hundred priſoners, among whom were thirty officers. Since this action, the Auſtrians have been again defeated in an attempt to ſtorm the fort.

In the ſtatement referred to above, we left general Wurmſer, and nearly all his forces, in Mantua; but not ſo cloſely inveſted by the French as to prevent him from making ſeveral ſucceſsful ſorties. His perilous ſituation, however, and a hope to regain their loſt territories in Italy, induced the court of Vienna to ſend large reinforcements, under the command of general Alvinzy, to relieve general Wurmſer. On the 6th of November, as general Alvinzy was on the point of puſhing forward his advanced guard, general Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a moſt ſevere attack upon his whole line. The action began with general Proverra's corps, and night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or loſt any ground; but on the next morning, the French general withdrew his forces to another poſition. General Davidovitch had in the mean time made himſelf maſter of Trente.

The Auſtrian and French accounts of this action on the Brenta, differ materially as to each other's loſs, and each aſſigns the victory to their own party.

Soon after this battle, general Alvinzy formed a junction with the columns of the Tyrol, and found himſelf at the head of 40,000 men.

On the 15th of November, Buonaparte advanced near to the village of Arcola, to attack the Auſtrians. It was neceſſary to paſs a bridge in poſſeſſion of the enemy, from which they kept up a terrible fire; the French troops proceeded ſeveral times to the charge to carry this bridge; but not having, in the firſt inſtance, evinced the ſame audacity as at the bridge of Lodi, they were repulſed in their reiterated attempts; and general Angereau, with the colours in his hand, advanced in vain at the head of a column to force Arcola. It being, however, of the laſt importance to obtain poſſeſſion of that place, general Buonaparte proceeded, with all his état-major, at the head of Angereau's diviſion; after exhorting his troops to recollect, that they were the ſame who had carried the bridge of Lodi; he perceived a moment of enthuſiaſm, and wiſhing to profit from it, he threw himſelf off his horſe, ſeized a ſtandard, darted at the head of the grenadiers, and ran to the bridge, exclaiming, *follow your general.* The column was ſhaken for a moment; the troops, however, were only thirty paces from the bridge, when the terrible fire of the Auſtrians reached the column, and cauſed it to fall back at the moment even when their antagoniſts were about to fly. It was in this moment that ſeveral of the French generals were killed or wounded.

The commander in chief, and his état-major, were at length overwhelmed; the general himſelf was thrown with his horſe into a marſh, from whence, under the fire of the enemy, he eſcaped with difficulty; he mounted his horſe again, the column rallied, and the Auſtrians dared not to quit their trenches.

Night came on, when general Guieux arrived at the village of Arcola, which he took, with a great number of priſoners.

On the next morning, the Auſtrians attacked the French at all points, but were repulſed by general Maſſena's columns with great loſs. On the 17th of November, the contending armies fought again with great obſtinacy; and the victory on the part of the French on that day was, according to their accounts, complete. The Auſtrians abandoned all their poſitions, and retreated in the night to Vicenza. In theſe different engagements, the Auſtrians loſt, in killed and wounded, ten thouſand men, the French had a conſiderable number killed, but their loſs in priſoners was much leſs; they had ſeven generals wounded, two mortally.

It is neceſſary to obſerve in this place, that the Auſtrians, in their account of theſe engagements, admit, in expreſs terms, the ſeverity of the conflicts, but contend for the victory.

The French republic and his majeſty the king of the Two Sicilies, have, through their plenipotentiaries, agreed to articles of peace, which were ſigned at Paris, on the 10th of October, 1796.

The ſubſtance of theſe articles is, "That neither of the two powers ſhall furniſh to the enemies of the other any ſuccours of troops, ſhips, arms, ſtores, men, or money. That his majeſty of the Two Sicilies ſhall obſerve the moſt

ſtrict neutrality towards all the belligerent powers; in conſequence of which, he pledges himſelf to prevent, indiſcriminately, acceſs to his ports to all armed ſhips of war belonging to the ſaid powers, according to the regulations acknowledged by the ſaid neutrality. That his majeſty of the Two Sicilies, in order to afford a proof of his friendſhip for the French republic, conſents to ſet at liberty every French citizen who had been arreſted and detained in his ſtates, on account of his or their public opinions reſpecting the French revolution. That there ſhall be negociated and concluded, without delay, a treaty of commerce between the two powers, founded on the baſis of mutual utility, and ſuch as ſhall inſure to the French nation advantages equal to all thoſe which are enjoyed in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the moſt favoured nations. That the ſame peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, that were ſtipulated in this treaty between the king of the Two Sicilies and the French republic, ſhall ſubſiſt between his majeſty and the Batavian republic. That the treaty ſhould be ratified within forty days from the date thereof."

The old ally of England, and the new one of the French republic, Victor Amadeus Marie, of Savoy, king of Sardinia, died on the 16th of October. This event was notified to the Executive Directory, by a diſpatch from the prince of Piedmont, his ſon and ſucceſſor, in terms the moſt amicable and expreſſive of his good will towards the French republic.

The French Directory returned an anſwer to the new king of Sardinia, equally expreſſive of their intention to preſerve peace and amity with the king of Sardinia.

It would afford us the moſt cordial ſatisfaction, if we could announce to our readers, that the negociation between lord Malmſbury and the French Directory had been brought to the ſame happy termination. While, however, theſe papers are committing to the preſs the hand of the writer is arreſted, and his long cheriſhed hopes are defeated by the fatal intelligence that the treaty is abruptly broken off.

[*In the concluding pages of this Magazine, our Readers will find an exact copy of the official correſpondence which paſſed during this important negociation.*]

On the 19th of October, CAMBACERES, in the name of a ſpecial commiſſion, made a report in the council of five hundred on a meſſage of the Directory, in which he called on the legiſlative body to ſecure the return of peace, by a vigorous organization of the means proper for the continuance of the war.

"The French government," ſaid he, "is deſirous of a ſincere, ſpeedy, and honourable peace. If our enemies act with frankneſs and ſincerity, tranquillity will ſpeedily be reſtored to Europe. Our wants are multiplied, it is true, but our reſources are not exhauſted: we have domains to alienate, and arrears to recover, we have no need of violent means: our territorial poſſeſſions are ſufficient for us, and will enable us to meet both the war expenditure and the acquital of the public debt." He then preſented a ſeries of reſolutions purporting—"That there ſhall be a fund of 450,000,000 of livres in ſpecie for the ſervice of the fifth year, for the fixed expences; and another fund of 550,000,000, alſo in ſpecie, for the extraordinaries; that the fund for the fixed expences ſhall be drawn from the produce of the contributions of the fifth year. The funds for extraordinaries ſhall be drawn from the arrears of the contributions, and from the revenues of the national domains and foreſts; and to complete the 550,000,000 a ſufficient quantity of national domain ſhall be ſold by action, and the payment ſhall be made a tenth part in ſpecie, four-tenths in ſchedules, and the other five tenths in government debentures.

That the territorial contributions for the fifth year are filled at 250,000,000, to be taken from the departments and the perſonal and ſumptuary contributions at 50,000,000.—That the members of the central and municipal adminiſtrations ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, proceed to the collection of the direct contributions."

On the 10th of December the Executive Directory addreſſed a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, reſpecting the deranged ſtate of the French finances; announcing that the multiplied wants of the republic call imperiouſly upon the legiſlative body to diſplay and employ all her reſources; that every branch of the public ſervice experienced the utmoſt diſtreſs. The pay of the troops remaining unſettled; the defenders of the country ſuffering all the horrors of want; the creditors of the ſtate and contractors remaining unpaid; and the adminiſtration of the police unable to repreſs the intrigues of the diſaffected in every part of the republic.—The Directory then pointed out the employment of the arrears due upon the laſt fourth part of the national domains, ſold by the law of the 28th Ventoſe, as the

means of obtaining relief to the diſtreſſes of the republic.

Spain.

After a lapſe of ſeveral months, the Britiſh Cabinet have returned an anſwer to the Spaniſh declaration of war. In this anſwer the Britiſh court aſſert, "That a ſimple reference to that declaration, and a bare enumeration of the baſe and frivolous charges which it contains, would be ſufficient to ſatisfy all reaſonable and impartial minds, that no part of the conduct of Great Britain towards Spain has afforded the ſmalleſt ground of complaint. That the only difficulty of a detailed reply ariſes not from the ſtrength and importance of the complaints alledged, but from their weakneſs and futility. That the acts of hoſtility attributed to his majeſty in the manifeſto of Spain are matters either innocent or indifferent in their nature, or of imputed intentions, of which no proof is adduced, nor any effect alledged," &c.

Holland.

On the 15th of November, the National Convention of the Batavian Republic finally read the remainder of the new conſtitution. They then decreed that the national printer ſhould print, at the leaſt expence poſſible, a ſufficient number of copies of it, to be diſtributed among the inhabitants of the republic.

On the 17th of November the repreſentative Kasteele gave, in a long ſpeech, his opinion upon the new conſtitution. He cenſured that part of the plan which divided the republic into nine independent departments or provinces, which diviſion, he conceived, would militate againſt that unity which ſhould be the object of every good government.

Citizen Wittols cenſured the ſyſtem of finance ſet forth in the conſtitution, and complained alſo of the want of unity in the new plan. He alledged that it was deficient in affording ſecurity to the liberties of the people, and not calculated to ſupport the rights of man.

Germany.

The moſt ſingular and intereſting occurrence which has taken place in this part of the world, is the diplomatic correſpondence, which has lately been publiſhed, between the emperor and the king of Great Britain, in his capacity of elector of Hanover. On the elector being urged by the chief of the empire to forward his quota for the defence of the common cauſe, under the denomination of the Roman Months, the former, it appears in a note, dated on the 17th of October, has pleadd his utter inability to comply with the imperial command—adding, that he, with ſeveral other ſtates of Germany, had thought it neceſſary to conclude a peace with the French, to prevent the falling of his territories as a wreck among the general ruins of the empire. Many arguments are urged, in the courſe of the note, againſt the continuance of this "unfortunate war," and the whole exhibits the moſt complete contraſt to the language and conduct of the Britiſh miniſtry.

Russia.

An important event has lately befallen the Ruſſian empire. Her imperial majeſty expired on the evening of the 17th of November; and the grand duke, Paul Petrowitſch, has ſucceeded in the government. Various conjectures have already been formed of the changes which the death of this *Semiramis of the North* may effect in the politics of Europe. The prevailing opinion appears to be, that the benevolent diſpoſition of the ſucceſſor of Katherine will induce him to cultivate the gentle arts of peace, with more zeal and ſucceſs than his ambitious mother.

[*In our Supplementary Number will appear a copious Life of the Empreſs, with original Anecdotes of the Court of Ruſſia, which we expect will prove highly intereſting to the Public.*]

West Indies.

By the laſt diſpatches from major-general Gordon Forbes, commanding his majeſty's troops in the iſland of St. Domingo, government were informed that the ſituation of our troops in that iſland, in October laſt, was better than it had been at any time ſince they had been in poſſeſſion of any part of it. That the ſucceſs of the very judicious arrangements made by major general Bowyer, at Jeremie, and the diviſions among the enemy in the ſouth part of the iſland, where almoſt all the republican whites had been maſſacred ſince their defeat, had aſſured the ſafety of the important quarter of the Grand Ame.

St. Marcs and Mole St. Nicolas were alſo in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity.

PUBLIC

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Dec. 26, 1796.

THERE has been very little buſineſs tranſacted here during the laſt month. As ſoon as the intelligence of the failure of the negotiation for peace was known, Stocks fell 2 per cent. A much greater depreſſion muſt neceſſarily take place, as well on that account, as the additional Stock which will be brought to market early in January.

BANK STOCK was on Saturday, the 24th ult. at 144.

5 PER CENT. ANN. ſhut.

4 PER CENT. CONS. have fluctuated between 73 and 74, and were on Saturday, the 24th ult. at 74.

3 PER CENT. CONS. ſhut.—Price for the opening on Saturday laſt was 55.

ENGLISH LOTTERY TICKETS have fell conſiderably.—Price on Saturday laſt 12l. 2s.

Deaths in and near London, with Biographical Memoirs.

AFTER a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of capt. Reynolds, of Durham-houſe, near Chelſea College. The loſs of her eldeſt ſon, who died captain of a troop in the Weſt Indies, made too deep an impreſſion on her mind to be removed by any conſolation, notwithſtanding the moſt endearing and filial endeavours of the remaining part of her family.

Mrs Anne Compton, wife of Mr. J. Compton, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At Somer's Town, aged 30, James Bannerman, eſq. Member of Council, and Governor of James Fort, America.

At Lambeth, aged 86, Mr. Uſborn, Father of the Vintners' Company.

Mr. W. Browne, attorney, of Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-garden.

On Tower-hill, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Coſmo Gordon, eſq.

The reverend John Bree, rector of Mark's Tay, in the county of Eſſex.

At Edgware-road, Miſs M. A. Hanrott, daughter of Mr. Hanrott, in the Poultry, a child in years, but mature in knowledge, from the earlieſt and moſt extraordinary propenſity for inveſtigation, her manners were meek and gentle, and evinced ſuch principles of innate goodneſs, as rendered her deſervedly an object of admiration and affection, with all who knew and have to lament her loſs.

The youngeſt daughter of James Graham, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the eighth year of her age.

After a tedious indiſpoſition, the right rev. Dr. William Buller, Lord Biſhop of Exeter. Several ſevere domeſtic diſpenſations weighed down this excellent prelate, and are conſidered as a primary cauſe of his diſſolution. Beſides the gallant Colonel Buller, who was ſlain on the Continent, he has loſt two ſons by conſumption.

Joſeph Waring, eſq. timber-merchant, Lambeth.

At Hommerton, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, aged 73, John Wade, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late field-marſhall Wade.

At Ponder's-end, Thomas Fuller, eſq. banker of Lombard-ſtreet.

Mrs. Pye, wife of Henry James Pye, eſq. late member for the county of Berks.

Aged 87, Mrs. Anneſley, mother of Francis Anneſley, eſq. M P. for Reading.

At Liſſon-ſtreet, Paddington, Joſeph Saunders, eſq. aged 72.

Mrs. Grindall, wife of Mr. Grindall, diſtiller, of Broad-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

On Saturday the 17th, at his houſe in Weymouth-ſtreet, univerſally lamented, William Pickett, eſq. alderman of Cornhill Ward, in the city of London. He was born in 1736, at Stoke Newington, where his father was a ſhopkeeper. He ſerved his apprenticeſhip to Mr. Hunter, an eminent goldſmith and banker in Lombard-ſtreet. In partnerſhip with Mr. Theed, he ſucceeded to the well-eſtabliſhed buſineſs of Mr. Hurt, on Ludgate-hill; and the concern was for many years carried on under the firm of Theed and Pickett. In 1782 he was elected alderman of Cornhill Ward, with no applications on his part; it being an invariable maxim with him, that votes in popular elections ſhould be unſolicited, and uninfluenced. About the ſame time he declined buſineſs in favour of Mr. Rundell, whom he had taken for a partner: to which ſtep he was principally induced by the idea that his buſineſs would interfere with his public duty as an alderman. The principle that private intereſt ought to be ſacrificed to public good, was, indeed, what governed him through life, and he purſued it to a degree that bordered on enthuſiaſm. In this inſtance his conduct was the more remarkable, as a trade eſtabliſhed in the ſame houſe for half a century would have required little exertion on his part, in addition to that of an active and intelligent partner. During ſeveral years the alderman ſtrenuouſly laboured in the Common Council to obtain its ſanction to a very uſeful and favourite ſcheme of his—that of widening and improving the avenues to the city at Temple-bar and Snow-hill. At length his repeated motions ſucceeded, and in conſequence of an

application from the Common Council to Parliament, an Act paſſed in 1795 for raiſing the ſum of 100,000l. in order to carry thoſe purpoſes into execution. A commencement has already been made in the work; and from the benefit the public will experience when it is completed, there is no doubt that the alderman's name will be gratefully remembered by poſterity. In 1790 he ſerved the office of Lord Mayor with much reputation; and in the ſame year he offered himſelf at the general election as a candidate to repreſent the city of London in Parliament. Firmly adhering to his conſtitutional principle of not opening houſes, or canvaſſing for votes, it is leſs wonderful that he did not ſucceed againſt leſs ſcrupulous candidates, than that he ſhould have been honoured by the free ſuffrages of 1064 independent citizens. And it is truly honourable to his character, and to the riſing ſpirit of the electors, that on a renewed attempt, conducted on the ſame principles, in June laſt, the number of votes in his favour amounted to 2795, almoſt triple of thoſe at the former election. Alderman Pickett married Miſs Pratten, neice of Mr. Prentice, an opulent ſeedſman in Thames-ſtreet; a great part of whoſe property would certainly have devolved to him, had he ſhewn himſelf a ſufficient lover of wealth. By this lady he had ſeveral children; of whom one ſon and two daughters grew up to years of maturity. In the year 1781 the eldeſt daughter loſt her life in a moſt ſhocking manner, by the accident of her dreſs taking fire, in the ſight of her father, and as ſhe was in the act of roling up his hair by the fire-ſide. The particular circumſtances of this melancholy event greatly intereſted the public at the time; and the ſcene muſt have made an indelible impreſſion on the mind of an affectionate parent. It is recorded on the family tomb in the church-yard of Stoke Newington, in an inſcription drawn up by the Alderman himſelf, which we have copied entire in a note below*. A few months ago, intelligence was received of the capture in the Eaſt Indies of the Triton Indiaman.—(See *Monthly Mag.* for June laſt.) Among the perſons who being on deck, fell victims to the firſt fury of the enemy, was Lieutenant Pickett, only ſon of the Alderman, at the age of 37. He had been in the Company's ſervice 15 or 16 years; and that he had not attained higher preferment was chiefly to be attributed to the notions of independence entertained by his father; who, though on terms of intimacy with moſt of the Directors, would never aſk a favour in behalf of his ſon, leſt it might lay him under an obligation which would ſhackle his public conduct. To add to the ſum of his domeſtic afflictions, he loſt his lady but two months before his own death. His character is ſufficiently diſplayed in the preceding anecdotes, to render it unneceſſary to add more than that he was ſincerely attached to religion; and that in his politics, he ſcrupuloufly avoided all connections with *party* as ſuch, aſſuming no name, following no leader, but acting on every occaſion as he thought the merits of that particular caſe demanded. On the Saturday after his death, his remains were removed in great funeral pomp from his houſe near Portland-place through the city to Stoke Newington. The bells of St. Dunſtan's, St. Bride's, St. Martin's, Bow, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's, Cornhill, tolled as the proceſſion paſſed. It was attended by the city officers, and by a moſt reſpectable number of aldermen, and other gentlemen.

On Monday the 19th, *Lord John Cavendiſh*, by a ſtroke of the apoplexy. He was the ſon of the fourth, and uncle of the preſent, Duke of Devonſhire. Through life, till the late alarm, and the conſequent diſunion of his friends, he was, in politics, attached to the Whig intereſt; and, on various occaſions, acted the part of a zealous and virtuous patriot. In the Whig Adminiſtration formed under the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1765, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treaſury. During the fatal American war, he conſtantly voted in oppoſition to the meaſures of the Miniſtry.——On the 8th of March, 1782, immediately before the reſignation of Lord North, his Lordſhip made the famous motion, that the American war and the diſtreſſed ſituation of the country at that time, was occaſioned

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* *On the Top:*

Near this place lyeth the body of Mr. William Pickett, formerly of this pariſh, who died February 19, 1745, aged 43 years: alſo Anne his wife, who died March 22, 1750, aged 42 years: and likewiſe William, Thomas, and Tabitha, children of the above, who died in their infancy.

This tomb was erected by William Pickett, of London, goldſmith, only ſurviving offſpring of the above William and Anne, on the melancholy death of his daughter Elizabeth: and alſo in memory of five other children, viz. Thomas, Thomas, Anne, Edward, and George, who died in their infancy.

On the South Side:

A teſtimony of reſpect from greatly afflicted parents: in memory of Elizabeth Pickett, ſpinſter, who died December 11, 1781, aged 23 years.

At the Weſt End:

This much-lamented young perſon expired in conſequence of her clothes taking fire the preceding evening.

Lower, on the Baſe:

Reader, if ever you ſhould witneſs ſuch an affecting ſcene, recollect that the only method to extinguiſh the flame is, to ſtifle it by an immediate covering.

On the North Side:

So unaffected, ſo compos'd a mind,
So firm, yet ſoft, ſo ſtrong, yet ſo refin'd;
Heav'n, as pure gold, by flaming tortures tried:
The angel bore them, but the mortal died.

At the Eaſt End:

Not a ſparrow falls on the ground without our Heavenly Father.

by

by the want of foreſight and ability of his Majeſty's Miniſters. The motion was loſt by a majority of only ten, the numbers being 226 againſt 216. On the 27th of that month, on the general change of adminiſtration, his Lordſhip came into power, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his friends, the Marquis of Rockingham and Mr. Fox. On the lamented death of the Marquis, on the 1ſt of July following, the appointment of the Earl of Shelburn (now Marquis of Lanſdowne) to be firſt Lord of the Treaſury, gave ſo much offence to Lord John, Meſſrs. Fox, &c. that they reſigned their offices, and again entered into oppoſition. On this occaſion, Mr. Pitt, the preſent premier, ſucceeded as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the motion, on the 17th of Feb. 1783, for an Addreſs of Thanks on the general peace, Lord John Cavendiſh moved an amendment, which was ſupported by Lord North, and carried againſt the Miniſtry by a majority of 224 againſt 208. On the 21ſt of the ſame month, he moved a ſtring of reſolutions, diſapproving of the terms of the late peace, which were alſo carried againſt the Miniſtry by 207 againſt 190. The Miniſtry, at length, were compelled to give way to the unyeilding and determined ſpirit of the oppoſition; and, on the 2d of April, the famous coalition Miniſtry was formed, in which Lord John once more became Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the diſmiſſal of the coalition Miniſtry, on the 27th of December of the ſame year, he was once more ſucceeded by Mr. Pitt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. From that time till the commencement of the French war, he conſtantly voted with his old friends. He however, in 1793, became the dupe of the alarmiſts, and his political character will, in conſequence, be tarniſhed in the eyes of poſterity, for having lent his vote and intereſt in ſupport of the moſt deſtructive war, in which this country was ever engaged. Lord John Cavendiſh is, notwithſtanding, admitted on all hands to have been one of the moſt pure and exalted characters, even of his own illuſtrious family; and his death is a ſubject of real concern to all who enjoyed the honour of his friendſhip.

Deaths Abroad.

At Martinique, aged 27, Dr. Story, phyſician on the ſtaff to the army, a native of Penrith, Cumberland, an ingenious young gentleman of great eminence in his profeſſion.

On the 8th of Auguſt, of the yellow fever, at Grenada, Dr Francis Rollay, M. D. of the Univerſity of Oxford, and a fellow of the college of Phyſicians, a gentleman, whoſe ſocial virtues and profeſſional talents will be long remembered by the ſmall circle of friends who had the happineſs of knowing him. He practiſed phyſic for ſome years in London and Margate, but not meeting with that degree of ſucceſs to which his abilities entitled him, he was induced to accept of the ſituation of phyſician to the forces deſtined to the Weſt Indian expedition; but after a reſidence of about four months at Grenada, he fell a ſacrifice to the unhealthy climate of that iſland.

On the 15th of Auguſt, at Grenada, Brigadier-General Archibald Campbell, of the 29th Regiment. He entered into that regiment in the year 1759. From 1765 to 1773, he ſerved with that regiment in New England, and was on ſeveral occaſions employed againſt the people during the diſturbances in that province. In 1776 the regiment was again ordered on foreign ſervice to Canada. In the campaign of 1777, Captain Campbell was preſent at all the actions fought under General Burgoyne. In 1780 he obtained the brevet rank of Major. In 1782 he commanded under Sir Frederic Haldimand, a very important poſt on Lake Champlain. In 1785, Major Campbell was appointed with extenſive powers, commandant of the poſts ſituated on the five great lakes, which ſituation he filled with the higheſt credit. In October, 1787, the regiment being relieved, returned home. In November, 1790, he got the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Auguſt, 1795, to that of Colonel. The 29th forming part of Sir R. Abercrombie's army, Colonel Campbell, on his arrival in the Weſt Indies, was appointed a Brigadier-General, and ſent with his brigade to Grenada. On the 25th of laſt March he commanded, and ſucceeded in an attack upon a large body of the enemy, poſted on the heights of Port Royal. This was the laſt action of conſequence in which he had an opportunity to diſtinguiſh himſelf. In Auguſt following he died, after a few days illneſs; and the loſs of ſo brave and worthy a man, is ſaid to have excited the tears of the whole iſland.

T. Williams, eſq. late of the Cape of Good Hope, merchant. He bequeathed all his perſonal eſtate to J. Matſon, eſq. late of the South Devon Militia, amounting to 30,000l.

On the 24th of June laſt, at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, W. M'Millan, eſq. of Barwhinnock, Scotland.

On the 23d of Sept. laſt, on his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, D. M'Knight, Eſq. of Barns.

At Jamaica, T. Edgar, eſq. Lieutenant in M. General Keppel's Regiment.—And T. Ewing, eſq.

T. Spottiſwood, eſq. of the iſland of Tobago.

In the Weſt Indies, P. Ogilvie, eſq. firſt lieutenant of the Ambuſcade. He had juſt before been appointed to the command of the Cormorant.

N. B. *In our Supplementary Number will appear original and copious Memoirs of the late Empreſs of Ruſſia.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints: to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN the courſe of the laſt 12 months, 814 patients were diſcharged cured, and 111 relieved, from the charitable inſtitution of Bamborough caſtle, for the relief of ſick and lame poor. During the ſame period, 51 pregnant poor women have been alſo delivered at their own houſes, at the expence of that laudable inſtitution.

The Rev. Mr. Wallis has lately left the annual donation of one guinea, for the beſt crop of potatoes, the cl aneſt fallow, &c. to claimants in a certain diſtrict, in the vicinity of Seaton.

Some gentlemen of Newcaſtle lately appeared on the ſtage of the theatre there, for the laudable purpoſe of aſſiſting *the lying-in hoſpital, and the charity for the relief of poor married women lying-in at their own houſes*; inſtitutions which for ſome time paſt have been in a declining ſtate.

The number of French emigrant clergy at Newcaſtle, &c. amounts to nearly 200: they are all of Normandy, and moſtly of the dioceſe of *Coutances*. Permanent lodgings for about 50 of the number have been provided, and a temporary ſhelter has been alſo fitted up for the remainder.

At a late meeting of deputy lieutenants and magiſtrates, &c. at Morpeth, a number of plans were ſuggeſted for raiſing corps of volunteer infantry, cavalry, pioneers, &c. which were unanimouſly rejected. The propoſal of a general county meeting, recommended by the lord lieutenant, was alſo negatived, leſt reſolutions might be adopted, &c. hoſtile to the miniſter. The idea of invaſion was treated by the meeting as a groundleſs topic of alarm.

Married.] At Stockton, Mr. T. Robſon, jun. of Darlington, to Miſs E. Stephenſon. Mr. Wright to Miſs Moat. Mr. I. Jefferſon to Mrs. Plumber. At Broomhill, Mr. Gattinger to Miſs R. Frazer, of Findlock. I. J. Atherton, eſq. of Wotton Hall, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Mitford, of Mitford Caſtle, Northumberland. Mr. J. Bower, of Fawdon, to Miſs Clark. Lieut. Humble, of the Northumberland Militia, to Mrs. Martin, of St. Oſyth, Eſſex.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mrs. M. Elcoat, generally reſpected for a faithful ſervitude of 30 years in one family. Mrs. Edington. Mrs. Middlemas. Aged 35, Mrs. Robſon. Mr. D. Colwell, near Durham, aged 51. Mr. Mr. S. Crowe. At N. Shields, aged 19, Mr. J. Gilleſpie.—Mr. D. Fawkus, of Hope.—G. Hubback, eſq. of Coopen.—At Durham, ſuddenly, while dancing at the aſſembly, Sir W. Dick, bart. major of the M. Lothian ſencible cava'ry. At Chilton, aged 87, Mrs. El. Roddam, ſiſter of admiral R.—At Lorbottleſteads, aged 35, Mr. R. Snowdon, deſervedly eſteemed for his juſtice and generoſity.—At Rothbury, aged 75, Mr. T. Bell: by his application to mercantile buſineſs he had acquired a conſiderable fortune, with great integrity of character.—At ditto, Dr. W. Wilſon, of eminent abilities and extenſive practice in the medical profeſſion.—At Wreighill, Mr. J. Wade, an affluent farmer, and of ſingu'ar humanity to the unfortunate.—At Walls End, Mr. J. Curry.—Mr. W. M. Johnſon, of Norton, Durham.—At Stella, Mrs. Eddington, wife of Mr. E. jun.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carliſle, G. Loſh, eſq. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, to Miſs Wilkinſon. Mr. J. Mitchel to Miſs M. Denkin. Mr. R. Holm, of Holm Park, to Miſs Rawlinſon, of Nibthwait. At Newby, Weſtmoreland, Mr. J. Beetham, of Towſet, to Miſs A. Smith. At Morland, Weſtmoreland, the Rev. Mr. Smith to Miſs Comp'in. Mr. J. Oſborne, of Egremont, to Miſs C. Sieel, of Carlton. At Bampton Grange, Mr J. Tinkler, of Bomby. to Miſs M. Jaques. At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Nutsford to Miſs M. Rogers, of Winſcales, near Workington. Ditto, Mr. Gilpin to Miſs M. Mairs. Mr. Wiggen, of Whitehaven, to Miſs Marſhall of Parton. At Appleby, Capt. Kilner, of the Navy, to Miſs Wilſon

Died.]—At Whitehaven, aged 22, Miſs M. Williamſon. Aged 29, Mr. T. Wyley. Aged 43, Mr. J. Perry. Aged 80, Mr. T. Braithwaite. Mr. C. Dargue. Mrs. Moſſop. Aged 67, Mrs. M. Wilkinſon. Aged 67, Mr. S. M. Cormick. Aged 52, Mrs. Geor. ſlenner, wife of Dr. G. At Carliſle, aged 22, Mrs. J. Blow. Aged 86, Mrs. Howard. At Kendal, Mrs. Coulthwaite. Ditto, aged 74, Mrs. B. Fenton. Ditto, Mr. J. Wilſon. At Workington, aged 45, Mr. J. Croſby, ſchoolmaſter. Aged 69, Mrs. M. Longcake. Near Keſwick, aged 72, Mrs. Alaſon. The Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Millom. At Parſonby, aged 74, Mrs. A. Wilkinſon. Mr. J. Atkinſon, of Cragg, near Penrith. At Corney, aged 68, Mr. J. Borrowdale. At Haſelhead, aged 103, Mr. T. Jackſon. At Heads, Mr. J. Cartner. At Know, near Longtown, aged 89, Mr. Storey. At Bagſhall, Kirklington, aged 47, Mrs. J. Dawes, one of the people called Quakers. At High Ireby, aged 74, Mr. J. Armſtrong. Mr. J. Lonſdale, of Haſlington.

YORKSHIRE.

In architectural improvements, embelliſhments, &c. the city of York is in a ſituation by no means enviable. It is to be wiſhed that this great and ancient city had kept pace in

theſe reſpects with the other cities and county-towns, &c. in the kingdom, or, at leaſt, that ſhe would now begin to copy their example.

The lowlands and carrs, in a conſiderable track of country, including the pariſhes of Beverley, Hutton-Cranſwick, Cottingham, Hull, Kirkella, &c. are about to be effectually drained, and improved.

In an aviary, at South Cave, are ſeven partridges, the plumage of four of which is of the moſt beautiful milk-white, without a ſingle brown feather; the remaining three are pied. They were taken lately in a net, and do not appear to ſuffer from their confinement.

Seventeen veſſels were employed laſt ſeaſon from the port of Hull alone, in the Greenland whale fiſhery. The total aggregate of their cargoes amounted to 125 fiſh, and 12,640 ſeals. This ſucceſs is unprecedented.

Married.] —At York, I. Lawſon, M. D. to Mrs. Birmingham.—Mr. G. Pavrin, of London, to Miſs Gledhill.—Rev. Mr. Vickers, of Dumfries, to Miſs H. Atkinſon.—Mr. I. Phillips to Miſs S. Abbey, of Marſton.—At Sheffield, Mr. R. Taylor to Miſs S. Grabb.—Mr. R. Jeſſop to Miſs Beely.—At Leeds, Mr. B. Chapman to Miſs Reeder.—Mr. Jackſon to Miſs Atkinſon.—Mr. W. Shearwood, of Rounding, near L. to Miſs Hardy, of Snaith.—At Hull, Mr. T. Dowſon to Miſs Margrave.—R. D. Saliſbury, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs C. Staniforth.—Mr. W. B. Morris to Miſs R. Lamb.—At Briſtall, Mr. Reliſford to Miſs Jackſon.—At Bradford, Mr. C. Lowe to Miſs Fuſſinga, of Tautenbey, Saxony.—Mr. W. Kettlewell, of Pately Bridge, to Miſs E. Kaberry.—At Burlington, Mr. Littledale to Miſs Bond.—At Tickhill, the Rev. P. Parnell to Miſs Paſhley.—At Doncaſter, Mr. T. Clark to Miſs E. Brady.—Mr. Wilkinſon, of Broomhouſe, to Miſs Barlow, of Tickhill.—At Pickering, Mr. W. Harriſon to Miſs S. Bacon—Mr. Savage, of Selby, to Miſs Caſs, of Biſhop Burton.—At Seampſton, the rev. G Wyld, of Speen, Berks, to Miſs M. Calcraft.—E. Robinſon, eſq. of Thorpe Green, to Miſs Metcalf.—A. T. Spence, eſq. of Rippon, to Miſs Swales, of Hopperton.—Mr. Carter, ſteward of Sir T. Gaſcoyne, to Mrs. Kilman, of Aberford.

Died.] At York, aged 70, Mr. J. Champney.—Mrs. M. Bouchier.—Mr. Mook.—Mrs. Dodſworth.—The Rev. J. Ogle, chaplain to the 6th regiment of foot.—Mrs. Hardiſty.—Mrs. Taylor. Within a fortnight Col. T. has been bereaved of his lady and two ſons. At Leeds, Mrs. Joy. Mr. T. Hardcaſtle. Mr. B. Hanſon. Miſs Moore. Mrs. Porter. Mrs. Randall, of a truly religious character, an affectionate relation, and a real friend. Mr. W. Weſterman. Mrs. Ray, aged 80. Mrs. S. Baxter. Mrs. Walker, of Knareſborough. Mr. J. Buſſy, of Boſton, N. America: flattering were his proſpects in life, and his paſt ſucceſſes extraordinary; ſuddenly, however, we behold him cut off, in the bloom of manhood, while in a foreign land, and remote from his deareſt earthly connections. Mrs. Hotham. At Hull, aged 63, S. Spyvee, eſq. Mrs. Savage Mr. T. Wharton. Capt. R Boyle. Mrs. Wheeler. Mr. F. Wride. At Sheffield, Mr. M. Spencer. Mrs. Newton. Mr. S. Bramhall. Aged 90, Mr. Bywell, of Thoralby. Mr. Wheelhouſe, of Welherby. At Patrington, Miſs E. Featherſtone. At Scarborough, Mrs. Howard. At Doncaſter, Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Revell. At Preſton, Holderneſs, Mrs. Young. At Gomerſal, Mrs. L. Knowles. At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Booth. At Bradford, Mr. J. Cromack. Mr. M. Morvil, of Bingley. At Richmond, Lady Wood. At Barnſley, Mr. Gill and Mrs. Walker. At Seamer, Mr. J. Muſham. The Rev. R. Powley, rector of Seſſay, near Thirſk. At Rippon, Mrs. Grimſtone. At N. Malton, aged 36, Mr. C. Wilſon: of an amiable diſpoſition, and uniform in the practice of the ſocial and religious duties. Aged 66, Mr. W. Caſs, of Brompton. At Thorpack, Mr. Holland. At Lendall, aged 85, Mrs. Rodwell. At Harrowgate, Dr. T. Hutchinſon, ſincerely regretted.

LANCASHIRE.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.—A ſingular circumſtance occurred lately to a veſſel juſt arrived here from the Weſt Indies.—On the paſſage ſhe was ſtruck by a fiſh, whoſe horn or beak perforated the bottom, through a ſound three-inch oak plank—About five inches of this inſtrument broke ſhort off and lodged in a timber, which it ſplit in ſuch a manner, as to admit a conſiderable quantity of water;—it was even found neceſſary to keep one pump conſtantly going till the veſſel arrived at the neareſt port, whither ſhe was obliged to bear.

An artiſt, at Blackburn, has made propoſals to the Board of Admiralty, to complete a machine or apparatus, for the purpoſe of deſcending into deep water, &c.—An experiment was lately made with this machine and its appendage, near Blackburn, when the artiſt deſcended into a pit ſome fathoms deep of water, and remained at the bottom upwards of an hour.—On his aſcenſion, he brought up a number of articles which had been previouſly thrown into the pit for the purpoſe; he alſo maintained a converſation with ſome confidential perſons who accompanied him, during the time of his remaining in the pit.

The works on the canal from Burton to Preſton, by Lancaſter, Garſting, &c. are proceeding with ſuch rapidity, that it will be completed in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer.

A new manufactory of pottery on a very extenſive eſtabliſhment, and promiſing conſiderable advantage to the town, &c. has been lately ſet up in Liverpool.

Married.]—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Forſter to Miſs L. Johnſon. Mr. T. Hallows to Mrs. R. Pearcy. Mr. J. Taylor, of Bromage, to Miſs M. Bondman, of Didſbury. Mr. T. Williamſon to Mrs. Palmer. Mr. J Robinſon to Miſs Wright. At Manchester, Mr. T. Ruſhworth to Mrs. Oldham. Mr. T. W. Denniſon, of Liverpool, to Miſs Hyde. Mr. Sharp, attorney,

to

to Miſs N. Milne. Mr. J. Wilkinſon, of Aſtley, to Miſs Winterbottom, of Salford. At Warrington, N. Milner, eſq. of Moor, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Cauley. Mr. R. Cliff, of Bolton, to Miſs Worral, of Warrington. Mr. Hemmett, of Hodder Place, to Miſs Thornber, of Blackburn. At Gloſſop, Mr. A. Carrington, of Chapel-le-Frith, to Miſs Bradbury, of Stackhouſe. At Marſden, Mr. W. Davenport to Miſs Haigh. At Blackburn, Mr. T. Bolton to Miſs J. Sharples. Mr. W. Liveſay, aged 77, to Mrs. A. Johnſon, aged 83. This venerable pair advanced to the altar of Hymen with as great alacrity as if they had been in their teens. At Liverpool, Mr. P. Monks to Miſs S. Wilkinſon. Mr. W. Holden to Mrs. Brown.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Buckley. Mrs. Brookes. Mrs. Pimlott. Mr. T. Betley. Mr. Barker. Mrs. Elienthorp. Mr. T. Willoughby. Mrs. Dawſon. Mr. W. Moreton. Mr. J. Richardſon. Near M. the rev. Dr. Barker, of Bakewell. At Blackburn, aged 54, Mrs. Haworth. Mrs. Howard, of Hatterſley. Mr. J. Lord, of Kearſley. Mr. W. Royley, of Barlow, near Didſbury. Mr. P. Mayers, of Hanging Ditch. At Crumpſall, Miſs Burrall. At Lancaſter, Mr. Buther, printer, and J. Hued, eſq, Collector of the Exciſe. At Preſton, Mrs. Stapleton. Mr. Bent. Mrs. Crane. Mrs. Eaſtham. At Ormſkirk, aged 93, Mrs. M. Blundell. At Woodplumpton, Mrs. Worthington, wife of the rev. Mr. W. At Newton in the Willows, Mr. Lord, of Rochdale. Mr. R. Charlton, of Ardwick. At M. Longdendale, aged 94, Mrs. Wagſtaff. At Chorley, aged 94, Mrs. Rainsford. At Liverpool, Mrs. Banner. Mrs. Huddleſtone. The lady of C. Tarleton, eſq. Mrs. D. M'Clure. Aged 24, Mr. R. Berry. Mr. W. Wood, attorney. Mrs. Williams. Aged 74, Mrs. Dawſon. Miſs Topping. Mr. M. Sharp. Mr. R. Coupland. Mrs. D. Nicholſon. Aged 70, Mrs. M. Cotton. Aged 23, Mr. J. Huddleſtone. Mr. Rhodes. At Preſcot, Miſs Waring. Mr. R. Hodgkinſon, juſtly endeared to his friends, by the goodneſs of his heart, and the ſuavity of his manners. At Bolton, G. Hargrave, eſq. of Haſlingden. Mr. G. Macwright. At Lymm, Mrs. Withers. Mr. J. Lonſdale, of Haſlingden. At New Church, Roſſendale, Mrs. Taylor.

Cheshire.

The inhabitants of Cheſter reſolved, in a late meeting, to diſcourage the circulation of baſe copper penny-pieces, &c. and to permit only Paris Mine halfpence to paſs in the city, in addition to the current legal coin.

Married.]—At Cheſter, Mr. R. Barclay, of Mench, to Miſs Brown; and Mr. G. Cooke to Miſs Daniels. At Malpas, Mr. J. Becket to Miſs Barrow. At Plumſtone, Mr. F. Parker, of Liverpool, to Miſs Edmonſon, of B. Trafford. Mr. S. Meacock, of Stanny Hall, to Miſs Bennet, of L. Neſton.

Died.] At Congleton, the rev. J. Rowbottam, diſſenting miniſter. At Cheſter, aged 91, A. Denton, M.D. diſtinguiſhed by the purity of his life, and the ſanctity of his manners.

Lincolnshire.

Married.]—At Gainſboro', Capt J. Brook to Miſs Pinker, of Stockwith. W. W. Bolton, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Smith. Mr. Preſton, of Sleaford, to Miſs Mowbray, of Grantham.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. G. Cooke, an honeſt man, and a ſincere Chriſtian. At Grantham, L. Town, eſq. Mrs. Thurlman, of Horbling. Mr. R. Smith, jun. of Billingboro'. Mr. Alborn, and Mr. J. Dawſon, of Sleaford. Aged 24, Mr. F. Roadley, of Gainſboro'. Mr. A, Gilbert, maſter of the free ſchool at Miſterton. Mr. Maſſam, of Ryal, near Stamford. At Glentworth, Miſs L. Baſſet. At Stamford, aged 93, Mr. T. Lyon. Mrs. Northton. Mrs. Revell, of Boſton.

Nottinghamshire.

The members of the loyal ſocieties of Nottingham, have publiſhed their determination to arm againſt civil commotion or foreign invaſion. Their declaration notices "*Many dark and dangerous conferences being held in ſeveral parts of that town!!!*"

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. J. Darlow to Miſs Giffard. Mr. W. Holding, of Mansfield, to Miſs Sutton, of Nuneham.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mr. H. Green, alderman. J. Kelſhaw, gent. Mr. Beardſley. Mrs. Wakeman. Lieut. M'Gregor. Mr. Illingworth. Mrs. Croſland. At Long Eaton, Mr. J. Wilſon. Mrs Roſe, of Snelton. At Holme Pierrepont, Miſs J. A. Beckwith. At Wilford, Mr. S. Cheetham. At Mansfield, Mrs. Leavers. At Newthorp, Mrs. Caunt. At Retford, Mr. Brown.

Derbyshire.

Lately were diſcovered, in a garden, under ground, near Cheſterfield, forty-two piſtols and twelve ſwords, with ſaddles, bridles, &c.; the ſwords are remarkably large, and the piſtol-barrels fourteen inches long. The make and faſhion of theſe articles are evidently of the higheſt antiquity; they are however in a ſtate much corroded and decayed.

Married.]—At Derby, Mr. Evans to Miſs Roſe. At Heage, Mr. J. Woolley to Miſs Argyle. At Duffield, Mr. R. Whitworth to Miſs Slater. Mr. Aſlop to Miſs Plant. At Chapel in the Frith, Mr. Newbold, of Manchester, to Miſs Griffith. At Sutton cum Duckmanton, Mr. Fletcher, of Shiregreen, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Kirk. At Aſhbourn, Mr. W. Warren to Miſs Walker.

Died.] At Cheſterfield, Mr. A. Brown. Mrs. M. Lee, of Chapel in the Frith. At Alfreeton, aged 67, J. Alzey, eſq. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

Shropshire.

Married.]—Mr. Morris, of Bridgenorth, to Miſs E. Davenport, of Burlton Grove. At Morcton Sea, the rev. J. Churton to Miſs Holland. At Oſweſtry, T. L. Jones, eſq. to Miſs Gibbons. Mr. Priſſick, of Polmer, to Miſs Weaver, of Upper Shelvefield. At Ludlow, Mr. J. Jones to Miſs M. Baker. Mr. Lewis to Miſs George, of Lyetwich. Mr. Cortes to Miſs Griffiths. Mr. Owen to Mr. Ingram.

[*To*

Died.]—At Shrewſbury, Mr T. Briſcoe. Mrs. Saliſbury, of Oſweſtry. At Wellington, aged 98, Mr. T. Wright, of Muxonwood. At Leominſter, T. Proctor, eſq. bailiff of that borough. Aged 63, Mr. I. Wyke. Mr. J. Elleſmere, of Haughmond Abbey. Mr. R. Satter, of Battleſield. At Chirk Caſtle, R. Middleton, eſq. M.P. for Denbigh. At Ludlow, Mrs. Leak.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At a recent exhibition of wild beaſts at Staffford, a young womon incautiouſly venturing too near them, a tyger caught hold of a child ſhe had in her arms, and lacerated its face in a horrid manner; it was not without difficulty that the child was extricated from his claws.

According to a recent regulation, a number of MARKET BOATS have been lately eſtabliſhed on the Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canal, for the purpoſe of conveying goods, &c. to and from the warehouſes on its banks, and the adjoining parts of the country.

Married.] At Bilſton, Mr. B. Heath to Mrs. Seal: the bride had juſt paſſed through a tedious Widowhood of three weeks duration!

Died.]—At Stafford, aged 23, Mrs. Salt. At Newcaſtle, Mr. T. Swinnerton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The proprietors of the Leiceſterſhire canal have, very juſtly, announced their intentions to apply to parliament for authority to increaſe the tonnage rates upon the navigation.

The corporation of Leiceſter have patriotically contributed the ſum of 200l. towards aſſiſting government in raiſing the ſupplies for the enſuing year. A very laudable example, which deſerves general imitation.

The works on the Aſhby de la Zouch canal are in a forward ſtate, the moſt difficult parts of the undertaking, particularly the funnel at Snareſtone, being already completed; when navigable, river boats of forty tons burthen may ſail upon the ſame.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Miles to Miſs Ellis. Mr. Linwood, of Canonbury, Middleſex, to Miſs Bird, late of Loughborough. Mr. Lucas to Miſs Cobley. Mr. Fewkes to Miſs Pinder. Mr. J. Driver, of M. Harborough, to Miſs Atkins. At Snareſton, Mr. R. Marſhall to Miſs Vernon. At Hinckley, Mr. T. Bray to Miſs Needham.

Died.]—At Leiceſter, Mr. Nicholſon, clothier. Mr. Whittle, a reſpectable frameſmith. Aged 79, Mr. Black. Mr. Ward, ſen. of Hog's Norton. At C. Donnington, aged 76, Mrs. H. Green. At Aſhby de la Zouch, reſpected and lamented, Mrs. Simpſon. Miſs Saverland, of Claybrook: a young lady of rare accompliſhments, and greatly beloved.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, J. Benjaſield, eſq. to Miſs Symonds. Mr. C. Humphrey to Miſs Griffin, of Huntingdon. At Ely, Mr. Prior, of Burnt Fen, to Miſs E. Taylor. Mr. W. Finch, jun. to Miſs M. Freeman.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. F. Blanks. Aged 77, Mrs. Munn: an example of piety, temperance, and induſtry; ſhe bequeathed an annual ſtipend, and divers charities, to the poor of Cambridge. Aged 26, Miſs S. Holland. Aged 21, Mrs. Nutter: ſhe was ſuddenly ſeized with a fit, and deprived of her ſenſes, which ſhe never recovered. At Hilſton, aged 95, Mr. R. Taylor. At Ely, J. Waddington, eſq. a juſtice of the peace for the county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

By deſire of the clergy, magiſtrates, churchwardens and pariſh officers, &c. of Birmingham, a meeting was lately called of the inhabitants, to deliberate on the propereſt meaſures to be adopted, for inſuring a BETTER OBSERVATION OF THE SABBATH-DAY in that town and neighbourhood.

Married.]—At Warwick, Mr. W. Jenks, of Stourton, to Miſs A. Salloway, of Gornal. At Aſton, Mr. J. Gardiner to Miſs S. Barns, both of Birmingham. Mr. Cooper to Miſs Garnett. Mr. J. Birch to Miſs S. Lloyd, both of Birmingham. At Birmingham, Mr. G. Burriſh to Miſs Archer. Mr. J. Blews, of Iſlington, near Birmingham, to Miſs M. Onions, of Dudley. Mr. Robinſon, attorney, of Dudley, to Miſs Wood, of Whiſton. At Dawley, Mr. Reeves to Miſs M. Roden, of Bridgenorth. Mr. Goodhall to Miſs Bentley, both of Yoxhall. At Edgebaſton, Mr. Crane, jun. to Miſs Cope, both of Birmingham. Mr. Sumner, of Wooton, to Miſs Wheeler, of Upper Shernall. Mr. W. Perkins, of Coventry, to Miſs S. Weſton, of Canley. The rev. C. Price, of Broſely, to Miſs S. Simpſon. At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Wilſon to Miſs A. Pearſon, of Hilton. Mr. T. Parker, of Menden Heath, to Miſs Boſton, of Hampton in Arden. Mr. J Cotton to Miſs E. Boſton, both of Knowle. At Rugby, the rev. Dr. Marlow, preſident of St. John's College, Oxon, to Miſs Clare.

Died.]—At Warwick, aged 46, Mrs. Miller. At Birmingham, Mr. S. Moulds. Mr. J. Peploe. Mrs. Mountford. Mrs. A. Staer. Mr. G. Webb. Mr. G Brothers. At Coventry, Mrs. Scotton, a Quaker Aged 97. Mrs Gardiner. Aged 76, Mr. G Warner: during a long life, he was never backward to diſtribute, cheerfully, a liberal handfull to the poor and needy. Mrs. Hill, of the Hoo, near Kidderminſter: a ſmall point of furze piercing her thumb, brought on an inflammation and fever, of which ſhe died. J. Allen, eſq of the Ryd. Mr. Mallow, of Darlaſton. At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Villiers. Mrs. Challenger. Mr. J. Steward. At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Crump. Aged 65, Mr. W. Medley, of Aſtnſted. At Handſworth, Mrs. Walter. At Dudley, Miſs Jackſon. At Rotton Park, aged 29, Miſs Cotton, of Birmingham: gifted with an excellent underſtanding, pleaſing accompliſhments, and endearing manners.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A fire broke out lately at Ledbury, which entirely conſumed a row of fourteen thatched houſes, with the greateſt part of their houſehold furniture, &c.

In Lord Lyttleton's kitchen-garden, at Hagley, a number of potatoes were lately dug up, which weighed upwards of two pounds each.—One of them, which meaſures two feet one inch in circumference, weighed five pounds ſix ounces.

Married]—At Upton, Major Bland, of the 8th, to Mrs. Martin, of Ham-Court. In Worceſter, Mr. G. Barrow, of Lancaſter, to Miſs E. Pumphrey. Near Kidderminſter, T. Wilſon, eſq. to Miſs Ann Pearſon, of Eſſington. At Dudly, Mr. John Blews, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mary Onions. In Worceſter, Mr. J. Bonaker, to Miſs Roper. Mr. Robinſon, attorney, of Dudley, to Miſs Wood.

Died.]—In Worceſter, Mrs. Fitzer. 82, Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. Balſtrode. At Drake's Place, Capt. John Allen, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice. At Bingworth, Mr. Morſe, owner. At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Crump, widow of the late Ald. C. 82, Mr. R. Yarnoll. Mr. Benjamin Hooke. 74, the rev. B. Mence, late of Kentiſh Town, vicar of St. Pancras and All Hallows, London Wall. By the death of this gentleman, the muſical world have loſt a valuable performer, whoſe vocal powers, as an Engliſh ſinger, have always been greatly admired. His family and friends have loſt a kind benefactor, and a learned and entertaining companion. In Fore gate-ſtreet, Mr. Iſaiah Meredith. 68, Mr. John Carpenter. 86, Mrs. Wall, relict of Dr. W. At Sapey, ſincerely lamented by all who were acquainted with his worth and talents, Dr. John Seward, late of St. John's, Cambridge, and one of the phyſicians of Worceſter Infirmary.

Herefordshire.

The Hydrophobia having appeared lately among the hounds of Col. Rolleſton, near Roſcrea, carried off twenty-two of the pack; the remainder were preſerved by a table ſpoonful of the juice of Ribwort, or Ribgraſs, adminiſtered to each dog morning and evening, a quantity of it alſo being chopped in their food: though ſeveral of them had been infected, this remedy proved effectual to prevent or cure the diſeaſe.

A new county jail, on a liberal plan of accommodation, &c. is to be erected at Hereford. A number of ſalutary regulations (providing, as far as poſſible, for the convenience and comfort of the priſoners) have been alſo adopted for its management, &c.

The Leominſter canal is at length completely open, extending from the coal works at Mamble, to the town of Leominſter, a length of nineteen miles. The inhabitants of Leominſter now purchaſe coals at 9d. per cwt. who could not procure them formerly under 1s. 6d.

The bridge over the river Wye, at Whitney, is to be rebuilt on a plan more commodious and elegant than the old one.

Died.]—At Hereford, Mr. D. Jones. Mr. P. Hodges, of Preſton upon Wye. At the Scar, near Bromyard, aged 102, Jer. Atkins; who had ſerved in many campaigns, in Flanders, N. America, and the W. Indies; and was preſent in the battles of Fontenoy, Quebec, Culloden, &c. At Roſs, aged 19, Mr G. A. P. White, of Allſtone, near Cheltenham.

Gloucestershire.

A patriotic Society has been lately eſtabliſhed at Briſtol, for the purpoſe of conferring pentions, or otherwiſe relieving ſeamen diſabled by the war.

Married.]—At Cheltenham, W. Morris, eſq. of Hempſtead Court, to Miſs Laurence, of Sevenhampton. Mr. Nayler, ſurgeon, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Blunt, of Huntley Court. At Moreton Sea, the rev. J. Charlton, to Miſs Holland. At Painſwick, Mr. J. Holder, to Miſs King, of De-hill. At Couley. Mr. John Leonard, of Cam, to Miſs Underwood.

Died]—At Farford Park, Mrs. Raymond Barker. In Glouceſter, the rev. Mr. Dickenſon, the miniſter of a reſpectable diſſenting congregation in that city. After a long illneſs, the rev. Tho. Aſhburn, a moſt reſpectable character, and 20 years paſtor of the Independent Meeting in Glouceſter. Mr. Heath, of the George Inn, Cheltenham. Mrs. Hart, wife of the rev. Mr. H. of St. George's. In Lower Northgate-ſtreet, Mr. W. Simmonds. Mr. Roberts, bruſh maker. Mrs. Solloway.

Oxfordshire.

The valuable and admired portrait of Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxon, was lately cut to pieces, and wantonly deſtroyed, in the common room of that college.

Two thouſand copies of the Vulgate Tranſlation of the New Teſtament have been lately printed, and are now diſtributing, gratis, among the French emigrant clergy in Great Britain, at the expence of the Univerſity of Oxford.

Married.]—Mr. T. Hetling, of Chipping-Sodbury, to Miſs M'Wickham, of Mowſhall. The rev. R. Simmons, of Oriel College, to Mrs. Weſtern, of Hinton, Berks. At Oxford, G. Marſhall, eſq. of Plymouth, to Miſs A. Wentworth.

Died.]—At Oxford, Mrs. Eliſha. Mrs. Newbury. Aged 89, Mr. S. Parker, formerly an eminent bookſeller.

Mrs. E. Eagleſfield, of Henley upon Thames. Mr. W. Baylies, of ditto. Mrs. White, of Newington. Mr. J. Tart, of Bordſley. At Charlbury, aged 57, B. Holloway, eſq. exemplary in all the ſocial duties, and very generally reſpected. At Wokingham, aged 87, Mrs. Thompſon.

Buckinghamshire.

Some labourers lately, digging on the ground of Lord Grenville, at Dropmore, diſcovered a great number of oaks, immerged about fourteen feet deep in the earth; they were of uncommon magnitude, and for the moſt part perfectly ſound. They were laid cloſe together, and nearly in the ſame direction. The place where they were found is the higheſt ſpot of ground in the county.

Married.]—Mr. R. Fiſher, of Mill End, to Miſs A. Herbert, of Chievely.

Essex.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. T. Blyth, of Colchester, to Miss S. Stokes, of Chelmsford. At Colchester, the rev. A. Beevor, of Norwich, to Miss Blatch. S. F. H Gwynne, esq. of Glanham Park, Carmarthenshire, to Miss M. A Smythies, of Colchester Mr. J. Barnett, of Gt. Baddow, to Miss E. Prior. Mr. T Harridge, of Witham, to Miss Prentice, of Pagle ham. Mr. J. Green, of Gt. Waltham to Miss Sorrel. Mr. A. Balls, of Westwergholt, to Miss E. A. Livermore, of Feering. Mr. G. Nye, of Dunmow. to Miss M. Joyce, of Sampford. Mr. J. Phillips, of Woolsey, Gt. Eiston, to Miss Hebbs, of Watten le Soken. Mr. T. Paller of Bardfield Lodge, to Miss Clutton, of Cuckfield, Sussex.

Died.]—At Chelmsford, Mr. Oliveria. Mr. J. Finch. Mr. Steward. Mr. S. Willis, of Bardfield. Mr. T. Cocke, of Water-Hall-Sturmer. Aged 45, Mr. W. Baker, of Rivenhall. At Broomfield Place, Miss M Lucas. Miss S Dodson, of Buttsbury. Mr. W. Brooks, of Boreham. At Saffron Waldon, aged 81, Mrs. Whitshaw. The rev. J. Bree, rector of Marks Tey, and formerly fellow of Baliol College.

NORFOLK.

Since the commencement of the war, the manufactories of Norwich never experienced so entire a stagnation as at present. This circumstance is attributed to the shutting of the ports in the Mediterranean, and to the recent commencement of hostilities with Spain.

A new dry dock was lately opened at Lynn; being the first undertaking of the kind ever completed in that port.

Married.]—At Norwich, Mr. J. Reeve, of Staffordshire, to Miss S. Booty. Mr. J. Peakover to Mrs. Hall. At Yarmouth, Mr. G. Goddard to Miss Neale. Mr J. Garwood to Miss Scott. Mr. W. Buck, to Miss Carver, of Loddon. At Bracon Ash. Mr. W. Botwright to Miss Minnican. Mr. J. Philo, of Swaffham, to Miss Verse. At Burham, Capt. J. Woolley to Miss M. L. A. Martin. At Beatley, Lieut. Major Ward to Miss A. Hopson, of North Elmham. Mr. F Farthing, of Blackney, to Miss Parrant. Mr. W. Hopson, jun. of Elmham, to Miss A. Ward, of Beetley. At Thetford, Mr Bradfield, of Knottishall, Suffolk, to Miss S. Spratt. Mr. Sims, of Lexham, to Miss Danger. Mr. Southwell, of Saxmundham, to Miss Glanfield, of Marhetham.

Died.]—At Norwich, aged 45, Mrs. S. Saint. 74, Mrs. E. Percival. 92, Mrs. S. Lamb. 67, Mr. H. Newbold. Mrs. A. Phillips. 35, Mrs. M. Clark. Mr. G. Playford. — Brograve, esq. 73, Mrs. M. Gibson. Mrs. Creasy, a quaker. Mrs. Southern. 32, Mr. J. Cubit. 35, Mr. T. Leman, printer. Mrs. Cuttance. 62, Mr. J. Bidwell. Mrs. Pearson. At N. Elmham, Mr. Toss. Mrs. A. Hannard, of Ludham Hall. At Lynn, Mr. H. Pope Mrs. Berisley, of Croxton. Mr. R. Wymer, of Thorp. 72, at Heigham, Mr. R. Decarle. At Hempwell, 94. Mrs. M Cooper. At Elmhill, 42, Mr. T. Goff. At E Dereham, 36, Mr. R. Denham, dissenting minister. Mrs. M. Read, of Salehouse. 71, the rev. M. Lane, rector of Scoulton. T. Bermingham, esq. At Yarmouth, P. Upcher, esq.: a valuable friend of the poor. Mr. Turner, surgeon. At Irstead, Mr. G. Horner. At Coll shall, Mrs. M. Pearson. At Wymondham, Mr J. Flowers. Mr. J. Forster, of Downham. Mr. J. Dunt, of Hethersett. Mr. A. Dusgate: who, by a diligent attention to the farming business, had acquired a fortune of 50,000l. At Mourning Thorp, the rev. T. Howes, M.A. rector of Fritton. At Fakenham, E. Rust, esq. Mr. R. Slegg, of Sutton.

Farther particulars of the late Rev. Mr. S. Bourn, whose death was noticed in our Magazine for October.

Mr. Samuel Bourn was the son of Mr. Samuel Bourn, an eminent dissenting minister, of Birmingham. The rudiments of his education he received at *Stand* school, after which he studied in divinity at the university of Glasgow, and having finished his education there, with considerable reputation, he became, in 1742, minister of a congregation of Protestant dissenters, at *Rivington*, a village in Lancashire, near the seat of lord Willoughby de Parham, who was one of his congregation, and by whom he was highly esteemed. Some years after his settlement at this place, Mr. Bourn was ordained by the Rev. Mr. Hardy, of *Horwich* (a neighbouring chapel) and some other divines. During his *Rivington* connection he lived partly at *Rivington* and partly at *Bolton*: whilst at the former place, his residence was at *Leicester-mills*, a most delightful vale, about a mile from the chapel, where, secluded from the din of commerce and of men, he would feel himself at full liberty to indulge his contemplative faculties, and to nourish and digest those beautiful sentiments of Virtue and Religion, which, on being published, announced him to the world as the scholar, the philosopher, and the Christian. But the vale of *Leicester-mills* could not long conceal talents of so fine a lustre: the dissenting congregation, commonly denominated *presbyterian*, at Norwich, was at this time looking out for a minister, and its attention was directed towards Mr. Bourn, on account of a sermon preached by that gentleman before a provincial assembly of ministers, and afterwards published. Being greatly esteemed by his congregation, and much attached to them, he expressed great unwillingness to accept the offers made him from Norwich; but on consulting with Lord Willoughby, with whom he lived on terms of the most friendly intimacy, he was induced to alter his resolution: accordingly, in the year 1754, he left Rivington, and became co-pastor with *Dr. John Taylor*, at Norwich. In 1758, he published proposals for printing, by subscription, his

two firſt volumes of Sermons, which eſtabliſhed his reputation for this kind of compoſition, and encouraged him, in 1764, to print two more volumes, upon the Parables of Our Saviour. On theſe diſcourſes it is unneceſſary here to make any remark; they have been long before the public, in high eſtimation, and they muſt continue to be held in eſteem, ſo long as elevated ideas of the divine nature and government, and a rational and well-founded devotion, ſhall exiſt in the mind of man. In 1759, he publiſhed his reply to *Dr. Samuel Chandler*, in which he ably defends his own objections to the notion of the *eternity of hell torments*, which objections Dr. Chandler has publicly attacked. In 1777, he publiſhed two additional volumes of Sermons, upon miſcellaneous ſubjects; which, though they do not abound with that depth and originality of thought which characterizes the other four (being probably written when the force and vigour of his mind began to bend under the preſſure of increaſing diſeaſe) are yet very reſpectable compoſitions. The whole of theſe diſcourſes had been delivered from the pulpit at Norwich, and are ſtill recollected with delight. Mr. Bourn's manner and delivery in the pulpit would not perhaps entitle him to the diſtinction of an orator, but there was a certain full and maſculine tone in his preaching which commanded reſpect and rivetted the attention. In 1775, he found his bodily infirmities increaſing upon him, and being thus rendered incapable of properly diſcharging the duties of his function, he reſigned his miniſterial charge, and retired to a village near Norwich. In this ſeluſion from the world, his faculties felt a gradual decay, and he became a melancholy example of noble talents, with a ſtrong and vigorous mind, fading away into childiſh imbecility. Not many months before his death he was again removed to Norwich, where he died, in the 83d year of his age, and was interred in the burying-ground of the octagon chapel there. Late in life Mr. Bourn formed a matrimonial connection, but has left no deſcendants.

On the 1ſt of December, at Norwich, in the 42d year of his age, Thomas Goff, Grocer. He paſſed for a natural ſon of the Duke of Cumberland, who, in 1745, ſuppreſſed the inſurrection of the Jacobites. His education had not acquainted him with the Latin and Greek, but he had acquired the French language, and was become attached to the philoſophy of French politicians, and the politics of French philoſophers. He was diſtinguiſhed for originality, diſintereſt, and boldneſs of character, and was the founder of the Norwich Revolution Society, which at the time of the conſpiracy of the clubs, drew its ſhare of attention. He purſued chemical ſcience, and had begun ſome experimental enquiry relative to the acid nature of the electric fluid. As member of the court of guardians, he was moſt aſſiduouſly attentive to the diſtreſſes of the poor, and almoſt obnoxiouſly indulgent to their ſolicitations for out-door allowances, which he preferred to their being received into houſes of induſtry. His private beneficence bordered on prodigality, and was thought, during the hard winter, to impair his fortune. He was unmarried, and bequeathed his property to a friend.

SUFFOLK.

By a late deciſion of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Fiſke, of Stowmarket, obtained a verdict (with all coſts in law and equity) againſt the Rev. W. Aldrich, vicar, who inſtituted the ſuit, to compel Mr. Fiſke to pay tythes for an eſtate of abbey land, and to ſet aſide a modus eſtabliſhed from time immemorial in the pariſh of Stownpland. This was one of the moſt vexatious ſuits ever known, and has coſt large ſums of money, although the land, the ſubject of conteſt, only conſiſted of fifteen acres!

Married.]—At Betton, Mr. J. Smith to Miſs E. Batchelor. At Bury, R. Clark, eſq. of Steerſton, to Miſs M. Complin. Mr. C. Smith, Q. M. in the Warwick Dragoons, to Miſs M. Mortimer.

Died.]—Mrs. Mills, of Loweſtoff. The rev. J. H. Swain, perpetual curate of Leiſton cum Seiſſwell. Mr. Howlett, of Wickhamſkeith. At Bury, Mrs. Wynn, and Mrs. Rowland. Mr. J. Groſs, of Rendeſham. Mr. C. Squire, of Ipſwich. At Eye, Mrs. Rivett; going up ſtairs, her foot ſlipped, and falling to the bottom, ſhe fell into a fit, and expired ſoon after.

KENT.

Married.]—At Canterbury, Mr. Wood, of London, to Miſs Freeman. Mr. Allen, of W. Beer, to Miſs Meed. Mr. J. Skinner, of Finſbury Place, to Miſs Ginder. J. C. Troy, eſq. to Miſs Graham, of Jamaica. At Margate, Mr. Wright, to Miſs Gillis. At Chatham, Mr. W. Pegan, ſurgeon, to Miſs S. Pope, Mr. T. Kennet, of Wye, to Miſs Sutton, of Broughton Aluph. At Upper Deal, Mr. R. Canny, to Miſs Newton. At Lower Deal, Mr. Mears to Miſs Piddock. At Folkſtone, Mr. R. Avery to Miſs Minter. At Deal, Lieut. Durban, of the marines, to Miſs A. Hawker, after a courtſhip of 16 years and 9 days. At Dymechurch, Mr. A. Walter, to Miſs M. Hodgham. At Frittenden, Mr. Polle, ſurgeon, of Cranbrook, to Miſs Day. At Chillinden, Mr. T. Alſop, to Miſs H. Hawkins. At Dover, J. Shipton, eſq. town-clerk, to Miſs F. Walker.

Died.]—At Maidſtone, Mr. T. Jackſon and Mr. J. Godding. At Canterbury, aged 78, Mrs. Fairman. 70, Mr. M. Gibbs, and Mrs. Gorely. Near Eltham, J. Naylor, eſq. At Folkſtone, 61, Mr. J. Boxer, and Mrs. Bayley. At Margate, Mrs. Taddy, and Mrs. Cook. At Hever, 71, the rev. S. Newe, rector. At Chart Sutton, 61, Mrs. J. Humphreys. At Chatham, Mrs. Farmer. At Dover, Mr. Ratcliff. At Chiſlett, 27, Mr. J. Naſh, At Upſtreet, Mr. Map.

SUSSEX.

Eleven gallons of barley, which were ſown the laſt ſeaſon on a piece of land near Lewes, meaſuring not quite an acre, produced a crop of ſeven quarters; the culture of the land, &c. had been well managed and attended to.

Lord.

Lord Egremont has greatly exerted himſelf to procure an extenſion of the premiums of the Agricultural Society of this county, and patriotically engaged to increaſe its funds, with the annual ſum of 50l. at his own expence.

At the late ſhow of bulls and heifers, at Petworth, Lord Egremont diſtributed a ſilver cup, worth fifteen guineas, and ſome pecuniary prizes of from fifteen to five guineas, for the beſt and ſecond beſt bull, and for the beſt and ſecond beſt three-year old heifer, &c.—Lord Stawel claimed and received one of the prizes.

Married.]—G. Dewdney, eſq. of Dorking, to Miſs Jameſon, daughter of the rev. W. J. rector of Clapham, and vicar of Horſham. The rev. R. Wetherall to Miſs C. May, of Paſhley.

Died.]—At Brighton, W. Randall, eſq. barrack-maſter. O. Clutton, eſq. of Balcombe. At Horſham, aged 87, Mr. Griffiths.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Prince of Wales has announced his determination to give two gold and two ſilver medals, annually, as a permanent ſtimulus to the ſtudents at Wincheſter College for the higheſt excellence in oratory and public ſpeaking.

Died.]—At Wincheſter, Mr. Aſlett. Mr. Hervey. Miſs M. Leventhorp, of London.

Mrs. Ludlow, of Andover, Mrs. Perry, of Mitcheldever. At Otterborn, Mrs. Morant. Generally reſpected, Mr. Foot, maſter of Twyford School. At Portſmouth, Capt. Fitch, of the 54th reg. and T. Siſſmore, gent. At Goſport, aged 85, Mr. J. Reeks. At Hailſham, aged 61, Mrs M. Brown.

BERKSHIRE.

A number of new works, conſiſting of alterations, improvements, &c. relative to the navigation of the rivers Thames and Iſis, are to be forthwith carried into execution. Preparations are alſo making to complete the navigation of thoſe rivers, from Staines, in Middleſex, to Cricklade, in Wiltſhire.

Married.]—The rev. R. Simmonds, of Oriel Col. Oxon, to Mrs. Weſtern, of Minton. At Hurſt, the Hon. C. Aſhley to Lady A. Spencer, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

Died.]—Mr. T. Dale, of Lambourn; of whom a provincial print records, that "he envied no man's comforts, inſulted no man's opinion, blackened no man's character, devoured no man's bread;" and that "for each man's ſorrow he had a tear, and for each man's need he had a ſhilling."

WILTSHIRE.

Married.]—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Ridley, to Miſs A. Tanner.

Died.]—At Saliſbury, Mrs. Brewford. At Rainſcomb Houſe, near Marlborough, Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Baker, wife of T. B. eſq. of Bramſhaw. She was found dead in the foreſt, about four miles from her own houſe. Mr. J. Barnes, ſurgeon of Heyteſbury. At Ameſbury, 82, Mrs. Bloxham. At Baconſthorpe, 102, Mr. J. Spurrel.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ſum of twenty thouſand pounds has been bequeathed by the late Mr. R. Stephens, of London, to charitable purpoſes, in the town of Frome. Among other benefactions, an aſylum is to be built and endowed for the maintenance and education of forty poor female children; an hoſpital for the maintenance of twenty poor old men, and a ſuitable ſtipend is to be paid to the vicar, for preaching and performing divine ſervice in the pariſh church every Sunday evening.

Bath, Dec. 14.—Yeſterday was held the Anniverſary Meeting of the Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society, which has been always gradually increaſing, and was now more numerouſly attended than ever.—A number of the Duke of Bedford's ſheep were exhibited, as well as ſeveral lots of Devonſhire and other prize cattle. A number of premiums were alſo awarded, and a conſiderable addition was made to the Society of new Members. A ſubſcription was alſo ſet on foot, with a view to procure the diſcloſure of Mr. Baker's recent diſcovery reſpecting the SMUTT IN WHEAT.

Subſcriptions have been opened at the THREE BANKING HOUSES in Bath, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the principal and intereſt of the late loan, or for a ſpirited proſecution of the war, if neceſſary, on the plan lately ſuggeſted by Mr. Palmer, mayor.

The mayor of Bath has ſubſcribed the ſum of 1400l. towards a vigorous proſecution of the war, in caſe of the pending negociation being broken off. His example has been ſeconded by the ſubſcription of Walter Long, eſq. of 2000 guineas, and of two ladies of his family, of 500 guineas each.

The Prince of Wales being on a viſit to the Duke and Ducheſs of York, at their houſe in Bath, the royal party, with the corporation of Briſtol, and a numerous party of the neighbouring nobility, &c. were invited to a ſplendid entertainment at the Guildhall, given at the expence of the corporation. The Prince of Wales was alſo preſented with the freedom of the city of Bath, in a ſuperb gold box.

The Prince of Wales, before he quitted Bath, left one hundred guineas with the mayor, for the benefit of the General Hoſpital in that city.

In conſequence of ſome diſagreements between the company and the proprietor of the rooms, at Briſtol Hotwells, relative to the appointment of a Maſter of the Ceremonies (tenaciouſly inſiſted on by the company) the latter have opened a ſubſcription for providing other rooms for the accommodation of the public, &c.

Married.]—At Bath, Mr. Evans to Miſs F. Farrer, of Shrewſbury. Mr. R. Jones to Miſs W. Pettinghall. Mr. G. Shaw to Miſs M. Wilkins. G. W. Burſlem, eſq of Derbyſhire, to Mrs. Wadman. Mr. S. Wilſon, of Briſtol, to Mrs. Thwaite. Mr. J. Jeffries to Miſs M. Hobbs.

At Briſtol, Mr. D. Legg to Miſs Alinor, of Clifton. Mr. R. Elſe to Miſs M. Elliſon. Mr. J. Hobbs to Mrs. Weober. Mr. H. Davis, of Kidderminſter, to Miſs E. Curtis.

Mr.

Mr. Kinton to Miſs Waſher. Mr. Jackſon to Miſs Owen.

At Chewton, Mr. W. Flower to Miſs D. York. At Shepham, H. Wintey, eſq. of Loxton, to Mrs. Stevens.

Died.]—At Briſtol, aged 73, Capt. Webb, well-known as a popular preacher amongſt the various methodiſt ſocieties throughout the kingdom; he it was, indeed, who formed the firſt ſociety of this perſuaſion on the continent of North America. He had been, formerly, a lieutenant in the 48 h reg. and loſt an eye in that celebrated action which was diſtinguiſhed by the fall of Wolfe and Montcalm—In manners he was elegant, and in piety active—It may be ſafely aſſerted, that his life was a comment on the truths he taught, and his death demonſtrated that "the end of the upright man is peace."

Alſo at Briſtol, Mr. J. Dyer. Mrs. Thorn. Mrs. Broad. Mr. S. Cox. Miſs Fiſher. Mr. W. Foot. Mr. Sowerby. Mr. Chaplin (at the Hot Wells). Mrs. Jenkins. Mr. Spencer. Mr. Hewlett. Mr. Lee. Mrs. Liſcomb. Mrs. Corſham. Mr. Cook. Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Riſhdon. Near B. Capt. J. Shaw, Avon-maſter of the port. Mrs. Cuddiford. Mr. Bird. Mrs. Roſſiter. Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Treharne. Mr. Bailey. Mrs. S. Stevens. Mrs. Aſhford. Mrs. Davie.

At Bath, Mrs. Painter. The rev. Mr. Baſſet, rector of Glentworth, Lincolnſhire. Lady Cook, wife of Sir G. C. bart. of Wheatley, Yorkſhire. The rev. R. Chambre, rector of Thornton, Cheſhire, and Berrington, Salop. Capt. Fletcher. Mrs. Williams. Capt. Portier. Mrs. Seaman, daughter of the late biſhop of Bath and Wells. Aged 80, G. Wakep, eſq. banker, of London. Mrs. Cromie.

At Wells, Mr J. Podd, who had valiantly ſerved his country, in a military capacity, during the reigns of George I and II. Mrs. Bacon, of Piper's Inn. Aged 80, Mrs. Smith, of Ilcheſter. At Shuttern, Mr. R. Stone. At Biſhop's Hall, Mrs. Voiſſey. H. Doble, eſq. of Milbroke; he was found dead by the ſide of his horſe. At Taunton, Mr. W. Odery and Mrs. Bacon. At Crewkherne, Miſs Budd and Mrs. Greenham. The rev. H. F. Yeatman, prebend of Wells, and vicar of Eaſt Brent; an excellent pariſh prieſt, believing what he taught, and practiſing what he believed—as a tutor of Baliol Col. Oxon, he united, in his regimen, affability with diſcipline, conciliating the eſteem of his pupils, while he conſulted their improvement. At Stapleton, Miſs Bengaugh.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. D. Park, of Wimborn, St. Giles, to Miſs Richardſon, of Downton. At Hawkchurch, Mr. W. Mathews, to Miſs M. Butcher. At Dorcheſter, Mr. G. Hawn, to Miſs A. Dax. Mr. W. Lewis, to Miſs Arnos, and Mr. T. Rickwood, to Miſs Colbourn, of Sturminſter Newton.

Died.]—At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Erle. Mrs. Jones. Falling on a ſlippery pavement, ſhe broke her leg and arm, and fractured her ſkull. At Poole, Mrs. A. Talbot. At Weymouth, Mr. T. Scriven; well known for his unrivalled abilities, as a muſician at a ſhip launch. Mr. J. Meatyard, of Hartgrove. At Sydling, 85, Mrs. Deveniſh. At Yetminſter, Mr. Cable. Mrs. Harris; falling down ſtairs, ſhe was killed on the ſpot. At Sherborn, 78, Mr. Fooks, attorney.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, a number of 5, 3, 2, and 1 guinea prizes were adjudged to claimants for long and faithful ſervitude, hoeing turnips, planting with apple-trees and potatoes, and for the beſt performances in ploughing, &c. The Society alſo voted 10 guineas towards a monument, propoſed to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Bakewell, of Leiceſterſhire.

Married.]—At Exeter, Mr. S. Beach, of Briſtol, to Miſs J. Sweeting. The rev. H. A. Hole, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miſs S. Horn, daughter of the late biſhop of Norwich. Mr. Potbury to Miſs Hill. Mr. W. Stephens to Miſs Brownſon, of Broadely Hill. Mr. T. Mogridge to Mrs. G. Hobbs, of Newton St. Cyres. At Dunſter, Mr. W Jenkins to Miſs E. Stedwell. At Northam, the rev. G. Burgeſs to Miſs Chapel. At Topſham, Mr. G. Haydon to Miſs Price. T. S. Phelps, eſq. of Bal. Col. Oxon, to Miſs M. Tucker, of Axminſter.

Died.]—At the ſeat of J. Buller, eſq. Dr. W. Buller, biſhop of Exeter—a number of ſevere domeſtic diſpenſations are thought to have haſtened the diſſolution of this excellent prelate—beſides Col. B. who fell on the continent, he loſt two ſons in a decline.

At Exeter, Mr. Wooton. Mr. G. Townſhend. Mrs. Whiting. Miſs A. Lacloche. Mr. C. Pleaſe. Mr. Kendall. Mr. Tozer. G. Pyne, eſq. Mrs. Atkinſon, a liberal benefactreſs to the poor, an agreeable companion, and an affectionate friend. Mrs. Turner.

Mr. R. Beere, of Crediton. Mr. Dunkerton, of Shipton Mallet. Mrs. Dodd, of Chagford. At Exmouth, the rev. R. A. Maude. At Topſham, Mr. D. Sweetland. At Honiton, R. Northcote, eſq. P. Pering, eſq. of Membland, formerly one of the council at Fort St. George, India.

CORNWALL.

Married.]—At St. Gluvias, the rev. C. Powlett, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, rector of Winſlade, and vicar of Itchin Stoke, Hants, to Miſs Temple. At Falmouth, Mr. J. Hodges, aged 60, to Miſs K. Woon, aged 25.

Died.]—Mr. J. Simpſon, of Helſtone.

WALES.

The Agricultural Society of Glamorganſhire diſtributed lately a number of premiums, with a view particularly to encourage *the practice of ſetting or dibbling* wheat.

The opening of a new and productive colliery at the Borough of Loughor, Glamorganſhire, was lately celebrated at that place with great feſtivity.

Married.]—The rev. Tho. Wood, to Miſs Jones, of Upton, Pembrokeſhire. The rev. Hugh Lloyd, to Miſs Morgan, daughter of J. M. eſq. of Kilypll. S. F. H. Gwynne, eſq. of

Glanbarne Park, co. Caermarthen, to Miſs M. A. Smythies, of Colcheſter. At Oſweſtry, T. L. Jones, eſq. to Miſs Gibbons.

At Mold, Flintſhire, Sir H Goodricke, bart. of Ribſtone, Yorkſhire, to Miſs C. Forteſcue.

Died.]—At Brecon, Tho. B. Lloyd, Eſq. a man greatly beloved by his family and friends. Mrs. Trecharne, wife of L. T. eſq. of Coedriglan, co Glamorgan. At Brecon, Mrs. Longfellow, of the Poſt Office.

At Hott, Denbighſhire, J. Saliſbury, eſq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Monmouthſhire canal is about to receive farther improvements, by an extenſion of the original line, &c.

Married]—Mr. J. Gunter, of Pentrawillan, to Miſs Jones, of Mount Pleaſant.

Died.]—At Monmouth, Mrs. Morgan, relict of Mr. J. M ſurgeon; a woman of very amiable character. Richard Morgan, eſq. of Argoed, near Monmouth.

SCOTLAND.

From an act of council of the corporation of Edinburgh, who have taken under their patronage "the SUBSCRIPTION for the WIVES and FAMILIES of ſoldiers in the ſervice of their country," it appears, that 1092 perſons have received allowances from the charity, from Aug. 8, 1795, to Oct. 25, 1796.

The ſmall pox is making dreadful ravages among the children in different parts of Scotland. The people have a ſtedfaſt averſion to inoculation, grounded on ignorant and ſuperſtitious notions.

Married]—At Aberdeen, J. Smith, eſq. of Brechin, to Miſs M. Irvine.

Died.]—At Blervie, the Lady of the Hon. L. Duff, brother of the Earl of Fife.

At Edinburgh, Mr. H. Stephens. J. Richmond, eſq Miſs C. F Crawford.

At Dollarmains, J. H. Williamſon, eſq. W. Somerv l, of Kennox, eſq.

At Williamsfield, W. Duthie, eſq. late of Jamaica.

At Ramſay Lodge, J. Ramſay, eſq. Accomptant General of the Exciſe for North Britain. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Miſs Cramton.

At Fort Auguſtus, aged 84, A. Trapaud, eſq. Lieut. Governor of that garriſon.—He was aid-de-camp to Gen. Ponſonby, at the battle of Fontenoy; and to Gen. Huſke, at that of Culloden.

IRELAND.

Married.]—Capt. J. Godfrey, of the Kerry militia, to Miſs Cromie.

Died.]—At Dromore, the rev. F. Brown, Dean of Elphin. At Cork, R. Harris, eſq. At Limerick, W. Perry, eſq.

AGRICULTURE.—MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

The late INTENSE FROST, which came on before the ground was ſufficiently covered with ſnow, excited no ſmall degree of alarm for the TURNIPS and LATTER SOWN WHEATS. The former, in diſtricts where they are drilled, and the large turnip cultivated, particularly thoſe early ſown, have, doubtleſs, ſuffered conſiderably. The WHEATS, however, ſince the thaw, have again begun to revive, and apparently have received but little injury. On the whole, the young WHEATS, that are above ground, look tolerably; and as the late high prices have occaſioned larger quantities to be ſown, the value next year may be expected to be ſtill farther diminiſhed.

The Soil having, during the month, been locked up from the plough, the chief employment of the huſbandman has been THRESHING. Large ſupplies of every ſort of grain have, in conſequence, been brought to market, and a conſiderable reduction of price has been felt over the whole iſland. The AVERAGE PRICE of WHEAT, by the laſt return for England and Wales, was 58s. 3d. per quarter.—It is here worthy of obſervation, that THRESHING MACHINES are daily coming into more general uſe, particularly in the North of England. The experience of every intelligent farmer proves the ſuperior utility of this mode of threſhing. The buſineſs being performed in a much greater degree of perfection, and at leſs than half the expence.

The reports from every part of the kingdom, and particularly thoſe from Scotland, deſcribe, in very alarming terms, the actual ſcarcity of CATTLE. BLACK CATTLE, in particular, fetch enormous prices. At the late Falkirk Fair, in North Britain, 14l. a head was given for two-years old Stouts. BEEF, in conſequence, muſt nearly double its price to the conſumer in the courſe of next year, or the purchaſers of cattle at the preſent fairs and markets muſt be loſers. At this time it ſells at Inverneſs at 6d. per lb. and in Newgate-market from 8d. to 10d. per lb.

The demand for SHEEP, and the prices of MUTTON, keep pace with thoſe of cattle and beef. So great is the demand, that in the Highlands of Scotland almoſt every Wedder is ſold for the next ſeaſon; and even for the next year's Lambs much money is actually already advanced. In the markets at Inverneſs, MUTTON fetches 4d. in thoſe at Edinburgh 5d. and 6d. and in thoſe of London 7d. and 8d.

PIGS, as well for the butcher as for feeding, are high, and are likely to continue ſo.

HORSES are the only article of live-ſtock at all reaſonable in price.

WOOL continues as before.

The duty on HOPS amounts only to 79,400l.; the demand for them has conſequently increaſed. Bags, Kent, ſell from 60s. to 96s; Pockets from 80s. to 112s.

STATE PAPERS,

COMPRISING THE WHOLE OF THE

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE LATE NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE,

AS LAID UPON THE TABLES OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ON THE 27TH AND 28TH OF DECEMBER.

(No. 1.)

SIR, *Downing-ſtreet, Sept.* 6, 1796.

IN obedience to the orders of the KING, my Maſter, I have the honour to tranſmit to you the incloſed Note, and to requeſt of you that you will forward it to His Daniſh Majeſty's Miniſter at Paris, to be by him communicated to the Executive Directory.

The ſentiments of your Court are too well known to the KING to admit of HIS MAJESTY'S entertaining any doubt of the ſatisfaction with which HIS DANISH MAJESTY will ſee the intervention of his Miniſters employed on ſuch an occaſion, or of the earneſtneſs with which you, Sir, will concur in a meaſure that has for its object the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace.

To the Count de Wedel Jarlſberg. GRENVILLE.

NOTE. (No. 2.)

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, animated with the ſame deſire which he has already manifeſted, to terminate, by juſt, honourable, and permanent Conditions of Peace, a War which has extended itſelf throughout all parts of the World, is willing to omit nothing on his part which may contribute to this object.

It is with this view that he has thought it proper to avail himſelf of the confidential intervention of the Miniſters of a Neutral Power, to demand of the Executive Directory, Paſſports for a Perſon of Confidence, whom HIS MAJESTY would ſend to Paris with a Commiſſion to diſcuſs with the Government there, all the means the moſt proper to produce ſo deſirable an end.

And HIS MAJESTY is perſuaded that he ſhall receive, without delay, through the ſame channel, a ſatisfactory anſwer to this demand, which cannot fail to place, in a ſtill clearer light, the juſt and pacific diſpoſitions which he entertains in common with his Allies.

Weſtminſter, Sept. 6, 1796] GRENVILLE.

(No. 3.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that the Note addreſſed to the Executive Directory of France, in date of the 6th of the preſent month, was tranſmitted by Mr. KOENEMAN, Chargé d'Affaires of HIS DANISH MAJESTY, to M. DELACROIX, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, at Paris, who promiſed that an Anſwer ſhould be returned to it, after it had been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Government. Three days having elapſed in expectation of this Anſwer, Mr. KOENEMAN went a ſecond time to the Miniſter above mentioned, who gave him to underſtand, that the Executive Directory had not permitted him to return an Anſwer in writing, but that he was directed to expreſs himſelf verbally to this effect:

"That the Executive Directory of the "French Republic would not, for the future, "receive or anſwer any Overtures of Confiden- "tial Papers, tranſmitted through any inter- "mediate channel from the Enemies of the "Republic, but that if they would ſend Per- "ſons furniſhed with full powers and official "papers, theſe might, upon the Frontiers, "demand the Paſſports neceſſary for proceeding "to Paris."

London, Sept. 23, 1796. Co. de WEDEL JARLSBERG.

(No. 4.)

SIR, *Paris, Sept.* 19, 1796.

I WAS indiſpoſed at my country-houſe when your Excellency's Courier brought me the Letters which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 7th inſt. together with the Note of Lord GRENVILLE incloſed therein. I ſet off for Paris on the following day, where, after demanding an audience of Citizen DELACROIX, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, I preſented the Note above mentioned, accompanied by another in my own name, in which I explained the motives that had induced me to undertake a meaſure for which I had no authority from my Court. He promiſed to ſubmit the two Notes to the inſpection of the Government, and to return me an anſwer immediately. Having waited for three days without receiving an anſwer, I went a ſecond time to wait upon the Miniſter, who, in a very dry tone, informed me, that the Executive Directory had not permitted him to return an anſwer in writing, but that he was directed to expreſs himſelf verbally to this effect:

"That the Executive Directory of the French "Republic would not for the future receive or "anſwer any confidential overtures, or papers, "tranſmitted through any intermediate channel "from the Enemies of the Republic; but that, "if they would ſend perſons furniſhed with "full powers and official papers, theſe might "upon the Frontiers, demand the paſſports ne- "ceſſary for proceeding to Paris."

Such, ſir, is the reſult of a meaſure which I have taken at your requeſt. I wiſh, for the ſake of humanity, that we may meet with better ſucceſs, at ſome future period; but I fear that this period is ſtill at a great diſtance.

KOENEMAN.

To his Excellency the Count de Wedel Jarlſberg.

NOTE.

NOTE. (No. 5.)

IN demanding of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, through the intervention of the Miniſters of a Neutral Power, a Paſſport for a Confidential Perſon to be ſent to Paris, the Court of London accompanied this demand with expreſs declaration, that this Perſon ſhould be commiſſioned to diſcuſs with the Government all the means the moſt proper for conducing to the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace.

The KING, perſevering in the ſame ſentiments which he has already ſo unequivocally declared, will not leave to his Enemies the ſmalleſt pretext for eluding a diſcuſſion, the reſult of which will neceſſarily ſerve either to produce the happineſs of ſo many Nations, or at leaſt to render evident the views and diſpoſitions of thoſe who oppoſe themſelves to it.

In is therefore in purſuance of theſe ſentiments, that the underſigned is charged to declare, that, as ſoon as the Executive Directory ſhall think proper to tranſmit to the underſigned the neceſſary Paſſports (of which he, by this Note, renews the demand already made) HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY will ſend to Paris a Perſon furniſhed with full Powers and Official Inſtructions, to negociate with the Executive Directory on the means of terminating the preſent War, by a Pacification, juſt, honourable, and ſolid, calculated to reſtore repoſe to Europe, and to enſure for the time to come the general tranquillity. GRENVILLE.

Weſtminſter, Sept. 27, 1796.

To the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, at Paris.

(No. 6.)

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit to Lord GRENVILLE a Copy of the Decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, in anſwer to his Note of the * 27th September, 1796 (O. S.)

He will there ſee a proof of the earneſt deſire of the French Government to profit of the Overture that is made to them, in the hope that it may lead to Peace with the Government of England.

I have the honour to ſend to him, at the ſame time, the Paſſports required for the Miniſter Plenipotentiary whom HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY propoſes to name to treat; and I requeſt Lord GRENVILLE to accept the aſſurance of my perſonal wiſhes for the ſucceſs of this Negociation, as well as that of my moſt perfect conſideration. CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 11 Vendemiaire, 5th Year of the French Republic.

(No. 7.)

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE DECREES OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

The 9th Vendemiaire, 5th Year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

THE Executive Directory, upon conſideration of the Note addreſſed to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, by Lord GRENVILLE, dated Weſtminſter, September 24, 1796, wiſhing to give a proof of the deſire which it entertains, to make Peace with England, decrees as follows:

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs is charged to deliver the neceſſary Paſſports to the Envoy of England, who ſhall be furniſhed with full Powers, not only for preparing and negociating the Peace between the French Republic and that Power, but for concluding it definitively between them.

(No. 7*.)

LORD MALMESBURY, who is appointed by the KING to treat with the French Government for a juſt and equitable Peace, calculated to reſtore repoſe to Europe, and to enſure the public tranquillity for the time to come, will have the honour of delivering this Letter from me to M. DELACROIX.

The diſtinguiſhed rank and merit of the Miniſter of whom HIS MAJESTY has made choice on this occaſion, makes it unneceſſary for me to ſay any thing in his recommendation; at the ſame time that it furniſhes a freſh proof of the deſire of HIS MAJESTY to contribute to the ſucceſs of this Negociation: for which object I entertain the moſt ſanguine wiſhes.

GRENVILLE.

Weſtminſter, October 13, 1796.

To the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, at Paris.

(No. 8.)

LORD MALMESBURY, named by his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, as his Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, has the honour to announce, by his Secretary, to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, his arrival at Paris; and to requeſt of him, at the ſame time, to be ſo good as to appoint the hour at which he may wait upon him, for the purpoſe of communicating to him the object of his miſſion.

Paris, October 22, 1796.

To the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

(No. 9.)

THE Miniſter for Foreign Affairs learns with ſatisfaction the arrival of Lord MALMESBURY, Plenipotentiary of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY. He will have the honour to receive him to-morrow, at eleven o'clock in the morning, or at any later hour that may ſuit him, till two o'clock. He hopes that Lord MALMESBURY will forgive him for thus limiting the time, on account of the nature and the multiplicity of his occupations.

1ſt Brumaire, An. 5. *(October* 22, 1796.)

(No. 10.)

LORD MALMESBURY has the honour to thank the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, for the obliging Anſwer which he has juſt received from him.

He accepts with pleaſure the firſt moment propoſed, and will wait upon him to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock preciſely.

Paris, October 22.

To the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

(No. 11.)

THE Miniſter for Foreign Affairs has the honour to apprize Lord MALMESBURY, Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, that he has received from the Executive Directory, the neceſſary Powers for negociating

* Sic in Orig.

and concluding Peace between the Republic and His Majesty.

To-morrow, if Lord Malmesbury pleases, the respectivr Powers shall be exchanged. The Minister for Foreign Affairs will then be ready to receive the Propositions, which Lord Malmesbury is commissioned to make to the Republic, on the part of His Britannic Majesty.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs requests Lord Malmesbury, to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

2 *Brumaire, Aug.* 5. Ch. Delacroix.

(No. 12.)

Lord Malmesbury has the honour to present his acknowledgements to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the communication which he has just made to him, and he will have the honour to wait upon him to-morrow, at the hour which he shall have the goodness to appoint, to receive the Copy of the full powers with which he is furnished on the part of the Executive Directory; and as soon as they shall have been exchanged, he will be ready to commence the Negotiation with which he is charged.

He requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to acept the assurances of his high consideration.

Paris, Oct. 23, 1796. Malmesbury.

(No. 13.)

Extract from the Register of the Decrees of the Executive Directory.

2 *Brumaire*, (22 *Nov.*) *5th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.*

The Executive Directory, after having heard the Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The Citizen Charles Delacroix, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is charged to negotiate with Lord Malmesbury, Commissioner Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, furnished with full powers to prepare and negotiate Peace between the French Republic and that Power, and to conclude it definitively between them. The Directory gives to the said Minister all powers necessary for concluding and signing the Treaty of Peace, to take place between the Republic and His Britannic Majesty. He shall conform himself to the Instructions which shall be given him. He shall render a regular account, from time to time, of the progress and of the issue of the Negotiations.

The present Decree shall not be printed at this time.

(No. 14.)

Memorial.

His Britannic Majesty desiring, as he has already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on him, to the re-establishment of public tranquillity, and to ensure, by the means of just, honourable, and solid conditions of Peace, the future repose of Europe; His Majesty is of opinion, that the best means of attaining, with all possible expedition, that salutary end, will be to agree, at the beginning of the Negotiation, on the general principle which shall serve as a basis for the definitive arrangements.

The first object of Negotiation for Peace generally relates to the Restitutions and Cessions which the respective Parties have mutually to demand, in consequence of the events of the War.

Great Britain, from the uninterrupted success of her Naval War, finds herself in a situation to have no Restitution to demand of France, from which, on the contrary, she has taken Establishments and Colonies of the highest importance, and of a value almost incalculable.

But, on the other hand, France has made, on the Continent of Europe, Conquests, to which His Majesty can be the less indifferent, as the most important interests of his People, and the most sacred engagements of his Crown, are essentially implicated therein.

The magnanimity of the King, his inviolable good faith, and his desire to restore repose to so many Nations, induce him to consider the situation of affairs as affording the means of procuring for all the Belligerent Powers, just and equitable terms of Peace, and such as are calculated to ensure for the time to come the general tranquillity.

It is on this footing, then, that he proposes to negotiate, by offering to make Compensation to France, by proportionable Restitutions, for those arrangements to which she will be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just demands of the King's Allies, and to preserve the political Balance of Europe.

Having made his first overture, His Majesty will, in the sequel, explain himself more particularly on the application of this principle of the different objects which may be discussed between the respective Parties.

It is this application which will constitute the subject of those discussions into which His Majesty has authorised his Minister to enter, as soon as the principle to be adopted as the general basis of the Negotiation is known.

But His Majesty cannot omit to declare, that if this generous and equitable offer should not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the discussions which may ensue should fail to produce the desired effect, neither this general proposition, nor those more detailed, which may result from it, can be regarded, in any case, as points agreed upon or admitted by His Majesty.

Paris, Oct. 24, 1796. Malmesbury.

(No. 15.)

Extract from the Register of the Deliberations of the Executive Directory.

Paris, 5 *Brumaire, 5th Year of the Republic, One and Indivisible.*

The Executive Directory orders the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make the following Answer to Lord Malmesbury:

The Executive Directory sees with pain, that, at the moment when it had reason to hope for the speedy return of Peace between the French Republic and His Britannic Majesty, the proposal of Lord Malmesbury, offers nothing but dilatory or very distant means of bringing the Negotiation to a conclusion.

The Directory observes, that if Lord Malmesbury would have agreed to treat separately

ly, as he was formally authoriſed by the tenor of his Credentials, the Negotiations might have been conſiderably abridged; that the neceſſity of balancing with the intereſts of the two Powers, thoſe of the Allies of Great Britain, multiplies the combinations, increaſes the difficulties, tends to the formation of a Congreſs, the forms of which, it is known, are always tardy, and requires the acceſſion of Powers which hitherto have diſplayed no deſire of accommodation, and have not given to Lord MALMESBURY himſelf, according to his own declaration, any power to ſtipulate for them.

Thus, without prejudging the intentions of Lord MALMESBURY; without drawing any concluſion from the circumſtance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his Credentials; without ſuppoſing that he has received any ſecret inſtructions which would deſtroy the effect of his oſtenſible powers; without pretending, in ſhort, to aſſert, that the Britiſh Government have had a double object in view—to prevent, by general propoſitions, the partial propoſitions of other powers, and to obtain from the People of England, the means of continuing the War, by throwing upon the Republic the odium of a delay, occaſioned by themſelves; the Executive Directory cannot but perceive, that the propoſition of Lord MALMESBURY is nothing more than a renewal, under more amicable forms, of the propoſitions made laſt year by Mr. WICKHAM, and that it preſents but a diſtant hope of Peace.

The Executive Directory farther obſerve, with regard to the principle of retroceſſions advanced by Lord MALMESBURY, that ſuch a principle, preſented in a vague and iſolated manner, cannot ſerve as the baſis of Negotiation; that the firſt points of conſideration are, the common neceſſity of a juſt and ſolid Peace—the political equilibrium which abſolute retroceſſions might deſtroy—and then the means which the Belligerent Powers may poſſeſs;—the one to retain conqueſts at a time when it was ſupported by a great number of Allies, now detached from the Coalition; and the other, to recover them at a time when thoſe who were at firſt its enemies, have almoſt all become either its Allies, or at leaſt neuter.

Nevertheleſs, the Executive Directory, animated with an ardent deſire of putting a ſtop to the ſcourge of War, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, that as ſoon as Lord MALMESBURY ſhall exhibit to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, ſufficient Powers from the Allies of Great Britain, for ſtipulating for their reſpective intereſts, accompanied by a promiſe on their part to ſubſcribe to whatever ſhall be concluded in their names, the Executive Directory will haſten to give an anſwer to the ſpecific propoſitions which ſhall be ſubmitted to them, and that the difficulties ſhall be removed, as far as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety and dignity of the French Republic.

(No. 16.)

THE Underſigned has not failed to tranſmit to his Court, the Anſwer of the Executive Directory, to the Propoſals which he was charged to make, as an opening to a pacific Negotiation.

With regard to the offenſive and injurious inſinuations which are contained in that Paper, and which are only calculated to throw new obſtacles in the way of the accomodation which the French Government profeſſes to deſire, the KING has deemed it far beneath his dignity to permit an Anſwer to be made to them on his part in any manner whatſoever.

The progreſs and the reſult of the Negotiation, will ſufficiently prove the principles by which it will have been directed on each ſide; and it is neither by revolting reproaches, wholly deſtitute of foundation, nor by reciprocal inveƈtive, that a ſincere wiſh to accompliſh the great work of pacification can be evinced.

The Underſigned paſſes, therefore, to the firſt object of diſcuſſion brought forward in the Anſwer of the Executive Directory;—that of a ſeparate Negotiation, to which it has been ſuppoſed, without the ſmalleſt foundation, that the Underſigned was authoriſed to accede.

His full Powers, made out in the uſual form, give him all neceſſary authority to negotiate and to conclude the Peace; but theſe Powers preſcribe to him neither the form, the nature, nor the conditions of the future Treaty.

Upon theſe points, he is bound to conform himſelf, according to the long eſtabliſhed and received cuſtom of Europe, to the inſtructions which he ſhall receive from his Court; and accordingly, he did not fail to acquaint the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, at their firſt conference, that the KING his Maſter had expreſsly enjoined him to liſten to no Propoſal, tending to ſeparate the intereſts of HIS MAJESTY from thoſe of his Allies.

There can be no queſtion, then, but of a Negotiation which ſhall combine the intereſts and pretenſions of all the Powers who make a common cauſe with the KING in the preſent War.

In the courſe of the preſent Negotiation, the intervention, or, at leaſt, the participation of theſe Powers, will doubtleſs become abſolutely neceſſary; and HIS MAJESTY hopes to find at all times, the ſame diſpoſitions to treat, upon a juſt, and equitable baſis, of which HIS MAJESTY the EMPEROR and KING, gave to the French Government ſo ſtriking a proof, at the very moment of the opening of the preſent Campaign.

But it appears, that the waiting for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the Allies of the KING, before Great Britain and France begin to diſcuſs, even proviſionally, the principles of the Negotiation, would be to create a very uſeleſs delay.

A conduct wholly different has been obſerved by theſe two Powers, on almoſt all ſimilar occaſions; and HIS MAJESTY thinks, that the beſt proof which they can give, at the preſent moment, to all Europe, of their mutual deſire to put a ſtop, as ſoon as poſſible, to the calamities of War, would be to ſettle, without delay, the baſis of a combined Negotiation, inviting, at the ſame time, their Allies to concur in it, in the manner the moſt proper for accelerating the general Pacification.

It is with this view that the Underſigned was charged to propoſe at firſt, and at the very commencement of the Negotiation, a principle, which the generoſity and good faith of His Majesty could alone dictate to him—that of making compenſation to France, by proportionable reſtitutions, for the arrangements to which ſhe will be to conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt pretenſions of the King's Allies, and to preſerve the political Balance of Europe.

The Executive Directory has not explained itſelf in a preciſe manner, either as to the acceptance of this principle, or as to the changes or modifications which it may deſire to be made in it; nor has it, in ſhort, propoſed any other principle whatever to anſwer the ſame end.

The Underſigned, then, has orders to recur to this point, and to demand, on that head, a frank and preciſe explanation, in order to abridge the delays which muſt neceſſarily reſult from the difficulty of form which has been ſtarted by the Executive Directory.

He is authoriſed to add to this demand the expreſs declaration, that His Majesty, in communicating to his auguſt Allies every ſucceſſive ſtep which he may take, relative to the object of the preſent Negotiation, and in fulfilling, towards theſe Sovereigns, in the moſt efficacious manner, all the duties of a good and faithful Ally, will omit nothing on his part, as well to diſpoſe them to concur in this Negotiation, by the means the moſt proper to facilitate its progreſs, and inſure its ſucceſs, as to induce them always to perſiſt in ſentiments conformable to the wiſhes which he entertains for the return of a general Peace, upon juſt, honourable, and permanent conditions.

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796. Malmesbury.

(No. 17.)

THE Underſigned is charged, by the Executive Directory, to invite you to point out, without the ſmalleſt delay, and expreſsly, the objects of reciprocal compenſation which you propoſe.

He is, moreover, charged to demand of you, what are the diſpoſitions to treat, on a juſt and equitable baſis, of which His Majesty the Emperor and King, gave to the French Government ſo ſtriking a proof, at the very commencement of the Campaign? The Executive Directory is unaquainted with it.—It was the Emperor and King who broke the Armiſtice.

Ch. Delacroix.

Paris, 22 Brumaire (Nov. 12.)

(No. 18.)

THE Underſigned does not heſitate a moment to anſwer the two Queſtions which you have been inſtructed by the Executive Directory to put to him.

The Memorial preſented this morning by the Underſigned propoſes, in expreſs terms, on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to compenſate France, by proportionable reſtitutions, for the arrangements to which ſhe will be called upon to conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt pretenſions of the King's Allies, and to preſerve the political Balance of Europe.

Before the formal acceptation of this principle, or the propoſal, on the part of the Executive Directory, of ſome other principle which might equally ſerve as the baſis of a Negotiation for a general Peace, the Underſigned cannot be authoriſed to deſignate the objects of reciprocal Compenſation.

As to the proof of the pacific diſpoſitions given to the French Government by His Majesty the Emperor and King, at the opening of the Campaign, the Underſigned contents himſelf with a reference to the following words contained in the Note of Baron d'Eglеman, on the 4th of June laſt.

"The operations of the war will in no way "prevent His Imperial Majesty from being "ever ready to concur, agreeably to any ſyſtem "of Negotiation which ſhall be adopted, in concert with the Belligerent Powers, in the deciſion of proper means for putting a ſtop to "the farther effuſion of human blood."

This Note was preſented after the Armiſtice was broken.

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796. Malmesbury.

(No. 19.)

THE Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty requeſts the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to inform him, whether he is to conſider the Official Note which he received from him yeſterday evening, as the Anſwer to that which Lord Malmesbury delivered yeſterday morning to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, by order of his Court? He applies for this information, that the departure of his Courier may not be unneceſſarily delayed.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1796. Malmesbury.

(No. 20.)

THE Underſigned, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, declares to Lord Malmesbury, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty, that he is to conſider the Official Note ſent to him yeſterday as the Anſwer to that which Lord Malmesbury had addreſſed to him on the morning of the ſame day.

Charles Delacroix.

23 *Brumaire, Nov.* 13, 1796.

(No. 21.)

LORD Malmesbury has juſt received the Anſwer of the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in which he declares that the Official Note which he ſent to him yeſterday is to be conſidered as the Anſwer to that which Lord Malmesbury addreſſed to him on the morning of the ſame day.

Lord Malmesbury will tranſmit it this day to his Court. *Paris, Nov.* 13, 1796.

(No. 22.)

THE Underſigned, in reply to your ſecond Note of yeſterday, is ordered, by the Executive Directory, to declare to you, that he has nothing to add to the Anſwer which has been addreſſed to you. He is alſo inſtructed to aſk you, whether, on each official communication which ſhall take place between you and him, it will be neceſſary for you to ſend a Courier to receive ſpecial inſtructions? Charles Delacroix.

Paris, 23 Brumaire, Nov. 13.

(No. 23.)

THE Underſigned will not fail to tranſmit to his Court the Note which he has juſt received from

from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He declares likewise that he shall dispatch Couriers to his Court as often as the official Communications to him may require special instructions.

Paris 13th Nov. 1796. MALMESBURY.

(No 24.)

THE Court of London having been informed of what has passed in consequence of the last Memorial delivered by its order to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, does not think it necessary to add any thing to the Answer made by the Undersigned to the two Questions which the Directory thought proper to address to him.

That Court waits, therefore, and with the greatest anxiety, for an explanation of the sentiments of the Directory, with regard to the principle it has proposed, as the basis of a Negotiation, and the adoption of which appeared to be the best means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of so many nations.

The Undersigned has, in consequence, received orders to renew the demand of a frank and precise Answer on this point, in order that his Court may know, with certainty, whether the Directory accepts that proposal; or desires to make any change or modifications whatever in it; or, lastly, whether it would wish to propose any other principle that may promote the same end?

Paris, Nov. 26, 1796. MALMESBURY.

(No. 25.)

IN answer to the Note delivered yesterday, November 26, by Lord MALMESBURY, the Undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs is instructed by the Directory, to observe, that the answers made on the 5th and 22d of last Brumaire, contained an acknowledgment of the principle of Compensation, and that, in order to remove every pretext for farther discussion on that point, the Undersigned, in the name of the Executive Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgment.

In consequence, Lord MALMESBURY is again invited to give a speedy and categorical Answer to the Proposal made to him on the 22d of last Brumaire, and which was conceived in these terms: "The Undersigned is instructed by the Executive Directory, to invite you to designate, without the least delay, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal Compensation which you have to propose."

Paris, Nov. 27, 1796. CH. DELACROIX.

(No. 26.)

THE Undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, in answer to the Note dated this morning, which was sent to him by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, hastens to assure him, that he will not delay a moment in communicating it to his Court, from which he must necessarily wait for farther orders, before he can explain himself upon the important points which it contains.

Paris, 27th Nov. 1796. MALMESBURY.

(No. 27.)

THE Undersigned is charged to transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the inclosed Memorial, containing the Proposals of his Court,

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with respect to the application of the general principle already established, as the basis of the Negotiation for Peace.

He will, with the utmost readiness, enter with that Minister into every explanation which the state and progress of the Negotiation will allow, and he will not fail to enter into the discussion of these Propositions, or of any counter-project which may be transmitted to him on the part of the Executive Directory, with that frankness and that spirit of conciliation, which correspond with the just and pacific intentions of his Court.

Paris, Dec. 17, 1796. MALMESBURY.

(No. 28.)

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORIAL, ON THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF RESTITUTION, COMPENSATION, AND RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT.

THE principle, already established, as the basis of the Negotiation, by the consent of the two Governments, is founded on Restitutions to be made by HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY to France, in compensation for the arrangements to which that Power may consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the Allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accomplish these objects, in the manner the most complete, and to offer a fresh proof of the sincerity of his wishes for the re-establishment of general tranquillity, HIS MAJESTY would propose, that there should be given to this principle, on each side, all the latitude of which it may be susceptible.

I. HIS MAJESTY demands therefore,

1. The restitution to His Majesty the EMPEROR and KING, of all his dominions, on the footing of the Status ante Bellum.

2. The re-establishment of Peace between the Germanic Empire and France, by a suitable arrangement, conformably to the respective interests and to the general safety of Europe. This arrangement to be negotiated with HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, as constitutional Head of the Empire, either by the intervention of the KING, or immediately as HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY shall prefer.

3. The evacuation of Italy by the French Troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that Country; which should be re-established, as far as possible, upon the footing of the Status ante Bellum.

In the course of the Negotiation, a more detailed discussion may be entered into of the farther measures which it may be proper to adopt, respecting the objects of these three Articles, in order to the providing more effectually for the future security of the respective limits and possessions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

II. With regard to the other Allies of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, His Majesty demands, that there be reserved to Her Majesty the EMPRESS of all the RUSSIAS, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this Negociation whenever she may think fit; or of acceding to the Definitive Treaty, and thereby returning to a state of Peace with France.

III. His

III. His Majesty also demands, that Her Most Faithful Majesty may be comprehended in this Negotiation, and may return to a state of peace with France, without any cession or burthensome condition on either side.

IV. On these conditions, His Majesty offers to France the entire and unreserved restitution of all the Conquests which he has made on that Power in the East and West Indies, proposing at the same time that a mutual understanding should be established as to the means of securing for the future the tranquillity of the two Nations, and of consolidating, as much as possible, the advantages of their respective possessions. His Majesty offers, in like manner, the restitution of the Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, and of the Fishery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the Status ante Bellum.

But if, in addition to this, His Majesty were to wave the right given to him by the express stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, of opposing the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo to France, His Majesty would then demand, in return for this concession, a compensation, which might secure, at least in some degree, the maintenance of the balance of the respective possessions in that part of the world.

V. In all the cases of cessions or restitutions, which may come in question in the course of this Negociation, there should be granted on each side, to all individuals, the most unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to sell their land and other immoveable possessions; and adequate arrangements should also be made, in the course of this Negotiation, for the removal of all sequestrations, and for the satisfaction of the just claims which individuals on either side may have to make upon the respective Governments.

Malmesbury.

(No. 29.)

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORIAL ON THE PEACE WITH SPAIN AND HOLLAND.

The Allies of France not having hitherto expressed any desire or disposition to treat with the King, His Majesty might have forborne to enter into any detail on their account; but, in order to avoid any delays prejudicial to the great object which the King has in view, and to accelerate the work of a General Peace, His Majesty will not refuse to explain himself in the first instance on the points which concern those Powers. If, then, the Catholic King should desire to be comprehended in this Negociation, or to be allowed to accede to the Definitive Treaty, this would meet with no obstacle on the part of His Majesty.—Nothing having hitherto been conquered by either of the two Sovereigns from the other, no other point could, at the present moment, come into question, but that of the re-establishment of Peace, simply, and without any restitution or compensation whatever, except such as might possibly result from the application of the principle declared at the end of the fourth Article of the Memorial already delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

But if, during the Negociation, any alteration should take place in the state of things, in this respect, it will then be proper to agree upon the restitutions and compensations to be made on each side.

With regard to the Republic of the United Provinces, His Britannic Majesty and his Allies find themselves too nearly interested in the political situation of those Provinces, to be able to consent in their favour to the re-establishment of the *Status ante Bellum* as with respect to territorial possessions, unless France could, on her part, reinstate them in all respects in the same political situation in which they stood before the War.

If, at least, it were possible to re-establish in those Provinces, agreeably to what is believed to be the wish of a great majority of the inhabitants, their ancient Constitution and form of Government, His Majesty might then be disposed to relax, in their favour, from a very considerable part of the conditions on which the present state of things obliges him to insist.

But if, on the contrary, it is with the Republic of Holland, in its present state, that their Britannic and Imperial Majesties will have to treat, they will feel themselves obliged to seek in territorial acquisitions, those compensations, and that security, which such a state of things will have rendered indispensible to them.

Restitutions of any kind, in favour of Holland, could in that case be admitted in so far only as they shall be compensated by arrangements calculated to contribute to the security of the Austrian Netherlands. The means of accomplishing this object will be found in the Cessions which France has exacted in her Treaty of Peace with Holland, and the possession of which by that Power would in any case be absolutely incompatible with the security of the Austrian Netherlands in the hands of His Imperial Majesty.

It is on these principles that His Britannic Majesty would be ready to treat for the re-establishment of Peace with the Republic of Holland in its present state. The details of such a discussion must necessarily lead to the consideration of what would be due to the interest and the rights of the House of Orange.

(No. 30)

My Lord, *Paris, Dec. 20, 1796.*

Mr. Ellis returned here from London on Thursday last, the 15th instant, at five, P.M. and delivered to me the Dispatches No. 11 and 12, with which he was charged by your Lordship.

Although nothing can be clearer, more ably drawn up, or more satisfactory, than the instructions they contain, yet as it was of the last importance that I should be completely master of the subject before I saw the French Minister, I delayed asking for a conference till late on Friday evening, with a view that it should not take place till Saturday morning.

He appointed the hour of eleven A.M. on that day, and it was near one before we parted. Although what is said by M. Delacroix before he

he has communicated with the Directory cannot be conſidered as officially binding, and probably may, in the event, be very different from what I ſhall hear when he ſpeaks to me in their name, yet as it is impoſſible they ſhould not nearly conjecture the nature of the overtures I ſhould make, and of courſe be prepared in ſome degree for them, it is material that your Lordſhip ſhould be accurately acquainted with the firſt impreſſions they appear to make on M. DELACROIX.

I prefaced what I had to communicate with ſaying, that I now came authorized to enter with him into a deliberation upon one of the moſt important ſubjects that perhaps ever was brought into diſcuſſion—that its magnitude forbade all *fineſſe*, excluded all prevarication, ſuſpended all prejudices, and that as I had it in command to ſpeak and act with freedom and truth, I expected that he, on his part, would conſider theſe as the only means which could or ought to be employed, if he wiſhed to ſee a Negotiation, in which the happineſs of millions was involved, terminate ſucceſsfully. That, for greater preciſion, and with a view to be clearly underſtood in what I was about to propoſe, I would give him a Confidential Memorial, accompanied by an Official Note, both of which, when he had peruſed them, would ſpeak for themſelves. The Memorial contained the conditions, on the accompliſhment of which HIS MAJESTY conſidered the reſtoration of Peace to depend. The Note was expreſſive of HIS MAJESTY's readineſs to enter into any explanation required by the Directory on the ſubject, or to receive any *Contre-projet*, reſting on the ſame baſis, which the Directory might be diſpoſed to give in. That, moreover, I did not heſitate declaring to him, in conformity to the principles which I had laid down, and from which I certainly never ſhould depart, at any period of the Negociation, that I was prepared to anſwer any queſtions, explain and elucidate any points, on which it was poſſible to foreſee that doubts or miſconceptions could ariſe on the conſideration of theſe Papers. —And having ſaid thus much, I had only to remark, that I believed, in no ſimilar Negociation which had ever taken place, any Miniſter was authoriſed, in the firſt inſtance, to go ſo fully into the diſcuſſion as I now was.—That I was ſure neither the truth of this remark, nor the manifeſt concluſion to be drawn from it, would eſcape M. DELACROIX's obſervation.

I then put the two Papers into his hands. He began by reading the Note, on which of courſe he could only expreſs ſatisfaction. After peruſing the Confidential Memorial with all the atrention it deſerved, he, after a ſhort pauſe, ſaid, that it appeared to him to be liable to inſurmountable objections; that it ſeemed to him to require much more than it conceded, and, in the event, not to leave France in a ſituation of proportional greatneſs to the Powers of Europe. He ſaid, the Act of their Conſtitution, according to the manner in which *it was interpreted by the beſt Publiciſts* (and this phraſe is worthy remark) made it impoſſible for the Republic to do what we required. The Auſtrian Netherlands were annexed to it; they could not be diſpoſed of withour flinging the Nation into all the confuſion which muſt follow a convocation of the Primary Aſſemblies; and, he ſaid, he was rather ſurpriſed that Great Britain ſhould bring this forward as the governing condition of the Treaty, ſince he thought he had, in ſome of our late converſations, fully explained the nature of their Conſtitution to me. I replied, that every thing I had heard from him on this point was perfectly in my recollection, as it probably was in his, that though I had liſtened to him with that attention I always afforded to every thing he ſaid, yet I had never made him any ſort of reply, and had neither admitted nor controverted his opinion: that although I believed I could eaſily diſprove this opinion, from the ſpirit of the French Conſtitution itſelf, yet the diſcuſſion of that Conſtitution was perfectly foreign to the object of my miſſion; ſince, even allowing his two poſitions, viz. that the retroceſſion of the Auſtrian Netherlands was incompatible with their Laws, and that we ought to have known that beforehand; yet, that there exiſted a *droit public* in Europe, paramount to any *droit public* they might think proper to eſtabliſh within their own Dominions; and that if their Conſtitution was publicly known, the Treaties exiſting between HIS MAJESTY and the EMPEROR were at leaſt equally public, and in theſe it was clearly and diſtinctly enounced, that the Two Contracting Parties reciprocally promiſe not to lay down their arms without the reſtitution of all the Dominions, Territories, &c. which may have belonged to either of them before the War. That the date of this ſtipulation was previous to their annexing the Auſtrian Netherlands to France; and the notoriety of this ought, at the very moment when they had paſſed that Law, to have convinced them, that, if adhered to, it muſt prove an inſurmountable obſtacle to Peace. I applied his maxim to the Weſt India Iſlands, and to the Settlements in the Eaſt Indies; and aſked him, Whether it was expected that we were to wave our right of poſſeſſion, and be required ſtill to conſider them as integral parts of the French Republic which *muſt* be reſtored, and on which no value was to be ſet in the balance of Compenſation? I alſo ſtated the poſſible caſe of France having loſt part of what ſhe deemed her integral Dominions, inſtead of having added to them in the courſe of the War? and whether then, under the apprehenſion of ſtill greater loſſes, the Government, as it was now compoſed, ſhould conſider itſelf as not veſted with powers ſufficient to ſave their Country from the impending danger, by making Peace on the conditions of ſacrificing a portion of their Dominions to ſave the remainder? M. DELACROIX ſaid, this was ſtating a caſe of neceſſity, and ſuch a mode of reaſoning did not attach to the preſent circumſtances. I readily admitted the firſt part of this propoſition, but contended, that if the power exiſted in a caſe of neceſſity, it equally exiſted in all others, and particularly in the caſe before us, ſince he himſelf had repeatedly told me that Peace was what this Country and its Government wiſhed for, and even wanted.

M.

M. DELACROIX, in reply, ſhifted his ground, and by a ſtring of arguments founded on premiſes calculated for this purpoſe, attempted to prove, that from the relative ſituation of the adjacent Countries, the preſent Government of France would be reprehenſible in the extreme, and deſerve impeachment, if they ever ſuffered the Netherlands to be ſeparated from their Dominions; that by the Partition of Poland, Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, had increaſed their power to a moſt formidable degree: that England, by its Conqueſts, and by the activity and judgment with which it governed its Colonies, had doubled its ſtrength.—Your Indian Empire alone, ſaid M. DELACROIX with vehemence, has enabled you to ſubſidize all the Powers of Europe againſt us, and your monopoly of trade has put you in poſſeſſion of a fund of inexhauſtible wealth. His words were, *Votre Empire dans l'Indie vous a fourni les Moyens de ſalarier toutes les Puiſſances contre nous, et vous avez accaparé le Commerce de Manière que toutes les Richeſſes du Monde ſe verſent dans vos Coffres.*"

From the neceſſity that France ſhould keep the Netherlands and the Left Bank of the Rhine for the purpoſe of preſerving its relative ſituation in Europe, he paſſed to the advantages which, he contended, would reſult to the other Powers by ſuch an addition to the French Dominions. Belgium (to uſe his words) by belonging to France, would remove what had been the ſource of all Wars for two centuries paſt, and the Rhine, being the natural boundary of France, would enſure the tranquillity of Europe for two centuries to come. I did not feel it neceſſary to combat this prepoſterous doctrine; I contented myſelf with reminding him of what he had ſaid to me in one of our laſt conferences, when he made a compariſon of the weakneſs of France under its Monarchs, and its ſtrength and vigour under its Republican Form of Government: "*Nous ne ſommes plus dans la Décrépitude de la France monarchique, mais dans toute la Force d'une République adoleſcente,*" was his expreſſion: and I inferred from this, according to his own reaſoning, that the force and power France had acquired by its change of Government, was much greater than it could derive from any acquiſition of Territory; and that it followed, if France, when under a Regal Form of Government, was a very juſt and conſtant object of attention, not to ſay of jealouſy, to the others Powers of Europe, France (admitting his axiom) was a much more reaſonable object of jealouſy and attention under its preſent Conſtitution than it ever had yet been, and that no addition to its Dominions could be ſeen by its neighbours, but under impreſſions of alarm for their own future ſafety, and for the general tranquillity of Europe. M. DELACROIX's Anſwer to this was ſo remarkable, that I muſt beg leave to inſert it in what I believe to be nearly his own words:— "*Dans le Tems Révolutionnaire tout ce que vous dites, Milord, étoit vrai—rien n'égaloit notre Puiſſance; mais ce tems n'exiſte plus. Nous ne pouvons plus lever la Nation en maſſe pour voler au ſecours de la Patrie en danger. Nous ne pouvons plus engager nos Concitoyens d'ouvrir leurs Bourſes pour les verſer dans le Tréſor Nationale, et de ſe priver même du néceſſaire pour le bien de la choſe Publique.*" And he ended by ſaying, that the French Republic, when at Peace, neceſſarily muſt become the moſt quiet and pacific Power in Europe. I only obſerved, that in this caſe the paſſage of the Republic from youth to decrepitude had been very ſudden; but that ſtill I never could admit, that it could be a matter of indifference to its neighbours, much leſs one neceſſary ſecurity to itſelf, to acquire ſuch a very extenſive addition to its Frontiers as that he had hinted at.

This led Monſ. DELACROIX to talk of offering an equivalent to the EMPEROR for the Auſtrian Netherlands; and it was to be found, according to his plan, in the ſecularization of the three Eccleſiaſtical Electorates, and ſeveral Biſhopries in Germany and in Italy.

He talked upon this ſubject as one very familiar to him, and on which his thoughts had been frequently employed.

He ſpoke of making new Electors, and named, probably with a view to render his ſcheme more palatable, the STADTHOLDER and the Dukes of BRUNSWIC and WURTEMBURG, as perſons proper to replace the three Eccleſiaſtical Electors who were to be reformed.

It would be making an ill uſe of your Lordſhip's time, to endeavour to repeat to you all he ſaid on this ſubject; it went in ſubſtance (as he himſelf confeſſed) to the total ſubverſion of the preſent conſtitution of the Germanic Body; and as it militated directly againſt the principle which both HIS MAJESTY and the EMPEROR laid down ſo diſtinctly as the baſis of the Peace to be made for the Empire, I contented myſelf with reminding him of this circumſtance, particularly as it is impoſſible to diſcuſs this point with any propriety, till His IMPERIAL MAJESTY becomes a party to the Negociation. I took this opportunity of hinting, that if on all the other points France agreed to the propoſals now made, it would not be impoſſible that ſome increaſe of Territory might be ceded to her on the Germanic ſide of her Frontiers, and that this, in addition to the Duchy of Savoy, Nice, and Avignon, would be a very great acquiſition of ſtrength and power. Monſ. DELACROIX here again reverted to the Conſtitution, and ſaid, that theſe Countries were already conſtitutionally annexed to France. I replied, that it was impoſſible, in the Negociation which we were beginning, for the other Powers to take it up from any period but that which immediately preceded the War, and that any acquiſition or diminution of Territory which had taken place among the Belligerent Powers ſince it firſt broke out, muſt neceſſarily become ſubject matter for Negociation, and be balanced againſt each other, in the final arrangement of a General Peace. "You then perſiſt," ſaid M. DELACROIX, "in applying this principle to Belgium?" I anſwered, "Moſt certainly; and I ſhould not deal fairly with you, if I heſitated to declare, in the outſet of our Negociation, that on this point you muſt entertain

tertain no expectation that HIS MAJESTY will relax, or ever conſent to ſee the Netherlands remain a part of France."

M. DELACROIX replied, he ſaw no proſpect in this caſe of our ideas ever meeting, and he deſpaired of the ſucceſs of our Negociation. He returned again, however, to his idea of a poſſible equivalent to be found for the EMPEROR; but as all he propoſed was the alienation or diſmemberment of Countries not belonging to France, even by Conqueſt, I did not conſider it as deſerving attention, and it is certainly not worth repeating to your Lordſhip.

I need not obſerve, that all the Equivalents propoſed, however inadequate to the exchange, were offered as a return for our conſent that the Netherlands ſhould remain part of France; of courſe, the admitting them in any ſhape, would have been in direct contradiction to my Inſtructions.

M. DELACROIX touched very ſlightly on Italy; and the courſe of our converſation did not bring this part of the ſubject more into diſcuſſion.

I muſt add, that whenever I mentioned the reſtoration of the Netherlands to the EMPEROR, I always took care it ſhould be underſtood that theſe were to be accompanied by ſuch further ceſſions as ſhould form a competent line of defence, and that France could not be permitted to keep poſſeſſion of all the intermediate Country to the Rhine; and I particularly dwelt on this point, when I held out the poſſibility of admitting an extenſion of the limits of France on the ſide of Germany. But as the French Miniſter no leſs ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the reſtitution of the Netherlands to the EMPEROR, than I tenaciouſly inſiſted upon it, the further extenſion of my claim could not of courſe become a ſubject of argument.

I believe I have now, with a tolerable degree of accuracy, informed your Lordſhip of all that the French Miniſter ſaid on my opening myſelf to him on that part of my Inſtructions which more immediately relates to Peace between Great Britain, HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, and France. It remains with me to inform your Lordſhips what paſſed between us on the ſubject of our reſpective Allies.

On the articles reſerving a right to the Court of St. Peterſburgh, and to that of Liſbon, to accede to the Treaty of Peace on the ſtrict *Status ante Bellum*, the French Miniſter made no other remark than by mentioning the Allies of the Republic, and by enquiring whether I was prepared to ſay any thing relative to their intereſts, which certainly the Republic could never abandon. This afforded me the opportunity of giving in the confidential Memorial B. relative to Spain and Holland, and I prefaced it by repeating to him the ſubſtance of the firſt part of your Lordſhip's No. 12.

Although I had touched upon the ſubject of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, when I had been ſpeaking to M. DELACROIX on the Peace with France, yet, as it did not become a matter of diſcuſſion between us till I came to mention the peace with Spain, I thought it better to place all that paſſed on the ſubject in this part of my Diſpatch: it was the only point on which he entered; but I by no means infer from his not bringing forward ſome claims for Spain, that we are not to hear of any in the courſe of the Negociation; on the contrary, I have little doubt that many, and moſt of them inadmiſſible, will be made before it can end. He, however, was ſilent on them at this moment, and confined all he had to ſay to combating the idea that Spain was bound by the Treaty of Utrecht not to alienate her Poſſeſſions in America.—I had the Article copied in my pocket, and I read it to him. He confeſſed it was clear and explicit, but that circumſtances had ſo materially altered ſince the year 1713, that engagements made then ought not to be conſidered as in force now. I ſaid, that the ſpirit of the Article itſelf went to provide for diſtant Contingencies, not for what was expected to happen at or near the time when the Treaty was made; and that it was becauſe the alteration of circumſtances he alluded to was foreſeen as poſſible, that the clauſe was inſerted; and that if Spain paid any regard to the faith of Treaties, ſhe muſt conſider herſelf as no leſs ſtrictly bound by this clauſe now, than at the moment when it was drawn up. I went on by ſaying, that it did not, however, appear quite impoſſible that this point might be ſettled without much difficulty; and that means might be deviſed that HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY ſhould not break his faith, and both England and France be equally ſatisfied. I then held out to him, but in general terms, that either Spain might regain her part of St. Domingo, by making ſome conſiderable ceſſion to Great Britain and France, as the price of Peace, or that, in return for leaving the whole of St. Domingo to France, we ſhould retain either Martinico, or St. Lucia and Tobago. M. DELACROIX liſtened with a degree of attention to theſe propoſals, but he was fearful of committing himſelf by any expreſſion of approbation; and he diſmiſſed the ſubject of the Court of Madrid, by obſerving, that France never would forſake the intereſts of its Allies.

Our converſation on thoſe of its other Ally, Holland, was much longer, as the wording of the Memorial inevitably led at once deep into the ſubject.

M. DELACROIX affected to treat any deviation from the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and that Country, or any reſtoration of Territories acquired under that Treaty to France, as quite impracticable. He treated as equally impracticable any attempt at reſtoring the Ancient Form of Government in the Seven United Provinces. He talked with an air of triumph of the eſtabliſhment of a National Convention at the Hague, and with an affectation of feeling, that by it the

Cauſe of Freedom had extended itſelf over ſuch a large number of People. He, however, was ready to confeſs, that from the great loſſes the Dutch Republic had ſuſtained in its Colonies, and particularly from the weak manner in which they had defended them, it could not be expected that HIS MAJESTY would conſent to a full and complete reſtitution of them, and that it was reaſonable that ſome ſhould be ſacrificed; and he aſked me if I could inform him how far our views extended on this point? I ſaid I had reaſon to believe, that what HIS MAJESTY would require would be poſſeſſions and ſettlements which would not add either to the power or wealth of our Indian Dominions; but only tend to ſecure to us their ſafe and unmoleſted poſſeſſion. You mean by this, ſaid M. DELACROIX, the Cape and Trincomale? I ſaid they certainly came under that deſcription; and I ſaw little proſpect of their being reſtored to the Dutch. M. DELACROIX launched forth on this into a moſt laboured diſſertation on the value of the Cape of Good Hope, which he did not conſider at all as a *port de relache*, but as a poſſeſſion which, in our hands, would become one of the moſt fertile and moſt productive Colonies in the Eaſt; and, according to his eſtimation of it, he did not ſcruple to aſſert, that it would ultimately be an acquiſition of infinitely greater importance to England than that of the Netherlands to France; and, if acquieſced in, ſhould be reckoned as a full and ample compenſation for them. He added, "If you are maſters of the Cape and Trincomale, we ſhall hold our ſettlements in India, and the Iſlands of France and Bourbon, entirely at the tenure of your will and pleaſure; they will be ours only as long as you chooſe we ſhould retain them. You will be ſole maſters in India, and we ſhall be entirely dependent upon you." I repeated to him, that it was as means of defence, not of offence, that theſe Poſſeſſions would be inſiſted on; and that, if the matter was fairly and diſpaſſionately diſcuſſed, he would find that they afforded us a great additional ſecurity, but no additional power of attack, even if we were diſpoſed to diſturb the peace of that part of the world. If theſe, and perhaps ſome few other not very material Settlements belonging to the Dutch, were to be inſiſted upon, and if he would be pleaſed to enumerate all we ſhould ſtill have to reſtore to them, while they had nothing to reſtore to England, it was impoſſible not to conſider the terms on which HIS MAJESTY propoſed Peace to Holland as generous and liberal.

M. DELACROIX was not at all diſpoſed to agree with me on this point; and ſaid, Holland, ſtript of theſe poſſeſſions, would be ruined. He then held out, but as if the idea had juſt croſſed his mind, the poſſibility of indemnifying the Dutch for their loſſes in India, by giving them a Tract of Territory towards the Meuſe (I could not find out whether he meant Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, or the Countries of Juliers and Berg), and hinted, that if this was not to be done, an additional Sugar Iſland might, perhaps, be ceded to the Dutch Republic. I told him all this might become a ſubject of future diſcuſſion; and I conceived, that if we could agree upon the more eſſential points, the Treaty would not break off on theſe ſecondary conſiderations. Our converſation had now been extremely long, and M. DELACROIX ended by ſaying, that although he had taken upon himſelf to enter with me thus far upon the ſubject, yet I muſt not conſider any thing he ſaid as binding, or as pledging the Republic, till ſuch time as he had laid the Papers I had given him before the Directory; and, in order to do this with more accuracy, he again aſked me, Whether in his Report he was to ſtate the diſuniting Belgium from France as a *ſine qua non* from which HIS MAJESTY would not depart? I replied, it moſt certainly was a *ſine qua non* from which HIS MAJESTY would not depart; and that any propoſal, which would leave the Netherlands annexed to France, would be attended with much greater benefit to that Power, and loſs to the Allies, than the preſent relative ſituation of the Belligerent Powers could entitle the French Government to expect.

M. DELACROIX repeated his concern at the peremptory way in which I made this aſſertion, and aſked, whether it would admit of no modification?—I replied, If France could, in a *Contre-projet*, point out a practicable and adequate one, ſtill keeping in view, that the Netherlands muſt not be French, or likely again to fall into the hands of France, ſuch a propoſal might certainly be taken into conſideration.

M. DELACROIX by no means encouraged me to explain myſelf more fully; he repeatedly ſaid, that this difficulty relative to the Netherlands was one which could not be overcome.

Juſt as I was taking leave of him, he begged me to explain what was meant by the words in the Memoire (A) in the fourth paragraph, beginning *de s'entendre mutuellement ſur les Moyens d'aſſurer*, and ending at *leurs poſſeſſions reſpectives*. I told him, it referred to the deſtructive ſyſtem adopted by France in the Weſt Indies, and went to expreſs a wiſh, that the two Powers ſhould agree on ſome general and uniform ſyſtem of internal Police in the Settlements there, which would contribute to the ſecurity of theſe Poſſeſſions to the reſpective Countries, and at the ſame time to the happineſs of every deſcription of inhabitants in them.

M. DELACROIX, a little hurt at my expreſſion relative to the ſyſtem adopted by France, endeavoured to recriminate upon us; but he ended by ſaying, that they ſhould certainly be willing to concur in any arrangement relative to the Negroes, which did not militate againſt the principles of their Conſtitution. Here our conference ended, and as, during the whole courſe of it, I bore in my mind the poſſibility, that although this our firſt might be the only favourable opportunity I ſhould ever have of ſpeaking on the general principles on which HIS MAJESTY was diſpoſed to treat, I endeavoured, by adverting more or leſs to almoſt every point in my

Inſtruction,

Inſtructions, to enable M. DELACROIX (if he reports faithfully) to ſtate to the Directory what I ſaid, in ſuch a manner as to put it out of their power to miſconceive what were HIS MAJESTY'S intentions; to remove all poſſibility of cavil on this caſe, and to bring them to a clear and diſtinct anſwer, whether they would agree to open a Negociation on the principle of the *Statu ante Bellum*, or on one differing from it only in form, not in ſubſtance. I hope, in attempting to do this, I did not, in the firſt inſtance, commit myſelf, or diſcover more of my Inſtructions, than it became me to do, and that, in the converſation with M. DELACROIX, nothing eſcaped me which might, at ſome ſubſequent period, hurt the progreſs of the Negociation. I have, I believe, given this conference nearly verbatim to your Lordſhip; and I was particularly anxious to do this correctly and minutely, as well that you may judge on the propriety of what I ſaid myſelf, as that what M. DELACROIX ſaid to me may be accurately known, and remain on record.

It muſt, however, be remembered (as I obſerved in the beginning of this Diſpatch) that he ſpoke from himſelf, as Miniſter indeed, but not under the immediate inſtructions of the Directory; and this conſideration will take a little away from the ſingularity of ſome of the poſitions he advanced.

I confeſs, my Lord, from the civility of his manners, and from his apparent readineſs to diſcuſs the ſubject, the impreſſion which remained on my mind on leaving him was, that the Negociation would go on, but be liable to ſo many difficulties, and ſome of them ſo nearly inſurmountable, that knowing, as I do, the opinion of the Directory, I ſaw little proſpect of its terminating ſucceſsfully. But I did not expect the conduct of the Directory would immediately be ſuch as to evince a manifeſt inclination, and even determination, to break off on the firſt propoſals; and I was not a little ſurpriſed at receiving on Sunday, at three, P.M. the incloſed Letter (A) from M. DELACROIX:—he ſent it by the Principal Secretary of his Department (M. GUIRAUDET) who communicated to me the original of the Arrête of the Directory, of which this letter, abating the alteration in the form, is a literal Copy. After peruſing it, I aſked M. GUIRAUDET, whether he was informed of its contents, and this led to a ſhort converſation on them. I told him that both the demands were ſo unexpected, that I could not reply to them off hand: that as to the firſt, it was quite unuſual to ſign Memorials which were annexed to a Note actually ſigned, and that I ſcarcely felt myſelf authoriſed to depart from what was, I believed, an invariable rule. That as to the ſecond Demand, made in ſo peremptory and unprecedented a way, I could, without much heſitation, ſay at once, that it could not be complied with. Monſ. GUIRAUDET lamented this much, and ſaid, that this being the caſe, he feared our principles of Negociation would never coincide. I agreed with him in my expreſſions of concern. We converſed together afterwards for ſome time, but nothing paſſed at all worthy remark. I told him I ſhould ſend my anſwer the next day. On reflecting more attentively on the requeſt that I would ſign the two Memorials which I had given in, it ſtruck me that the complying with it pledged me to nothing, that it was merely gratifying them on a point inſiſted on peeviſhly, and that the doing it would put them ſtill more in the wrong.

As to the ſtrange demand of an Ultimatum, it was perfectly clear what it became me to ſay, and I hope, that in the incloſed Anſwer, B. (which I ſent yeſterday morning at twelve o'clock) to M. DELACROIX, I ſhall be found to have adhered as cloſely as poſſible to the ſpirit of my Inſtructions.

Yeſterday evening, at half paſt nine, M. GUIRAUDET brought me the Note C. to which I immediately replied by the Note D. They require no comment; and as I intend leavin Paris to-morrow, and travelling with all convenient ſpeed, I ſhall ſo ſoon have it in my power to ſay the little which remains to ſay, relative to this ſudden, though perhaps not unlooked-for, cloſe to my miſſion, that I need not treſpaſs any farther on your Lordſhip's patience.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

MALMESBURY.

P. S. I thought it would be proper for His Majeſty's Miniſter at Vienna to receive the earlieſt intelligence of the Negociation being broken off; I therefore have diſpatched a Meſſenger to Vienna, with a Copy of the ſeveral Papers which have paſſed between me and Monſieur DELACROIX ſince our conference; and alſo a ſuccinct account of what paſſed on it. The Meſſenger left this place to-day at Three, P. M.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c.

(No. 31.)

Paris, 28th Frimaire (Dec. 18) 5th year.

SIR,

The Executive Directory has heard the reading of the Official Note, ſigned by you, and of two Confidential Memorials, without Signatures, which were annexed to it, and which you gave in to me yeſterday. I am charged expreſsly by the Directory to declare to you, that it cannot liſten to any Confidential Note without a Signature, and to require of you to give in to me, officially, within four and twenty hours, your *Ultimatum*, ſigned by you.

Accept, Sir, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

CH. DELACROIX.

(No. 32.) [A.]

Copy. (B,) *Paris, 19th Dec.* 1796.

Lord MALMESBURY, in anſwer to the Letter which the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs had the goodneſs to tranſmit to him through the hands of the Secretary General of his Department, muſt remark, that in ſigning the Official Note, which he gave in to that Miniſter, by order of his Court, he thought he had complied with all the uſual formalities, and had given the neceſſary authenticity to the two Confidential Memorials which were annexed to it. Nevertheleſs, to remove all difficulties, as far as lies in his power, he willingly adopts the forms which are

pointed out by the Reſolution of the Executive Directory, and haſtens to ſend to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs the two Memorials ſigned by his hand.

With reſpect to the poſitive demand of an *Ultimatum*, Lord MALMESBURY obſerves, that inſiſting on that point in ſo peremptory a manner, before the two Powers ſhall have communicated to each other their reſpective pretenſions, and that the Articles of the future Treaty ſhall have been ſubmitted to the diſcuſſions which the different intereſts which are to be adjuſted, neceſſarily demand, is to ſhut the door againſt all Negociation. He, therefore, can add nothing to the aſſurances which he has already given to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, as well by word of mouth, as in his Official Note; and he repeats that he is ready to enter with that Miniſter into every explanation of which the ſtate and progreſs of the Negociation may admit, and that he will not fail to enter into the diſcuſſion of the Propoſals of his Court, *or of any counter-project which may be delivered to him, on the part of the Executive Directory*, with that candour and that ſpirit of conciliation which correſpond with the juſt and pacific ſentiments of his Court.

Lord MALMESBURY requeſts the Miniſters for Foreign Affairs to accept the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

(No. 33.) [C.]

The Underſigned Miniſter for Foreign Affairs is charged by the Executive Directory, to anſwer to Lord MALMESBURY's two Notes of the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December, O. S) that the Executive Directory will liſten to no Propoſals, contrary to the Conſtitution, to the Laws, and to the Treaties, which bind the Republic.

And as Lord MALMESBURY announces at every communication, that he is in want of the opinion of his Court, from which it reſults that he acts a part merely paſſive in the Negociation, which renders his preſence at Paris uſeleſs: the Underſigned is farther charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the perſons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, the Territory of the Republic. The Underſigned declares moreover, in the name of the Executive Directory, that if the Britiſh Cabinet is deſirous of Peace, the Executive Directory is ready to follow the Negociations, according to the baſis laid down in the preſent Note, by the reciprocal channel of Couriers.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 29th Frimaire (19th December) 5th Year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

(No. 34.) [D.]

Lord MALMESBURY haſtens to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, dated yeſterday. He is preparing to quit Paris to-morrow, and demands, in conſequence, the neceſſary Paſſports for himſelf and his Suite.

He requeſts the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to accept the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

*** *As we had not room in the preſent Number to give place to* ALL *the Meteorological Journals which have been omitted, we propoſe to inſert the whole of them, to the end of the year, complete, in* THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER. *In future, they ſhall be inſerted regularly.*

In order to inſert the whole of the late Diplomatic Correſpondence, we have been compelled to add TWELVE PAGES *to our uſual quantity of Letter Preſs.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XII.—Vol. II.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of the Language of Madagascar.

The following particulars were transcribed at the wish of the late Lord Daer, who thought of communicating them at the Society for the Improvement of African Geography. The author desires to preserve them in your Miscellany.

TO those who ambition the improvement of African geography, it may not be unwelcome to offer some particulars of the language and poetry of Madagascar, François Cauche, of Rouen, published at Paris in 1651, his voyage to that island. The Chevalier de Porny, published at Paris in 1787, the Chansons Madegasses, which he had collected during his residence there. From these two sources the following vocabulary and songs* are derived. Something of the philosophy of language may be learned from the one; much of beautiful nature admired in the other: neither will be wholly indifferent to the ethic observer.

Oola	man
Loa	head
Voole	hair
Soofe	ears
Maffe	eyes
Orre	noſtrils
Vowe	mouth
Lalle	tongue
Neefe	teeth
Vooze	neck
Tutte	ſtomach
Fourin	buttocks
Fale	womb
Tenongue	arms
Tangue	hands
Treo	belly
Atte	liver
Latte	kidney
Nonne	paps
Tamboo	feet
Voote	penis
Foo	heart
Zin	mind
Affe	fire
Ranne	water
Tanne	earth
Arro	heaven, wind
Auly	charm, remedy
Manſwander	ſun
Siq	wine
Siqe af	brandy, wine of fire
Axe	tree
Vate	ſtone
Voolamene	gold
Voola fooſhe	ſilver
Vee	iron
Mooſe	bread
Rex	hunger
Rouen	milk
Loaronon	cheeſe, head of milk
Menakronon	butter, fat of milk
Ambo	dog
Peefa	cat
Foora	looking-glaſs
Menak	fat
Mabee	lean
Mabiboo	ſtinking
Saſſe	weary
Mani	diſpleaſed
Maulle	ſilly
Soo	wiſe
Maye	hot
Mangaſſi	cold
So	good
Seeſo	bad
Ares	violet
Fooſhe	white
Grootebai	great
Maſſeſai	little
Mamoo	bold
Mattao	timid, dead
Matepis	covetous
Mattari	liberal
Mowander	falſe
Moweſſe	heavy
Henome	to eat
Minome	to drink

* The Songs of the Negroes of Madagascar, which is what is here referred to, have already appeared in No. 6, page 449, of the Monthly Magazine.

Mandre	to ſleep
Toomangre	to weep
Matere	to laugh
Voonooe	to kill
Fante	yes
Scar	no
Ampiſſe	early
Akakai	before noon
Manſwander ambone	noon
Manſwander matte	night, ſun-death
Banne awotte ambone	rain, water that comes
Harre	blood (from above
Vaſſarre	fruit
Oowy	root (plant
Aeat vel	live-plant, the ſenſitive
Haza	wood
Woore	bird
Lallaits	bees
Mene	red
Mamy	ripe
Mante	raw, ſour
Miente	black
Malaima	ſoft
Vare	rice in the huſk
Empembe	millet
Maraboo	phyſician
Voolle	moon
Andre	day
Alle	night
Leſalle	yeſternight
Anbalie	to-night
Amarai	to-morrow
Angondsi	ſheep
Oſſe	goat
Annolis	lizard
Fanne	tortoiſe
Reak	ſea
Feique	hatchet
Maberes	ſtrong
Lite	wax
Farremanani	honey
Farre	ſugar
Fannefuies	ſhell-fiſh
Raaraa	crabs
Is	one
Ro	two
Tel	three
Ef	four
Leem	five
Enne	ſix
Fuite	ſeven
Vale	eight
Seeve	nine
Foola	ten
Is mani foola	eleven
Ro mani foola	twelve
Tel mani fola	thirteen
Ropoola	twenty
Telpoola	thirty
Zat	hundred
Rozat	two hundred
Arrive	thouſand
Rozrrive	two thouſand

DIALOGUE.

Haiſa anno. Art thou come?

Fante taytanne, France. Yes, from the land of France.

Hanbo awyee autanne Madagaſcar. Why come you to the land of Madagaſcar?

Zahai mitondre marmare. I come to bring thee much.

Magnina. What is it?

Angue, arrey, voora foojbe; ſable, firak, lambe, fatroo, angamara. Coral, necklaces, beads, copper, tin, cloth, hats, ſhoes.

Sos annos anniette. Thou art welcome.

Zahai ravoo. Glad of it.

Magnina ſoo annotea. What deſires thy heart?

Zahai tea, engombe, engoudri, enoſſe, envooſſe, accoo, attoole, fuie, vaſſarre, toolooga, voienguembe, fooſbe varre. I want beef, mutton, goats, capons, eggs, fruits, lemons, oranges, limes, beans, and white rice.

Zahai omai, anno awiote entrangue aminai. I will give thee, and thou ſhalt be welcome in my houſe.

Ovvi zahai mandey antanas en arakez. When ſhall I go into thy town?

Foho enno thea awiote. When thy heart deſires.

Zahai mandre telle ovandre. I will go in three days.

Awiotte amini oola abi mitondre, ſandok fenoo entanas aminai engare Fanzaire. Come with all thy men; bring thy full cheſts into the town of Fanzaire.

Salam, roandrie, zahai awiotte empanguinere. Farewel, ſir, I will come at that time.

Salain, zahai awientana amini ſo lol mitondre ſandok. Good day! I am come to thy town with my cheſts full.

Miſahaa awo allai, fan lablail. Let me ſee, open the locks.

Panlotlaii allai, miſahaa foho annotea. The locks are open, ſee what thy heart deſires.

So abigo, ay oole France manne, zahai anharey mouſquine. Anno ommay vooze angue bewente ſalam awo. Very fine, how the men of France are rich, and we are poor. Give me that coral necklace only.

--Into, roandrie zahommey. There, ſir, I give it.

Zahai ravoo foho. Magnine teas anno. Thou doſt me great pleaſure. What ſhall I give thee?

In

In manne anno. Wherein art thou rich?

Emgombe vooſſe, angondri, oſſe, akoboo, vooſe. In gelt oxen, ſheep, goats, and gelt fowls.

Zahai te acco. I will take ſome.

Intoato oola, meinte mande, anya emboitz, malaque angombe, mitondre ef poola, angombe vooſſe, fola angombe, tanmane. Come hither, negro, go to the mountain for oxen, and fetch forty gelt oxen and ten cows.

Ize marmare mizza, maſſe enſandok aminai teanno. It is much, look into my cheſt for what thou wilt.

Vaz annoo teaz omai anguemadindin, barez madindin, vaque momgey-momgey, meneamene ſeinte zaharai rawoo. I know not if thou wilt give me coral and beads of many colours, green, yellow, red, black.

Into ſamboorre. Take ſome.

Zaa citea ſamboorre, oma anno. I will not take, unleſs thou giveſt me.

Into ſamboorre, vooſe faihai enwooſe, ennoo vooſe maſſaiſai, entangue awali ennoo. Take this necklace, put it on thy neck, and take theſe motley bracelets for thy wife.

Awiot entrangue, enminai ſemmeſemme trangano. Come to my houſe, it is thine.

Zaa ſitia trangano roandrie, zaa teas tranganos. I will not, thy houſe, ſir, but one to myſelf.

Samboorre trangano menewali. Take the houſe of my wife.

Zaa teaco. I conſent to it.

Accorwali allai ſandok, allai ſibit, velongas, loowees oola, vaza tea, trangano. Awiot roandrie, rie madhai. My wife, clear away thy cheſts, mats, pots, and diſhes. Strangers want thy houſe. Come, ſir, ſhe is gone.

Mande hanne, manſwander matte. Go away, the ſun is dying.

Zaa awiot amarray empiſſe. I ſhall come again to-morrow.

Salam zanyak, abi tootoolle, akor ſarako. Good day, my children, are you well?

Fante. Yes.

Izangare lambe faihai ammemi, haze lawa en loatambo. What is this net ſtretched between two bits of wood, faſtened at the ends on which you lie?

Engare lambemandre vatte. It is to reſt the body upon.

Anbanne manne zare. You are rich in mind.

Quelle quelle, ampanguinaira oola France manne zare mahai meas tootola. So ſo, in a ſhort time you will ſee men of France do many other things.

Abo. What?

Meaz trangubas tambook trangue vattes trangue ambone, haze, lawa verwan lawa ſamme ſamme trangue France, miſſe ſea lande woolangondre, woolcoſſe woolangombe mene meinte monguemongue vaque tootolabi. They will toil to build fine houſes of wood and ſtone, with great doors and windows, like thoſe of France, decked with cloths of ſilk, wool, mohair, ox-hair, red, black, yellow, green, and all colours.

Iaye oola mahai. Theſe men are clever.

Rez mahai amboolle antanne ſamboorre meaz enganere ſatroo camis lambe fooſhe. They know to ſow, plant reap, make ſhoes, hats, and white linen.

Abo oola mahai meaz andracalle andracalle. Why do your men toil day after day?

Oola ſe meaz mooſquine mawooſe rez ampaanguinaira oola meaz manne mahaira vinſi ampanguinaira. The man who toils not is poor and hungers, but the man who toils, gets drunk and grows rich.

Zahai annarez ſi mahai meaz mooſquine rez ampanguinaira. Then if we toil not, we are to be poor and to hunger.

Accorre tampoo Zanharrei angarra yanharra re ſitch meaz andracalle andracalle mooſquine abi. If our common maſter, God, will not accept our toil, though we work day after day, it profits not.

Taiza Zanharre zahai ſimaita. Who is this God? I never ſaw him.

Re toomooranbon re ampooras tootoolle oolla tanne tootoolle abi manſwandre vooel reak raa vinangues haxes abets. He dwells in heaven; he is the father of all men of all the earth, the ſun, the moon, the ſea, the beaſts, the rivers, the trees, the plants.

Zaa tea mizandri zaa itandri rawen ampanguinaira. I would fain ſee him. I ſhould be very glad of it.

Anno ite abi tootoo awerer ſibiti amni tangue anni oola ampanzac tai Manaſia. Thou ſeeſt him every where; haſt thou not ſeen him in the hand of our prieſt at Manaſia?

Zaa ite oola ampanzac ampoo warre ſamboorre amni tangue booroo booroo fooſhe maſſaiſai vaque abelin amniſingue abelin ſik moone minoz ampanguinaira zaa ſibiti zanharre. I have ſeen your prieſt talk, and take in his hands a round white thing, which he broke and put into a cup of wine, which he drank; but I ſaw not God.

Samme ſamme oola vaza biti ampanguinaira. If thou wert a man of the faith, thou wouldſt ſee him directly.

Zahi

Zaba teakke. I conſent to it.

Tomoira ampanguinaira oola amponſae awiote antan annaeirez. Wait, in a little while you will have prieſts in your land, who will teach you.

Zaba rawoo. I ſhall be glad of it.

Ampoorras zaha rez haiza an ommez annahaae. Father, I hunger, where ſhall I find to eat?

Annak mis akoho labe vooſſe tamanne maſſaſai attoole ſarra angondri oſſe romonne. Son, I have many cocks, capons, hens, chickens, eggs, calves, ſheep, goats, and milk.

Zaa thea ro ako vooſſi awo. I deſire only two capons.

Quelle quelle amini oolo abi. So ſo, that is little for you all.

Manſwandre ambone zaa thea mande mitſif voorre fecque auranne amni varre. When the ſun is high, I will kill ducks in the water, where thy rice grows.

Maninye matte voorre. Wherewith wilt thou kill them?

Amili ampingare lawa fenoo auli bachie. With a long gun, full of powder and lead.

Oowee mande zathea ombe anyo. When goeſt thou? I will go with thee.

Amarai ampiſſe. To-morrow early.

Abo amarai ampiſſe ſi mandai anyon. Why to-morrow early, canſt thou not to-day?

Ato mandai. Come, let us go.

Mize avorroo roandri. See theſe birds, ſir.

Anno tomoire zaa miſſix. Stir not, I am going to fire.

Zaa mitenne ſiri voorre matte. I have heard how many birds are dead?

Zai voonon vale. I have killed eight.

Ize vale marmare. Eight! that is many.

Accorre roandri ſitea awiotte hiane voorre. Now, ſir, wilt thou not come and eat of them?

Teako lili vooſe annivoorre allai rax. I agree to it. Cut the neck, that the blood may come out.

Zaa lili vooſe allai voole allai anſinai awali ani aze lawe. I have cut the necks; pluck them, gut them, ſpit them on a cane, and turn them.

Zannok hen manſok enbarrez ſitia hin. Son, the meat is roaſted, ſhall we eat?

Zaa teako. I conſent.

Ato ambanne anniſſice. Let us ſit on theſe mats.

Sos hen manſok. It is nicely roaſted.

Atao minon ſiq tantelle minon ſarakoo ano. Let us drink wine. I drink thy health.

Zai koo. And I thine.

Vinſi hen ondvoe in twato fooſhe narre eramon voaguembe onces mamy voannio. I am full of meat. Slave, bring rice-milk, beans, ripe banyans, and prunes.

Accorre anno awiotte autanna anai iſe oomai annoo. If thou come to my town, what ſhall I give thee?

Vas. I know not.

Zahai mooſguin hin en angombe akoc ani enpoorras rene raſooze vali anai anacawandri zana labe zanna ampelle anna labe oratongue ondeves annai abelin ſiq mitondre hen. I am poor; thou wilt eat only beef and chickens: but my father ſhall be there, my mother, my grandmother, my wife, my ſiſter, my ſon and daughter, my brother, my uncle and aunt, and my ſlaves ſhall ſerve us with wine and meat.

Accore ſibin ſuie. Shall we eat no fiſh?

Hin ko malak oola mabai ſamboorre ſuie. We will eat ſome. I will ſend men to take fiſh.

Iſe marmare ſuie an winangue. Are there many fiſh in your river?

Marmare. Many.

Ooaira. Whither goeſt thou?

Miraa oola mahai ſamboole ſuie. I am to ſee for my men to take fiſh.

Toomooaire zaa thea mandeano. Stay, I will go with thee.

Atoo mande han. Let us go then.

Ize winangue. Here is the river.

Ize oole mahai ſamboole ſuie. Here are the men ready to take fiſh.

Ize maroo toli faya amni foole. Here are many lines faſtened to a net.

Samboorre ſuie enetoc. They are to take the fiſh.

Abo oole ſimatao voy omban winangue. The men are bold, for all the crocodiles, venturing into the river.

Ize ef ſamboorre tali. Here's an end; they are taking in the lines.

Abo marre ſuie. Ah! how many fiſh.

Miraa lanzaa. Look! Reckon.

Maninye ef tootole ſuie. What ſhall we do with all this fiſh?

Vas ſamboorre tea anno ſuie toombira zahai amilioo labi. I know not. Take what thou wilt, the reſt I ſhall divide among my people.

Zaa ſilea ſamboorre ſuie anno tampon ondeve anno mitondre antrangue anno. I will not take any of this fiſh; your ſlaves ſhall carry what you chooſe to your houſe.

So abigo. Well ſaid!

Mandai allboa vahai ombe ampanguinaira. Go before, I ſhall be there in a little while.

Zahai laſſo ſalame. I will go then, farewel.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

The following admirable topographical piece, prefixed by the illuſtrious HALLER to his treatiſe on Swiſs Plants, not having, as I believe, yet appeared in an Engliſh dreſs, I am induced to offer it to your miſcellany, under the perſuaſion that its intrinſic merit, and the intereſt excited by the country of which it treats, will render it acceptable to your readers, notwithſtanding the various accounts, by other writers, which have appeared relative to the ſame part of Europe.

THE TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SWISS ALPS.

By the late BARON HALLER.

WHAT is called *Switzerland*, contains the thirteen allied cantons; the country of the Griſons, the Valais and other allied ſtates, and the ſubjects of the free ſtates. The extent of the whole country is not conſiderable, containing about four degrees of longitude, and the ſpace between the 46th and 48th degree of latitude.

The whole of Switzerland may be divided into two parts; of which the Ciſalpine is the greateſt, and contains the principal ſtates: the Tranſalpine conſiſts entirely of ſubject diſtricts, torn from the Milaneſe.

Switzerland proper is ſituated to the north of the Alps, and among their very ſummits. Its general boundaries are, to the ſouth, that very long chain of Alps which runs from the Leman-lake, between the Valais and the vallies of Aouſt, Seſſia, Antigoria, and others, to mount Furca; and thence from mount Gothard, through mount Lucmainer and Adulla, between the free Griſons and their ſubject allies, thence between the Valtelline and Engadina, and ſo to the Bormian ridge. This chain of Alps is indeed here and there ſomewhat depreſſed, ſo as to afford paſſages towards Italy; but even theſe vallies are very much elevated, and are real craggy alps; nor did ever wheel find a way from Switzerland to Italy. This line, which is nearly one hundred leagues in length, I uſually call the ſouthern alpine chain. It is not, however, one ſimple ridge; for others, either parallel, or variouſly connected with it, and riſing to nearly an equal height, run from eaſt to weſt.

From the neighbourhood of the Leman-lake, and eſpecially from the barriers of the Valais, commences the northern chain of alps, which firſt runs ſouthwards, then directly eaſt, dividing the Valais from Bern, and coaleſcing with the ſouthern chain in mount Furca. But from mount Gothard, which is connected with Furca by other alps, another chain begins, nearly in the ſame direction, named Criſpalt, ſeparating firſt the canton of Uri, and then that of Glaris, from the Griſons. This chain ſubſides about Sargens, into hills of moderate height; it then riſes again into very craggy ſummits between St. Gall and Toggenburg; and with gentler elevations between theſe diſtricts and the Rhine, is continued to the lake of Conſtance.

From each of theſe principal chains, the northern and ſouthern, ſhorter ridges, but frequently of great height, run in a different direction; from the former, generally towards the north and weſt; from the latter, towards the ſouth and eaſt.

The principal alps from the ſouthern chain run between Savoy and Piedmont, and ſo ſouth-eaſtwards to the ſea, as far as the mouth of the Var. Some of theſe are of ſtupendous height. A ſhorter ridge runs due ſouthwards into Aouſt, and divides into many branches, ſeparating the narrow vallies of this diſtrict. A conſiderable one alſo proceeds from mount Furca, and deſcends by Domo d'Oſſola and the Lago Maggiore into the duchy of Milan. To the north the ſame high chain ſends out many ridges, but ſhorter ones, into the principal valley of the Valais, intercepting portions of it, like branches.

Beyond the Furca, in the country of the Griſons, ſo multiplied and various are the ridges which run from the great alpine chain, that they can ſcarcely be deſcribed in words. Of theſe many are exceedingly wild and lofty, particularly thoſe that run eaſtwards about Bormio and the Valtelline.

The northen ridge of the alps puſhes many branches into the canton of Bern, and thence into Underwald, Uri, Glaris, and Schwitz.*

Some of the alps are inſulated, and detached from all others, every where ſurrounded with lakes or vallies, as ſome ridges between Bern and Friburgh, and mount Rigi, in Schwitz.

Theſe are the *Alps*. To the north and weſt Switzerland is ſeparated from Alſace

* Part of the deſcription of the original is here abridged, as it conſiſts of a number of names which could only be found in a good map.

and

Cauſe of Freedom had extended itſelf over ſuch a large number of People. He, however, was ready to confeſs, that from the great loſſes the Dutch Republic had ſuſtained in its Colonies, and particularly from the weak manner in which they had defended them, it could not be expected that HIS MAJESTY would conſent to a full and complete reſtitution of them, and that it was reaſonable that ſome ſhould be ſacrificed; and he aſked me if I could inform him how far our views extended on this point? I ſaid I had reaſon to believe, that what HIS MAJESTY would require would be poſſeſſions and ſettlements which would not add either to the power or wealth of our Indian Dominions; but only tend to ſecure to us their ſafe and unmoleſted poſſeſſion. You mean by this, ſaid M. DELACROIX, the Cape and Trincomale? I ſaid they certainly came under that deſcription; and I ſaw little proſpect of their being reſtored to the Dutch. M. DELACROIX launched forth on this into a moſt laboured diſſertation on the value of the Cape of Good Hope, which he did not conſider at all as a *port de relache*, but as a poſſeſſion which, in our hands, would become one of the moſt fertile and moſt productive Colonies in the Eaſt; and, according to his eſtimation of it, he did not ſcruple to aſſert, that it would ultimately be an acquiſition of infinitely greater importance to England than that of the Netherlands to France; and, if acquieſced in, ſhould be reckoned as a full and ample compenſation for them. He added, "If you are maſters of the Cape and Trincomale, we ſhall hold our ſettlements in India, and the Iſlands of France and Bourbon, entirely at the tenure of your will and pleaſure; they will be ours only as long as you chooſe we ſhould retain them. You will be ſole maſters in India, and we ſhall be entirely dependent upon you." I repeated to him, that it was as means of defence, not of offence, that theſe Poſſeſſions would be inſiſted on; and that, if the matter was fairly and diſpaſſionately diſcuſſed, he would find that they afforded us a great additional ſecurity, but no additional power of attack, even if we were diſpoſed to diſturb the peace of that part of the world. If theſe, and perhaps ſome few other not very material Settlements belonging to the Dutch, were to be inſiſted upon, and if he would be pleaſed to enumerate all we ſhould ſtill have to reſtore to them, while they had nothing to reſtore to England, it was impoſſible not to conſider the terms on which HIS MAJESTY propoſed Peace to Holland as generous and liberal.

M. DELACROIX was not at all diſpoſed to agree with me on this point; and ſaid, Holland, ſtript of theſe poſſeſſions, would be ruined. He then held out, but as if the idea had juſt croſſed his mind, the poſſibility of indemnifying the Dutch for their loſſes in India, by giving them a Tract of Territory towards the Meuſe (I could not find out whether he meant Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, or the Countries of Juliers and Berg), and hinted, that if this was not to be done, an additional Sugar Iſland might, perhaps, be ceded to the Dutch Republic. I told him all this might become a ſubject of future diſcuſſion; and I conceived, that if we could agree upon the more eſſential points, the Treaty would not break off on theſe ſecondary conſiderations. Our converſation had now been extremely long, and M. DELACROIX ended by ſaying, that although he had taken upon himſelf to enter with me thus far upon the ſubject, yet I muſt not conſider any thing he ſaid as binding, or as pledging the Republic, till ſuch time as he had laid the Papers I had given him before the Directory; and, in order to do this with more accuracy, he again aſked me, Whether in his Report he was to ſtate the diſuniting Belgium from France as a *ſine qua non* from which HIS MAJESTY would not depart? I replied, it moſt certainly was a *ſine qua non* from which HIS MAJESTY would not depart; and that any propoſal, which would leave the Netherlands annexed to France, would be attended with much greater benefit to that Power, and loſs to the Allies, than the preſent relative ſituation of the Belligerent Powers could entitle the French Government to expect.

M. DELACROIX repeated his concern at the peremptory way in which I made this aſſertion, and aſked, whether it would admit of no modification?—I replied, If France could, in a *Contre-projet*, point out a practicable and adequate one, ſtill keeping in view, that the Netherlands muſt not be French, or likely again to fall into the hands of France, ſuch a propoſal might certainly be taken into conſideration.

M. DELACROIX by no means encouraged me to explain myſelf more fully; he repeatedly ſaid, that this difficulty relative to the Netherlands was one which could not be overcome.

Juſt as I was taking leave of him, he begged me to explain what was meant by the words in the Memoire (A) in the fourth paragraph, beginning *de s'entendre mutuellement ſur les Moyens d'aſſurer*, and ending at *leurs poſſeſſions reſpectives*. I told him, it referred to the deſtructive ſyſtem adopted by France in the Weſt Indies, and went to expreſs a wiſh, that the two Powers ſhould agree on ſome general and uniform ſyſtem of internal Police in the Settlements there, which would contribute to the ſecurity of theſe Poſſeſſions to the reſpective Countries, and at the ſame time to the happineſs of every deſcription of inhabitants in them.

M. DELACROIX, a little hurt at my expreſſion relative to the ſyſtem adopted by France, endeavoured to recriminate upon us; but he ended by ſaying, that they ſhould certainly be willing to concur in any arrangement relative to the Negroes, which did not militate againſt the principles of their Conſtitution. Here our conference ended, and as, during the whole courſe of it, I bore in my mind the poſſibility, that although this our firſt might be the only favourable opportunity I ſhould ever have of ſpeaking on the general principles on which HIS MAJESTY was diſpoſed to treat, I endeavoured, by adverting more or leſs to almoſt every point in my

Inſtructions,

Inſtructions, to enable M. DELACROIX (if he reports faithfully) to ſtate to the Directory what I ſaid, in ſuch a manner as to put it out of their power to miſconceive what were HIS MAJESTY's intentions; to remove all poſſibility of cavil on this caſe, and to bring them to a clear and diſtinct anſwer, whether they would agree to open a Negociation on the principle of the *Status ante Bellum*, or on one differing from it only in form, not in ſubſtance. I hope, in attempting to do this, I did not, in the firſt inſtance, commit myſelf, or diſcover more of my Inſtructions, than it became me to do, and that, in the converſation with M. DELACROIX, nothing eſcaped me which might, at ſome ſubſequent period, hurt the progreſs of the Negociation. I have, I believe, given this conference nearly verbatim to your Lordſhip; and I was particularly anxious to do this correctly and minutely, as well that you may judge on the propriety of what I ſaid myſelf, as that what M. DELACROIX ſaid to me may be accurately known, and remain on record.

It muſt, however, be remembered (as I obſerved in the beginning of this Diſpatch) that he ſpoke from himſelf, as Miniſter indeed, but not under the immediate inſtructions of the Directory; and this conſideration will take a little away from the ſingularity of ſome of the poſitions he advanced.

I confeſs, my Lord, from the civility of his manners, and from his apparent readineſs to diſcuſs the ſubject, the impreſſion which remained on my mind on leaving him was, that the Negociation would go on, but be liable to ſo many difficulties, and ſome of them ſo nearly inſurmountable, that knowing, as I do, the opinion of the Directory, I ſaw little proſpect of its terminating ſucceſsfully. But I did not expect the conduct of the Directory would immediately be ſuch as to evince a manifeſt inclination, and even determination, to break off on the firſt propoſals; and I was not a little ſurpriſed at receiving on Sunday, at three, P.M. the incloſed Letter (A) from M. DELACROIX:—he ſent it by the Principal Secretary of his Department (M. GUIRAUDET) who communicated to me the original of the Arrête of the Directory, of which this letter, abating the alteration in the form, is a literal Copy. After peruſing it, I aſked M. GUIRAUDET, whether he was informed of its contents, and this led to a ſhort converſation on them. I told him that both the demands were ſo unexpected, that I could not reply to them off hand: that as to the firſt, it was quite unuſual to ſign Memorials which were annexed to a Note actually ſigned, and that I ſcarcely felt myſelf authoriſed to depart from what was, I believed, an invariable rule. That as to the ſecond Demand, made in ſo peremptory and unprecedented a way, I could, without much heſitation, ſay at once, that it could not be complied with. Monſ. GUIRAUDET lamented this much, and ſaid, that this being the caſe, he feared our principles of Negociation would never coincide. I agreed with him in my expreſſions of concern. We converſed together afterwards for ſome time, but nothing paſſed at all worthy remark. I told him I ſhould ſend my anſwer the next day. On reflecting more attentively on the requeſt that I would ſign the two Memorials which I had given in, it ſtruck me that the complying with it pledged me to nothing, that it was merely gratifying them on a point inſiſted on peeviſhly, and that the doing it would put them ſtill more in the wrong.

As to the ſtrange demand of an Ultimatum, it was perfectly clear what it became me to ſay, and I hope, that in the incloſed Anſwer, B. (which I ſent yeſterday morning at twelve o'clock) to M. DELACROIX, I ſhall be found to have adhered as cloſely as poſſible to the ſpirit of my Inſtructions.

Yeſterday evening, at half paſt nine, M. GUIRAUDET brought me the Note C. to which I immediately replied by the Note D. They require no comment; and as I intend leavin Paris to-morrow, and travelling with all convenient ſpeed, I ſhall ſo ſoon have it in my power to ſay the little which remains to ſay, relative to this ſudden, though perhaps not unlooked-for, cloſe to my miſſion, that I need not treſpaſs any farther on your Lordſhip's patience.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

MALMESBURY.

P. S. I thought it would be proper for His Majeſty's Miniſter at Vienna to receive the earlieſt intelligence of the Negociation being broken off; I therefore have diſpatched a Meſſenger to Vienna, with a Copy of the ſeveral Papers which have paſſed between me and Monſieur DELACROIX ſince our conference; and alſo a ſuccinct account of what paſſed on it. The Meſſenger left this place to-day at Three, P. M.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c.

(No. 31.)

Paris, 28th Frimaire (Dec. 18) 5th year.

SIR,

The Executive Directory has heard the reading of the Official Note, ſigned by you, and of two Confidential Memorials, without Signatures, which were annexed to it, and which you gave in to me yeſterday. I am charged expreſsly by the Directory to declare to you, that it cannot liſten to any Confidential Note without a Signature, and to require of you to give in to me, officially, within four and twenty hours, your *Ultimatum*, ſigned by you.

Accept, Sir, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

CH. DELACROIX.

(No. 32.) [A.]

Copy. (B.) *Paris, 19th Dec.* 1796.

Lord MALMESBURY, in anſwer to the Letter which the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs had the goodneſs to tranſmit to him through the hands of the Secretary General of his Department, muſt remark, that in ſigning the Official Note, which he gave in to that Miniſter, by order of his Court, he thought he had complied with all the uſual formalities, and had given the neceſſary authenticity to the two Confidential Memorials which were annexed to it. Nevertheleſs, to remove all difficulties, as far as lies in his power, he willingly adopts the forms which are

pointed

and Franche Comté by *Mount Jura*, a much lower chain, and more reſembling the mountains of other countries; yet ſplit here and there into ſeveral ridges, parallel or inclined towards each other, between which are interpoſed the vallies of Neufchatel, Bienne, and the biſhopric of Baſil.

The country between the Alps and mount Jura approaches nearer to a plain, yet is rendered unequal in parts by riſings and hilly tracts. Nor is there any where in Switzerland a large extent of plain, from whence no mountains may be diſcerned. The moſt level are ſome parts of the canton of Zurich, and the larger ſub-alpine vallies.

The face of the Alps appears to me not ſufficiently known; I ſhall therefore briefly deſcribe it, as I have obſerved it in many journeys through its regions.

The Alps are entirely of a rocky nature, in moſt places naked about the ſummit, with a middle girdle of paſture, and the roots cloathed with woods of fir.--- Though from a diſtance they appear compoſed of pyramids far detached all round from the neighbouring mountains, yet in reality they are ridges, ſome parts of which are more elevated than the reſt. Their height has not been accurately determined. That of the mountain Dent de Midi alone has been found to be 8161 feet above the level of the Rhone, by J. Gamaliel de Roverea, late engineer at the Bern ſalt-works. But this mountain loſes all its ſnow almoſt every year, and is the extreme and lower termination of the ſouthern chain. By an experiment of Loys, the Montagne Maudite, in Savoy, riſes 13,440 feet above the Leman-lake; and the ſame, or more, is the height of Mount Schreckhorn, Sylvio, the mountains above Gothard, Septimus, and the Griſon ridges above Bormio. For Micheli's calculation of 2,760 perches for the height of mount Gothard, depends upon an uncertain baſis between Arburg and the Alps. The Alps, therefore, in general riſe to about 16,000 Paris feet above the ſea; for the Leman-lake has an elevation of 1000 or 1,200 from the ſea *.

Great part of the Alps appears covered with ſnow, which in many ridges is eternal. That which is ſeen is not, however, ſnow. A perpetual ice forms the cruſt which covers the declivities of the Alpine ſummits, as with a breaſt-plate. Upon this the ſnow is ſeated. Hence the inhabitants rightly name *Gletſcher* what we in German call *ſnowy mountains*. This ice in ſome places covers a breadth of a thouſand perches and more. Its under ſurface, which faces the rock or ſand, is generally hollow; and from this vault drops of water diſtil on all ſides, moſt copiouſly in the ſummer heats, when a rivulet ſprings from every maſs of ice. Such is the origin of the Rhine and Rhone, in the ſource of which I have formerly quenched my thirſt; of the Aar and Rus. To theſe waters, deſtined to the production of rivers, acceſſions are occaſionally made, when the ſnows melt from the warmth of the air or the heat of the ſun; a circumſtance which principally happens from ſudden ſtorms attended with thunder, or ſouth-weſterly winds, to the great terror and peril of the neighbouring inhabitants.

A third cauſe of the rivers is the rain diſtilling from the clouds, whenever they are ſuddenly taken up from the middle ridge of the Alps, and diſſolved into a dewy ſhower on the ſummits of the mountains; a phenomenon which I have ſeveral times witneſſed. The conflux of theſe waters into rivulets is aided by the peculiar ſtructure of the Alps. The rocks which tower aloft are grooved by innumerable trenches, which are inclined planes, meeting at various angles.--- Through theſe, firmly wrought in a ſtony channel, the waters from the heavens deſcend, and below the ſummits of the Alps unite either into a lake, of which theſe mountains contain a vaſt multitude in their vallies, or into a rivulet. A ſtream thus formed, augmented from ſimilar ſources, flows through the upper vallies in a ſhallow channel; but as it deſcends lower, where the mountain has a more earthy ſoil, it digs itſelf a deep bed among the precipices; from whence ruſhing in repeated cataracts, and often daſhed into miſt by its fall, it at length gains the valley. Here it brings down ſtones torn from the mountains, and overſpreads it with a gravelly coat, till at laſt it is either ſwallowed up in ſome more extenſive lake, or is loſt in a larger river. This is the common ſtructure of the Alps, whereby they generate rivers, by the junction of waters from liquified ice, melting ſnow, and rain and miſt.

The alpine lakes, for the moſt part, pour off their waters by torrents proceeding from them. From ſome, however, the water ſteals away through imperceptible chinks. Of this kind is the lake

* Sir G. Shuckborough makes Mont Blanc, in Savoy, 15,662 feet.

lake of Jura, not an inconſiderable one, but three leagues in length, which I have obſerved upon the ſpot not to diſcharge its waters by any torrent, but ſilently to loſe them by chinks in its ſtony bed. In other lakes I do not deny that there are manifeſt whirlpools. Indeed, I have myſelf ſeen, near Roche, the waters of the torrent called l'Eaufroide ſink beneath the rocks with a viſible whirlpool, and murmur away at a diſtance under my feet: and frequently, on comparing rivers with themſelves, I have been convinced that they have loſt a great part of their water in their deſcent to the plains; as in the latter, the quantity of water was much leſs than might have been expected from the conjoined torrents; leſs, indeed, than it had been above the junction of many rivulets which fell into the main ſtream. If the Aar, near Interlac, be compared with the Aar at Bern, where it may be forded under the old hoſpital, it will be found to contain much more water before it has received the Cander, the Simm, the Rotach, the Sull, and the Gurb, torrents of no inconſiderable magnitude.

It muſt not, however, be omitted, that the uſe of the ſub-alpine lakes is twofold; one, and the moſt evident of which, is to exhale part of the water flowing from the mountains; the other, to break that immenſe velocity with which the torrents ruſh down a fall of ſo many thouſand feet. For the Aar flows with no greater ſwiftneſs from the lake Thun towards Bern, than it would have done if it had taken its riſe in that lake. By both theſe means the violence of the Alpine ſtreams is checked, which is much more dangerous to their neighbours when no lake receives them.

I have ſpoken of the icy breaſt-plate of the Alps, poſſeſſing the whole extenſive tract beneath their ſummits. But there are alſo other vaſt maſſes filling the icy vallies, which to the ſouth have the loftieſt ridges of mountains, ſhading them from the ſolar rays; though theſe icy tracts are likewiſe found on the ſouthern face of the Alps. Theſe vallies often for the ſpace of ſeveral leagues, nay, even one or two days journey, are filled with ice, which is ſpread over the ſubjacent rock or ſand, and by them as by a nucleus is figured, ſo as to repreſent an angry ſea congealed with all its waves. A valley of this kind is continued from the Alps above the valley of Lauterbrunnen, to that valley which emits the Aar, to the hoſpital of Grimſul, a length of near 14 leagues. Another of equal length from the valley of Bagnes towards Viege is intercepted between two ridges of the ſouthern Alps. And there are many vallies filled with an icy lake of the ſame kind, interſperſed among the Alpine chains; not, indeed, ſo connected as to form one icy ſea, as our late friends Chriſtian, the phyſician, and J. George Altmann, the Greek profeſſor, have aſſerted in their writings. For the firſt-mentioned lake is terminated on this ſide Grimſul; and if its extent be traced as far as poſſible, is certainly interrupted in the Alps of Gemmi.

From theſe icy lakes amidſt the Alpine crags, where in places the mountainous range is broken by a little ravine, continuous icy declivities deſcend into the inhabited plain. Strangers uſually viſit theſe under the idea of rivers of ice, two of which may be ſeen in the valley of Grindel, and a third near them as ſoon as you croſs the height of Schiedek. From declivities of this kind, ſpringing from the icy lakes, rivers alſo proceed, as that of Lutſchin, in Grindel.

The chains of Alps are uſually compoſed of many ridges, of which the middle are the higheſt. From theſe, on each ſide, towards the plain, others run generally parallel to the principal. In this manner the vallies in which ice is depoſited are formed.

The inferior Alpine cliffs, eſpecially towards the weſt, are in various parts compoſed of a ſpecies of Schiſtus. The higheſt ſummits conſiſt of rock compounded of mica, quartz, and a ſofter matter, called Geiſberger. The lower regions are cloathed with calcarious ſtones, marbles of all kinds, and other hard ſtones, which furniſh to the rivers the round calcarious ſtones which they roll down. Concretions of flints are mingled, cemented together by a very hard matter. Whetſtone is generally found on the hills. The Alpine vallies contain ſand, which, however, is never found in the ſummits, and ſeems produced from the comminution of the rock by water. Cryſtals are generally contained in the quartz, and are met with in the higheſt Alps.

The Alpine earth is tenacious, black, with ſmall ſandy and ſtony particles: in the Valais it is frequently interſperſed with ſilvery mica: in other reſpects it is not unlike marſh earth, which, however, is uſually more tenacious, and purely earthy, without pebbles. Indeed, a great part of the Alps and of other mountains is marſhy.

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The ſoil of the ſub-alpine vallies, where they are flat, is frequently a blueiſh clay; which is the cauſe why they are generally marſhy. For the rills of water falling from the heights ſwim upon this clay and ſtagnate, nouriſhing plants of that kind which love to be always in water. Above this clay, the torrents depoſit either a ſtratum of ſtone and gravel, or fine ſand; the latter more rarely. But that the inundations of torrents have anciently been very frequent, is demonſtrated by the great and round ſtones which are in many places found on digging cellars and wells. That the marſhy meadows were formerly wooded, may be conjectured from the trees which are frequently found in fenny ſoils. Above the lakes there is every where, I believe, a plain of ſome leagues, through which the parent river runs in the midſt of level marſhes.

Mould would be ſcarce in Switzerland, had not the perpetual induſtry of three ages gradually fabricated vegetable earth from manure, which now tempers the gravels or clays. Here and there, however, fertile fields may be found, yielding a large increaſe of ſeed.

I have no where in the Alps met with veſtiges of volcanic mountains; no pumices, or any thing like ſcoriæ, or matter calcined by the force of fire. Yet ſulphur is plentiful in ſome parts. Funnels alſo, or chaſms, an acre or more in extent, may be obſerved: but I rather ſuppoſe them the ruins of gypſeous ſtones, which water has conſumed.

Metals do not belong to my ſubject; yet Switzerland poſſeſſes many, though very few in any abundance, ſo as to be wrought with profit. Several torrents waſh down gold, particularly the Emma, and the Goldbach which flows into it, and next to theſe the Aar and the Rhone. I know not whether any mine of gold has been diſcovered, except in the Valais, where about mount Semperen, in a yellow clayey earth, ſome gold is extracted by means of quickſilver, by the flouriſhing family of Burginers. Silver mines have been diſcovered in the canton of Bern, and even in the higher Alps, about lake Engſtlan, but to no advantage. Copper is dug up in the Valais, about Martinach. There is a rich mine of lead above Morcle, in Bern; and formerly lead was ſmelted about Sichellauinen, in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Iron is ſufficiently plentiful, yet in very few places are there profitable mines of it. The richeſt ore, in roundiſh maſſes, like yellowiſh flints, abound in mount Jura; it is ſoft and of good quality; but being miſtakenly abandoned to ſtrangers, is ſmelted to advantage almoſt ſolely in the mountains of the biſhoprick of Baſil. In mount Wetterhorn, a rich heavy ore, nearly reſembling the iron produced from it, is found: but the furnaces in which it was ſmelted are fallen to decay. Steel has been made in the county of Chiavenna about Flims; but I am informed that this fabric too is diſcontinued. Sulphur is frequent in Bern, in mount Lohner, out of which I have ſeen brimſtone and vitriol procured, in the village of Canderſteg: alſo, about Sublins, above Le Bevieux, where it efloreſces virgin from the rocks. There are alſo ſprings loaded with ſulphur in the ſalt-water pits; and ſub-ſaline waters rich in ſulphureous vapour, which takes fire on the approach of a candle, are boiled down not without benefit. Above Lauwenen the earth alſo is found rich in ſulphur; yet they no where turn theſe gifts of nature to advantage. Petroleum flows in various places; as not far above Bern on the Aar; and it is found copiouſly mixed in the gritty ſtone of Chavornac.

Cryſtals are in tolerable abundance, and of ſome value. Large pyramidal maſſes of it are found in caverns, where the inhabitants diſcover them by protuberances in the rock. On the banks of the Aar, as it flows towards the hoſpital of Grimſul, in a moſt wild valley, maſſes of one hundred, two hundred, and more pounds, were dug out in the year 1727, which I ſaw and examined in 1728 and 1733. Among theſe, was a maſs compoſed of two united pyramids, weighing 697 pounds. In the upper Valais ſtill greater maſſes have been found. The canton of Uri alſo yields cryſtals; and many perſons throughout the country ſupport themſelves by digging up or vending cryſtals.

Of mineral waters there is ample ſtore in Switzerland. True hot ſprings are found at Baden and near Leuk; tepid waters at Fabar and Weiſſenburg: there are alſo cold waters impregnated with a fine bole or lixivial earth, which have the odour of rotten eggs. Acidulous waters are rare, ſcarce any being known but thoſe in the Engadina, near St. Maurice's church.

Brines, or ſalt ſprings, are only met with in that corner of the territory of Bern which is terminated on this ſide by the torrent of Avanſon, on the other by that of La Grande Eau. This tract is covered with a ſtratum of gypſum, which

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is, in various places, burned for the uſe of the builder; and there is ſulphur in the vicinity. The veins of brine are weak: that is ſomewhat the ſtrongeſt which ſprings in the mountain les Fondemens, in which there is about an eighth of ſea ſalt: another near it is weaker, full of a ſulphureous vapour, and yielding ſcarcely above a hundredth of ſalt. Thoſe alſo are weak, though more copious, which iſſued from a free-ſtone rock, two leagues from thence, near the village Panex: laſtly, thoſe are the moſt ſcanty which in the ſame tract ſpring from the ſurface of the earth, beneath the high rock of Chamoſiere. It is worthy of notice, that in many places a ſalt water percolates from a blue compact marle, in the centre of the mountain, round which is a rock compoſed of very hard micaceous whetſtone.

Another kind of ſalt both efflorefces ſpontaneouſly from the rocks, even in the neighbourhood of the ſalt-ſprings, and is alſo contained in a black ſoil in various parts of the Alps. This is manufactured by ſome of the inhabitants into a purging ſalt, under the name of *Gleiſcher Salt*. In the crevices of the rocks under Chamoſiere is found a ſalt reſembling native Glauber's Salt, cooling, bitter, icy, deſtitute of regular figure, and frothing when laid on red hot iron.

In common waters Switzerland excels almoſt every country in Europe. I never recollect out of Switzerland to have ſeen thoſe limpid and truly cryſtalline waters, which guſh, unpolluted by any earth, ſtrained through the pure flints of our rocks. Not a few of them have this further advantage, that they neither themſelves freeze in the ſevereſt colds, nor permit common water to freeze when mixed with it. A rill of this kind ruſhes from the village of Fontenai, and is carried by pipes to Aigle, protecting the waters of Grande Eau, with which it mixes, from the utmoſt violence of froſt. Such, too, are the ſprings in the manor farm of Roche, which alone ſuffice for the whole village in the moſt rigorous winters, when all others are frozen up. The cauſe of this phenomenon is unknown: the waters are extremely pure, and grateful to the taſte. Perhaps they are collected not far from their ſource into ſome deep ſubterranean lake, where, as in a natural fortreſs, they reſiſt the power of froſt, and in a ſhort courſe cannot ſuddenly be reduced from their native heat of 53 degrees to that of 32.

Further, the waters of Switzerland do not become fœtid on ſtanding, nor produce *confervæ*, as is common in thoſe of other countries.

Switzerland generates ſtreams for all Europe, in the manner we have already mentioned. Theſe waters find on all ſides declivities prepared for them, through which they deſcend into the greater vallies, as thoſe of the Valais, the Valtelline, the Griſons, &c. and empty into the ſubalpine lakes, with which Switzerland abounds. The rivers, however, never lay aſide all their ſavage character: for the Rhine has two cataracts between Schaffhauſen and Baſil, and a moſt rapid current both at Schaffhauſen, and between Lauffenburg and Rheinfelden. The Aar, ſixty leagues from its ſource, runs through a dangerous and rapid channel above the town of Brugg. The Rhone, below the Leman lake, ſinks into the earth in the midſt of rocks. The Inn, which the country of the Griſons ſends to the Euxine ſea, has a precipitous courſe throughout. The Tell, alone, both above and below the lake of Neufchatel, flows with a calm and navigable ſtream.

There is no valley in Switzerland without its rivulet; ſcarcely a village which is not enlivened by ſprings of running water. Wells are hardly known, except in a very few places, where there is no declivity. Hence I cannot believe that ſtrumous ſwellings are produced by the impurity of the waters: for though in the Valais muddy waters are drunk, yet the water at Bern is extremely pure, where, nevertheleſs, ſtrumous diſeaſes are not infrequent in both ſexes.

It remains for me to ſpeak of the *mountains*; between which and the Alps there is a great difference. The principal of theſe is Jura, which on one ſide ſtretches beyond Geneva towards Lyons; on the other, extends near fifty leagues to the conflux of the Aar with the Rhine, where it terminates. It is a little craggy in many places, tame, woody, and even admitting the plough beneath its higheſt ſummits. In this mountain are long plains, and ridges like the principal: there are no pyramids; yet the bare ſummits are not productive of trees. The greateſt part of the mountain is compoſed of an uniform, yellowiſh, very hard ſtone, uſeful for building, but unfit for the carver. Jura abounds in iron of the beſt quality. It is drier than the Alps, and in places void of water, even in the vallies; ſo that the rivulets of melted ſnow and ice might be here wiſhed for.

There are alſo in the valley of Emms mountains continued from the Alps, though diſtantly, which the country

people themſelves diſtinguiſh by a peculiar name from the craggy Alps. Theſe are entirely compoſed of gravel, or at leaſt arched beneath by rocks concealed under much earth, nearly as in the Hercynian valley.

From theſe mountains innumerable hills are derived, ſeparated by little watered dales, without any certain order. In the hills whetſtone prevails, which may be met with every where from the village of Lutry to Burgdorf, either naked and broken, or buried under a little earth; on a ſandy mountain of which kind the city of Bern is placed.

I do not find, however, that in the tracts of Switzerland there is any uniformity of the various ſpecies of ſtone. About Lutry whetſtone is dug. Then ſucceeds a hard calcarious ſtone continued from the Alps. With theſe are mingled ſtony concretions of flints, cemented by a hard matter: theſe may be found ſcattered by the road from Cuilly to St. Saphorin. Hard calcarious rocks again ſucceed beyond Chilon, and true marble of various colours, which on all ſides hangs over the principal valley of Aigle. Yet the ſame marble is here and there interrupted by a reddiſh whetſtone on this ſide Ivorne; and by much gypſum beyond the Grande Eau. The neighbouring rocky part of the Valais is deſtitute of marble. A ſchiſtus comes down to Bex, above which town it is fit for ſlating. Thence it aſcends into the Alps.

Thus, when the hill near Bern, beyond the Aar, was dug through for making the high-road, I ſaw mixed micaceous ſtone and alpine quartz, intermingled in the quarry with a round lime-ſtone, and gritty whetſtone. Clay alſo covers the whole mountain Jorat, the rocks of which conſiſt of whetſtone.

I ſhall add, that the Swiſs marbles are all variouſly coloured, no white ones having been found; ſo that we are ignorant whence the Romans brought thoſe immenſe maſſes of white marble which are ſeen in the building and ſtatues at Avenches. The marble climbs to the higher regions; for a kind, variegated with roſe-colour and green, is frequently found about the icy rocks of the valley of Grindelwald, in fallen maſſes, but not in entire rocks. A very beautiful black kind is dug near St. Tryphon; a kind variegated yellow, aſh-coloured, and blood-red, about Roche; and near it, an aſh-coloured and ſpotted kind; about Spiez, a black with white veins, of which the houſes in Bern are uſually built above ground. The blueiſh whetſtone of Bern is very beautiful; but it has the fault of attracting moiſture to ſuch a degree, as to conſume itſelf if it touches the earth. Flints, jaſperine, white, red, green, and black, every where abound in the rivulets of Switzerland: the black ones are ſaid to contain ſome gold. The ſands conſiſt of triturated quartz, of little pebbles, like granates; and other cryſtals: the beds of rivers are generally ſtrewed with very flat oval ſtones, of a ſandy nature, extremely fit for the experiments of the celebrated Spallanzami.

Chalk is unknown in Switzerland, though it abounds in calcarious ſtones. No where, alſo, are to be found large tracts of ſand: thoſe which there are appear either about the margins of lakes, or the ſhores of rivers.

I now come to the ſubject which the preceding obſervations were intended to introduce; namely, the variety of plants which Switzerland produces. This variety is connected with the ſituation of places, the water, but principally the air.

Switzerland repreſents almoſt all the countries in Europe; from the fartheſt Lapland, and even Spitzbergen, to Spain. About the rocks of ice, in the higheſt vallies of the Alps, the temperature of the air is the ſame with that of Spitzbergen: the ſummer is extremely ſhort, ſcarcely conſiſting of forty days, and thoſe too interrupted by ſnow; and all the reſt of the year is ſevere winter. Hence moſt of the plants found by Martens in Spitzbergen are produced near the glacieres of the Alps. Since theſe plants in Spitzbergen and Greenland grow near the ſea, it appears, that the cauſe why they are alſo peculiar to the Alps is not the levity of the air, but the cold; for in this reſpect the climate of the Alps reſembles that of the remoteſt north; but in the weight of the air it is extremely different.

From thence, on leaving the eternal ice, paſtures ſucceed; firſt poor, ſtony, and frequented by ſheep alone; in which plants of the humbleſt growth, all perennial, and many of them diſtinguiſhed by white flowers, compoſe ſhort turf. They are in general harder than common, more tenacious of their colour in dying, and more aromatic, ſo as that even the common ranunculuſes have a grateful odour.

The paſtures, becoming more and more fertile, now ſuffice for cows, which remain in them the forty days that alone are free from ſnow, nor then, indeed, with perfect conſtancy. In that region numerous plants are produced, which are commonly called alpine;

alpine; and not a few of which alſo grow in Lapland, Siberia, and Kamtſchatka; ſome likewiſe in the higheſt mountains of Aſia. The ſummits of mountains afford the greateſt of theſe plants.

In theſe paſtures trees begin to ſhoot up; firſt the Savines, and Pines with an eatable nut, together with the Rhododendrons, Vacciniums, Salixes with a Myrtle leaf, and with a Thyme leaf, and others.

A little lower ſucceed the Fir woods, in the declivities both of the Alps, and the other mountains. Some of theſe, which face the north, produce the boreal plants of Lapland and Siberia; as that which deſcends from the mountain Pontdenant to the village les Plans. The other woods of this kind generally afford the Hercynian and Swediſh plants, and ſome peculiar to the country.

The woods are occaſionally interrupted by meadows, which owe their riſe to burned trees, and are for the moſt part very fertile, and abundant in the fineſt hay. Among theſe, the Yellow Gentians, Veratrums, Campanula with a Draba leaf, Anchuſas, brown Stachys, and other mountain plants prevail.

And now ſucceed the ſub-mountainous and ſubalpine regions, variegated with fields, meadows, and woods; ſuch as the territory of Friburg, and other tracts lying beneath the lower mountains; tracts not level, but unequal in their ſurface, compoſed of cluſters of hills and vallies. Theſe reſemble the north of Germany, yet are without its ſands: they have ſome turf bogs, but not large. Along with common plants, ſome Alpine ones are here found, probably brought down by the torrents.

The vine-bearing plains follow, as thoſe of Baſil, Zurich, Turgow, Paternach, Vaud, Geneva, and the alpine vallies. This warmer tract reſembles that of Jena, or the middle of Germany. But the ſunny banks of the Leman lake, and that of Neufchatel, and the midſt of the Valais, excel all others in the generous quality of the wines and plants. Here we meet with many plants of Auſtria, the ſouth of France, and Italy; and ſome even of Spain in the very hot and ſoutherly expoſed vallies of the Valtelline and Valais. In the ſame are produced aromatic wines, replete with native ſpirit, and extremely ſtrong.

The heat of the atmoſphere in theſe vallies is ſuch as ſcarcely can be credited by ſtrangers. I have ſeen, when the ſky threatened a ſtorm, in a thermometer at Roche expoſed to the ſun, the mercury aſcend to the 117th degree of Fahrenheit's ſcale; and in the year 1762, even to the 140th, when fixed to a garden wall, protected from the north and eaſt.

The hotteſt parts of all are in the Valtelline, and in tranſalpine Switzerland, about Lugano and Chiavenna. Theſe afford plants, as yet not ſufficiently examined, but entirely Italian, and unknown in Germany, unleſs Carniola and Iſtria be reckoned in that country.

Thus it comes to paſs, that Switzerland, in a ſmall compaſs, produces more numerous plants than thoſe kingdoms of which we as yet poſſeſs floral catalogues. Not that we deny that the ſame riches will be found in the Alps, vallies, and plains of Savoy and Piedmont, when the collections of C. Allionius ſhall be made public. But if A. Gouan, in his Flora Monſpelienſis, has enumerated 1,865 ſpecies, of which about 1,600 have conſpicuous flowers; and if our enumeration contains almoſt 2,500 ſpecies, of which there are 1,714 excluſive of Lichens, Moſſes and Fungi; I may juſtly ſuppoſe that ours exceed in number, ſince that celebrated botaniſt has reckoned among his many garden plants; whereas we have not a ſingle one which may not be found in uncultivated ſpots; and there are ſcarcely above twenty which can be ſuſpected to have come originally from gardens.

It is wonderful in how ſmall a tract ſuch a variety of plants is contained. If from Sion in the Valais you travel to Mount Sanetſch, a journey of about ſeven hours, you will leave at Sion the Ephedra, the Gramen echinatum, the Pomegranates, flowering in the rocks of mount Valeria, you will leave the Cheſnuts and flouriſhing Walnuts, filled by the chirpings of the Cicadæ, and the vines producing excellent wine; then, the fields fertile in the fineſt wheat; and by degrees the Beeches and Oaks will vaniſh; then even the Firs will deſert you, and ſoon after the Pines with an edible nut; at length, the whole race of trees; and you may dine among the heath-like Saxifrages, and other plants of Spitzbergen; and thus, in the ſpace of half a day, collect plants which grow from the 40th to the 80th degree of latitude.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HEADS OF AN ESSAY ON CIVIL JURISPRUDENCE.

Read before a learned Society.

AT a period when the public attention has been ſo much directed to political inveſtigation, and when we can even venture to pronounce that a very liberal ſtyle of thinking has prevailed upon theſe ſubjects, it could not fail to excite ſome degree of ſurprize, if we ſhould find upon enquiry, that the moſt important of political topics had been, (both practically and theoretically) almoſt totally neglected; and the moſt pernicious errors incautiouſly countenanced, on matters, the moſt affecting to human happineſs.

The majority of kings and ſtateſmen (I include even thoſe who have been in general elevated above mean and ſelfiſh views) have imagined that they conſulted beſt the welfare of their reſpective ſtates, when they increaſed their territory; when they formed treaties of alliance, calculated to enlarge the power, and, what they are pleaſed to conſider as the glory of the nation; and above all, when they have extended and improved its commerce, and increaſed its wealth.

Even ſpeculative politicians have fallen into an error almoſt equally prejudicial. They have in general been engaged in conteſts concerning the form which the executive power of a nation ought to aſſume—they have not conſidered, that in every country where public liberty is fortified by the ſtrong barrier of a popular legiſlature, it is almoſt impoſſible that oppreſſion or deſpotic authority ſhould be exerciſed; and that the reſt is a mere queſtion of expediency, whether the executive authority of a ſtate ſhall deſcend in a chain of ſubordination from one chief magiſtrate, or ſhall be radically divided into different departments? a queſtion which, in my opinion, might be diſcuſſed in much fewer words than have been beſtowed upon it: a queſtion, the ſolution of which is really of much leſs importance than many other political topics that have attracted leſs attention.

While ſuch have been the uſual employments of ſtateſmen and philoſophers, they have almoſt entirely overlooked a ſubject of inſtant importance to the happineſs of ſociety; a ſubject in which every individual is deeply intereſted; a ſubject which gives, as it were, the very character to every Society—It is in fact THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE in every country which renders that country more or leſs deſirable. This it is that ſtamps a value on the political eſtabliſhment when it happens to be good, and above every other circumſtance affects the welfare of a people.

A few authors indeed have latterly ariſen, among whom, one of the moſt reſpectable, is the Marquis Beccaria, who have treated of criminal law in a philoſophical manner; but I do not recollect a ſingle writer who has ariſen to point out the defects in Civil Juriſprudence, though I am perſuaded that in moſt countries of Europe the civil is much more defective than the criminal code, and productive of much more oppreſſion, injuſtice, and unhappineſs.

In the narrow limits of a literary memoir it would be abſurd, were the writer poſſeſſed of every neceſſary qualification, to enter into the minuteneſs of legal diſquiſition; and all that can poſſibly be attempted is to exhibit a ſlight ſketch of what apparently ought to be the leading principles in a rational code of Civil Juriſprudence.

The FIRST principle which I ſhould inſiſt upon as eſſential to a good code of laws is, that they be *harmonious* and *conſiſtent*.—The whole of the laws ought to branch out from a few principles, and theſe as conſiſtent as poſſible with natural juſtice; and though the caſes ought to be as numerous as poſſible, in order to afford a ſpecific remedy for every wrong, yet the ſpirit ſhould be the ſame in all, and the ſame chain of reaſoning ſhould univerſally apply.—But with which of the European codes is this the caſe? In moſt of them, in our own for inſtance, the principle of the law is directly at war with the practice.—The principle is moſtly feudal, and is only to be rak d out of obſolete volumes by the indefatigable labour of the antiquarians. The judge who ſits upon the bench is ſometimes at a loſs for the *reaſon* and principle of the law which he adminiſters. The advocate often miſunderſtands, and ſtill more commonly perverts it; and the jury and the ſuitors all remain in the moſt perfect ignorance. It is a myſtery, a juggle, only for the initiated; and even they are frequently loſt in its mazes, and unable to ſay where the influence of feudality ſhould end, and where the modern ſyſtem ſhould begin.

Hence proceeds the abſurd diſcrepancy between what is called real and perſonal property. Hence an eſtate in land ſhall be

be diſtributed totally different from an eſtate in the funds, though both are eſſentially alike as far as regards the mere property. Hence landed property is ſaid, in the language of the law, always to deſcend, while perſonal property is allowed to aſcend. In other words, if a man, poſſeſſed of a landed eſtate, unfortunately dies without a will, or if ſuch will be not formally executed, that eſtate muſt go to the 48th couſin, in preference to his father or mother, though the moſt ſolemn teſtaments may perish in a worſhipful manner. What but the criminal indolence of a legiſlature, addled by the ſiniſter views of the profeſſors of the law, could permit ſuch a ſyſtem of legal injuſtice, ſuch a contradiction to the very ſpirit of all laws, to diſgrace for centuries the code of an enlightened nation?

On the ſame principle it is well known, that if a perſon, fraudulently minded, only inveſts his property in land, at his death he completely wrongs his creditors of all the debts which he has contracted, perhaps entirely on the credit of that ſame landed property; as land or purchaſe is not chargeable with the juſt debts of the proprietor. Thoſe who are converſant in legal antiquities know the reaſons upon which theſe diſtinctions were formerly eſtabliſhed; but no man can aſſign the ſhadeſt reaſon why they at preſent ſhould exiſt.

Thus alſo primogeniture is the ſtanding principle of our law of deſcents. But this is not only departed from with reſpect to perſonal property; but ſo abſurd is this relict of feudal barbarism, and ſo fatal in its conſequences, that, contrary to the ſyſtem of thoſe who eſtabliſhed it, our legiſlature has been obliged to ſanction a continual violation of it in teſtamentary diſpoſitions; and even in moſt caſes where the law *unfortunately* happens to be the diſtributor of property, the event is lamented as a moſt fatal accident, and is often attended with the worſt conſequences; conſigning the younger branches of a family to dependance, beggary, and proſtitution.

I have heard but one argument, why the law ſhould not adopt a better diſtribution of the effects of inteſtates; and that is, that it might prove injurious to the ſyſtem of hereditary nobility. This, however, I cannot account an argument of general cogency. In the caſe of nobility an exception might eaſily be eſtabliſhed, and a certain portion of property might be always reſerved to accompany the title. I reſpect the nobility of England, and feel no predilection for any levelling ſyſtem; but it cannot be right that the real intereſt of nine millions of people ſhould be ſacrificed to what is merely a matter of imaginary intereſt to ſome.

The law of [illegible] a ſyſtem of rational and juſt principles, reſulting from the eaſieſt inveſtigation. Every [illegible] in an individual, who is ſuppoſed to be, ſhould not any caſe be a loſer by the [illegible] of another, but ſhould immediately ſucceed to his family, both upwards and downwards, to every generation, from the power of inheriting any landed property whatever, to ſhooting in a warren or a ſtreet. And ſo ſtrong in reaſon and juſtice is this principle, that the legiſlature would ſcarcely venture the commiſſion of ſuch a law as a ſingle inſtance muſt be unanimouſly conſidered by their firſt view, which is to eſtabliſh a perfect ſyſtem of juriſprudence as far as the whole reaſon.

I cannot conclude theſe obſervations of my ſurvey, without noticing a ſecond object that ſtrongly took place at the ſame time. I do not ſay univerſally where [illegible] on him during a life of reſtleſs [illegible] the ſtern [illegible] of all creditors, he ſhould [illegible] ſtands a poor [illegible] ſaving [illegible] other men. I have ſeen the [illegible] take care to be paid before [illegible] he has no right to demand [illegible] for his perſonal ſervices. A [illegible] *in invitum* was the [illegible] which the plaintiff was [illegible] juſt demand; but ſurely the [illegible] Falſtaff, "I like not ſuch [illegible] "ning nocour as Sir W[illegible] Reaſon and conſcience [illegible] Labourer is worthy of his [illegible] ſyſtem of law is defective, [illegible] any individual from the [illegible] right. Nay, the injury is [illegible] when this preclusion is [illegible] obſolete principle, [illegible] or more properly a [illegible] the utter excluſion of the [illegible] reality.

The other evils which reſult from a want of ſyſtem, principle, and theory in our laws, are innumerable. Hence that uncertainty, that chicane, that obſcurity, which is ruinous to the ſuitors, and only profitable to the retainers of the courts of juſtice. Hence the volumes of contradictory precedents, which render it, in innumerable caſes, difficult to pronounce what is the law. Hence, as a ſhrewd and ſarcaſtic writer obſerves, "our "laws are ſtudied, not to be underſtood, "but to be diſputed; not to give in- "formation, but to breed confuſion."

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The fact is (as was intimated before), one part of our laws is founded upon feudal, another on commercial principles; a code, to be practically good and uſeful, ought to be founded on the broad baſis of general abſtract juſtice. In the detail, it muſt be adapted in ſome meaſure to times and circumſtances; but no part ought to be adapted to times which no longer have any connection with the habits or manners of ſociety, or to circumſtances which are long and deſervedly obſolete.

The SECOND principle that I ſhould inſiſt upon in a code of laws ſhould be *plainneſs* and *ſimplicity*. What is intended for the government of *all*, ſhould be clear and plain to all, otherwiſe men are expected to act according to maxims which they do not comprehend; and this is the greateſt of ſoleciſms. It is a very wretched piece of chicanery to ſay, that the laws of any country may not be made ſimple, plain, and intelligible. If any one ſcience, if any one exertion of the human mind, admits of ſimplicity and perſpicuity, it is this; the ſtudy of nature is neceſſarily involved in difficulty and obſcurity, becauſe the views and deſigns of Omnipotence muſt be always difficult to a finite being. The ſcience of theology muſt ever be, in ſome meaſure, obſcure, becauſe it relates to the being and attributes of an infinite and all perfect exiſtence. But law relates merely to the common affairs of life; its baſis is the ſimpleſt branch of ethics, that which regards the transfer of property, and the common duties of honeſty and juſtice. It is ſurpriſing even how the laws of a country *can be made difficult* or obſcure. They can be only ſo when local and obſolete prejudices are adopted for their baſis, and where a fund of ingenuity has for ages been employed to perplex and confound them, for ſelfiſh views and private purpoſes.

In almoſt every country of Europe, how involved, how difficult, and even uncertain is the law of deſcents and inheritance. In our own country, volume after volume has been written on the ſingle topic of contingent remainders; and yet the ſubject remains in doubt and perplexity ſtill.

Nay, we have not in England, and I believe, in few countries on the continent, ſo much as a book to which we can refer as a ſtandard authority. Our laws are ſcattered through nearly a thouſand volumes, where the laborious profeſſor has to collect them at an infinite expence of time, or to take them up upon the authority of private compilers, who had no ſanction either from the legiſlature or the courts.

How inconſiſtent is all this with the ſimplicity of that never enough to be admired inſtitution, the Trial by Jury; and how ineffectual muſt ſuch a complex and voluminous ſyſtem be to the direction and government of a people?

Not only in the laws themſelves, but in all the forms of law, ſimplicity ought to be ſtudied. For inſtance, there is not a more verboſe, intricate, or expenſive proceſs, than that of a common recovery:—this, and levying a fine, are called *Fictions** in law, and the ſole object of them is, that when certain parties, who have a contingent or entailed right in an eſtate, agree, they may, in legal language, *bar* the entail or the dower; in other words, limit the diſpoſition of a teſtator. Now, would it not ſave much labour and expence, if the whole of this *falſe* and tedious proceſs was ſimplified; and ſince it is now eſtabliſhed, that the agreement of certain parties ſhall bar an entail, what more would be neceſſary than to ſummon them before a court, and make them record their conſent and agreement in the ſimpleſt language, and in the feweſt words that the caſe would admit of?

The language of the law ought alſo to be the ſimpleſt that could be adopted. In this country for inſtance, whatever was formerly the intention or the uſe of *ſpecial* pleadings, it is well known, that at preſent the meſne proceſs has no influence in

* The very name of *fiction* ſhould be avoided in the adminiſtration of juſtice, the very object of which is truth. Every thing that tends to vitiate the moral principle ſhould be rejected. Criminal juriſprudence is not the object of this paper, otherwiſe it would be proper to notice, that the oath of jurymen and witneſſes is very frequently violated from a neceſſary attention to mercy, in particular caſes. I allude to the returning of a falſe valuation of an article ſtolen in the indictment or verdict, leſt the culprit ſhould be convicted of a capital offence. If we are to retain for ages the full ſeverity of our penal code, it would be much the ſureſt and ſafeſt way, by a new act of parliament, to enable jurymen, inſtead of pronouncing "guilty to the value of," to pronounce at once "guilty of a capital, or of a clergyable felony:" ſtill having it underſtood, that ſtealing to a certain amount was a capital offence, except in caſe of ſome particular extenuating circumſtances in the diſcretion of the jury.

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the determination, and the pleadings are ſcarcely even referred to on the trial; and yet an error or miſtake in the pleadings may prove an obſtruction to the objects and purpoſes of ſubſtantial juſtice; beſides that, they ſerve greatly to enhance the expence. Now, as this is the caſe, why ſhould not the parties, upon every occaſion, be directed to plead the general iſſue, and leave the inveſtigation of the cauſe, as it in fact now is, entirely to the court and jury which are to try it?

As my profeſſed object is civil juriſprudence, I forbear to notice the groſs abſurdity that a *flaw* in an indictment, an error in language, ſometimes accidental, but, I am told, ſometimes alſo intentional, in the clerk of the court, ſhould completely obſtruct and defeat the proceſs of juſtice in the proſecution of an offender.

THIRDLY. From a total diſregard to theſe principles reſults not only the uncertainty, but the *intolerable expence*, in obtaining juſtice. I think I may ſay, in every part of Europe, and certainly among ourſelves, *Nulli vendemus juſtitiam*, is one of the ſacred maxims of our Magna Charta; but ſurely, without any violation of language, or of decency (and I wiſh to offend againſt neither), it may be ſaid, that wherever the expences of law ſuits are ſo enormous, that none but a very rich, or a very imprudent man, dares to engage in them, juſtice is virtually bought and ſold.

It is a baſe and trifling quibble of the Demetrius's of the law, that the great expences of law ſuits ſerve to counteract the ſpirit of litigation. Such reaſoning reminds me of Muley Iſhmael's mode of preventing robberies, by extirpating the whole inhabitants of a country, men, women, and children, where a robbery was committed. Certainly, if the expences of law-ſuits are ſuch as to diſable a poor man from ſeeking redreſs, and to deter every application to the courts of juſtice, except where the object is conſiderable, the number of law-ſuits, upon arithmetical principles, muſt be proportionably leſſened. But in ſuch a country, can it be ſaid, that juſtice is fairly and impartially adminiſtered? Let any penalties, which the legiſlature ſhall direct be laid upon the ſuitor, who ſhall commence a vexatious and malignant action, and let them be enforced at the diſcretion of the court and jury; but let not the honeſt plaintiff be deterred, by the ſhameful expence of obtaining juſtice, from bringing his wrongs before the bar of his country.

I might indeed turn the argument againſt my opponents, and I might ſay, that in a country where the expences of a law-ſuit are ſo enormous, as when protracted for any length of time, to beggar any man who is not very opulent, and where the taxed coſts, which are allowed, ſeldom amount to a *third part* of the actual expences, the ſtrongeſt inducement is held forth to malicious perſons to *commence* a ſuit upon frivolous pretexts.

I know many perſons, who would rather give up a ſmall matter of property than riſk the expence and evils of a law-ſuit, however unjuſt the plea of the plaintiff; and I knew one melancholy inſtance in a ſiſter kingdom, where, unhappily, there is rather more of a litigious ſpirit than in this, in which an equity ſuit (as it was called) was commenced and carried on preciſely upon theſe diabolical principles, and ended in the ruin of the unfortunate defendant and his family.

This could not have been the caſe in America, where, as Mr. Barlow ſtates, the whole expences of a law-ſuit amount to only *ten ſhillings*.

It is the expence of the law which creates the great grievance of our proceſs and impriſonment for debt. The evil is not that a man, who has imprudently, and wickedly, perhaps, incurred a conſiderable debt to an induſtrious tradeſman, ſuffers the loſs of liberty; but that a poor man, who, in the full proſpect of being able to pay, runs in debt to the amount of a few guineas, but by the unwarrantable expences of a law proceſs, which he is unable to avert, is involved in coſts to the amount of at leaſt *ten* times that ſum; is ruined and impriſoned, not by his own folly and injuſtice, but by the folly and injuſtice of the laws.

One chief cauſe of this enormous expence is the employment of advocates, or counſel; a body of men for which there could be no uſe if the laws were only ſimplified and reduced to a ſyſtem. Indeed, I am much diſpoſed to queſtion their utility in any circumſtances. As far as regards the examination of witneſſes, the perſon who conducts the ſuit ought to be fully adequate, and, even from his previous knowledge, more capable than a ſtranger. As to oratory, it never can be eſſential to the inveſtigation of truth; and if it has any effect upon a trial, that effect muſt be a bad one. If the *truth* is fairly diſplayed upon the face of the evidence (and it can come out no other way), ſurely there is no danger of an honeſt jury judging otherwiſe

wiſe than according to right. What effect then can eloquence poſſibly have, but to warp or confound the judgment of the jury? And indeed, of what uſe is the judge, but to explain the law, and to elucidate and ſum up the evidence to the jury? And this being the caſe, what poſſible plea can be urged for the employment of counſel, and the enormous emoluments which they derive from the miſery and diſtreſs of their fellow-creatures?

FOURTHLY. There ought to be *one law*, one form of adminiſtering juſtice, in every nation. I believe moſt people in Great Britain are agreed with reſpect to our eccleſiaſtical and other courts, where the civil law is the criterion of juſtice. But there is another topic on which there is leſs harmony of opinion, only, I believe, becauſe it is leſs underſtood, and that is what are called *Courts* of *Equity*. It is obvious, that to make any diſtinction between *Equity* and *Law* is a burleſque upon the *latter*. But the truth is, in the matter in queſtion, no ſuch diſtinction exiſts, except where the abſurd relics of the feudal ſyſtem interfere; the baſis of our law is, or ought to be, equity; and our courts of equity are as much bound by precedent and abſolute law as the other courts. It has been an erroneous opinion, that the courts of equity are intended to abate the rigour of the common law; but whoever will look into Judge Blackſtone's third volume, will ſee that no ſuch power is contended for, nor can poſſibly be exerciſed.

The only advantages which our courts of equity poſſeſs, may, in fact, be confined to two inſtances: 1ſt. In certain caſes it may be uſeful to examine the parties themſelves in a ſuit upon oath, which cannot be done in a court of common law; but the courts of equity are inveſted with this authority. 2dly. A court of common law admits only of oral evidence; whereas in a court of equity, interrogatories adminiſtered to a witneſs reſiding in a foreign country, and his depoſitions taken, are competent evidence. Now could any thing be more eaſy than to inveſt the common law courts with a diſcretionary authority in theſe two inſtances, and to ſubmit the maſs of evidence thus collected to the judgment of a jury? Or can there be any reaſon whatever for creating a diſtinct court, merely to ſupply theſe two defects in our national Juriſprudence?

Not to ſpeak of the expence, of the tediouſneſs of the proceſs, of the diſcrepancy of the forms from that excellent practice eſtabliſhed in our common law courts, I cannot help conſidering the preſent courts of equity as an *actual violation of the Britiſh conſtitution*. It is the vital principle of that conſtitution, decidedly expreſſed in the *Magna Charta*,—"That "no man ſhall be taken or impriſoned, "or deprived of any *property*, privilege, "or franchiſe, but by the judgment of "his peers, or the law of the land."—Now, ſuppoſing (which however many will not admit) that the words, *law of the land*, form an exception to the trial by jury in certain caſes, this muſt, at all events, neceſſarily refer to ſome tribunal exiſting at the period when the *Magna Charta* was enacted (poſſibly to the trials and appeals before the Houſe of Lords). Now, the Court of Chancery is a fungus ariſing, God knows how! out of the arbitrary power claimed by ſome of our ancient monarchs to interfere in the proceſſes of the common law courts; and its juriſdiction was certainly unheard of for centuries after the enacting of *Magna Charta*. Can any thing then be more abſurd, than, when the conſtitution of Great Britain ſays expreſsly,—"That "no man ſhall be judged as to his perſon "or property, otherwiſe than by the "verdict of his peers or equals!"—to leave one-third of the property (as to value) which is brought into litigation, at the arbitrary and diſcretionary authority of a SINGLE JUDGE! and (to heighten the abſurdity) that Judge dependant and removeable at the pleaſure of the crown!

If the trial by jury is a privilege which is worth contending for—if the mode of adminiſtering of juſtice in our common law courts is (as I really think) worthy in moſt reſpects of admiration, how are we to account for the public ſoleciſm of permitting this groſs innovation on the conſtitution—this entire neglect of thoſe palladiums of Britiſh liberty—"The "Trial by Jury, and the Law of the "Land!"

Such are my ſentiments, in general, on this important ſubject. It appears plain to me, that a perfect and rational code of civil law muſt be ſyſtematical and harmonious, not founded on jarring principles, or inconſiſtent ſyſtems of civil policy. That it ſhould be ſimple and intelligible to the people, whoſe guide and direction, as to their civil conduct, it is intended to be; that juſtice, in a well regulated ſtate, ſhould be adminiſtered *gratis*, or nearly ſo; and that there ſhould be but one ſyſtem of law and juſtice to pervade the realm. In ſpeaking upon this

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ſubject I have been obliged to take my inſtances from our own laws, not becauſe I think them worſe than our neighbours, for I really believe them better than thoſe of moſt other countries; but becauſe I am better acquainted with them, and becauſe being better known in this country, the inſtances adduced will be leſs liable to controverſy.

I am far from wiſhing any harſh or violent alterations in the exiſting government or conſtitution of this country. The laws of England, as well as thoſe of moſt countries, will one day or other call for a reviſion,—but that reviſion could not be effected amidſt the confuſion and calamity of a revolution in government.—It will (whenever it takes place) be the work of a patriot king, and of ſome great, independent, and popular miniſter*.

I have not the vanity to believe, that any thing I am able to produce could be conducive to ſo noble an end as the reform of the principles of law, farther than in this one view,—that it may ſerve, in ſome meaſure, to attract the attention of abler men, both in this country and in others, to a ſubject which has hitherto been too much neglected; that it may, perhaps, be followed by an ampler inveſtigation by perſons more verſed in legal ſcience, who, by the claſh of ſentiment, may elicite truth.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CALCULATIONS FOR ASCERTAINING THE ÆRA OF CHRIST'S NATIVITY.

THE æra, which we chriſtians now uſe, was firſt ſettled by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, a monk, in the reign of *Juſtinian*, the Roman emperor.—This is now commonly called the vulgar *æra*, and places the birth of Chriſt in the end of the 4947th year of the world. But the learned *Joſeph Scaliger* (who by an ingenious argument, drawn from the courſes of the prieſts, as ſettled by *David*, and the birth of John the Baptiſt, has placed the nativity of Chriſt in the latter end of September, or the beginning of October, according to the Old Style), was of opinion, that we were too backward in our reckoning by almoſt two years. *Suſlyga*, a Polander, ſuppoſed that the error amounted to full four years; and there is another who would make it amount to five years.

As Scaliger endeavoured to determine the time of Chriſt's nativity by the courſes of the prieſts; ſo may we likewiſe endeavour to confirm the vulgar Chriſtian æra by the full moon which happened about the time of our Saviour's death, and the full moon which happened in the year 1762. The data we muſt proceed upon, are:

1. The day on which that new moon happened, which was either upon, or neareſt to the vernal equinox, and was the firſt day of the Jewiſh eccleſiaſtical year, conſequently the full moon muſt at that time have happened upon the 15th day of the Jewiſh month *Abib* or *Niſan*.

2. It is certain, that our Saviour ſuffered on the 14th day of the Jewiſh month *Niſan*, which was then our Friday, and anſwered partly to the ſecond, and partly to the third of April. See Uſher's Annals, and Echard's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. Therefore, the greater part of the 15th of *Niſan* anſwered to our third of April.

3. The metonic, or lunar cycle, does not conſiſt preciſely of nineteen years, but it precedes the Julian year by $1^h. 27' 32''$. For in 19 Julian years

	days.	hours.	m.	ſec.
of $365^d. 6^h.$ there are	6939	18	0	0
And in 235 lunar months of $29^d. 12^h. 44' 3''$	6939	16	32	28
Difference		1	27	32

4. Our Lord ſuffered, according to Uſher and Echard, in the thirty-third year of his age.

5. In 91 periods of 19 years (*i. e.* from A. D. 33 to A. D. 1762) $1^h. 27' 32''$ will amount to $5^d. 12^h. 45' 32''$.

Now then, as we are very ſure that A. D. 33, the full moon happened on ſome part of the 15th day of *Niſan*, ſo we may ſuppoſe that it happened about the 14th hour of that day; that is, allowing for the difference of longitude, it happened on our April 3d, $6^h.$ A. M. the Old Style. From that time ſubtract $5^d. 12^h. 45' 32''$ and we ſhall come to March 28th, $17^h. 14' 28''$, 1762, Old Style; that is April 8th, about five in the afternoon, N. S. Now, about that time, a full moon did happen at London, and therefore our preſent æra is the true one.

* The neceſſity of a reform in the practice of the courts of law in this country is ſo univerſally admitted, that it is confidently affirmed that it was publicly and forcibly urged lately from the bench, by one of the moſt reſpectable and independent judges that ever preſided in the King's Bench.

Auguſtus died upon the 19th of Auguſt, A. D. 14; and Tacitus informs us, that *Tiberius* was ſcarce ſeated on the throne, when the legions in *Pannonia* revolted. The emperor immediately diſpatched his ſon *Druſus* to reduce thoſe legions to their duty. *Druſus* having read his father's letters, and received their demands, made a reply, which inſtead of abating, inflamed their rage. They aſſaulted his principal attendant, *Cneius Lentulus*, with ſtones, and had certainly diſpatched him, had he not been reſcued by the troops he had brought with him; but their interpoſition did not quell the tumult. Yet the miſchiefs which that night threatened were entirely prevented by the moon. For while the ſky was remarkably ſerene and clear, the moon, on a ſudden, ſeemed to loſe her light, and by degrees was totally involved in darkneſs. The legions, ignorant of the real cauſe, ſuppoſed that the Gods had then teſtified their diſpleaſure at the mutiny; and *Druſus*, artfully improving the opportunity, ſoon reduced them to their duty. This is the account which *Tacitus* has given us of that eclipſe; and according to *Calviſius*, it happened the 27th September, about five in the morning.

Now by the method propoſed, it will appear that the eclipſe happened in the evening of the 27th of September, A. D. 14.—For from the year 14, to 1762, are 92 cycles of the moon; and in 92 cycles, $1^h.\ 27'\ 32''$, amount to $5^d.\ 14^h.\ 13'\ 4''$.—We find in 1762 a full moon happened at London, October 3d, $4^h.$ in the morning, or, according to the Old Style, September 22d, $4^h.$ in the morning, to which if we add $5^d.\ 4^h.\ 13'\ 4''$ we come to September 27th, about ſix in the evening, that is, allowing for the difference of longitude between London and Pannonia, it happened about eight o'clock in the evening of September the 27th, that is about two hours after ſun-ſet; and though this does not exactly agree with the calculation of *Calviſius*, ſtill it does not vary much, and which may be accounted for, either from an inaccuracy of *Calviſius*, or an error in the moon's theory. It is certain, from the account of *Tacitus*, that the eclipſe happened in the evening; for the outrage offered to *Lentulus*, and the behaviour of the legions upon his reſcue, threatened a terrible ſucceeding night, and the miſchief was prevented by the eclipſe; therefore the eclipſe muſt have happened in the evening of that night. *Druſus* employed ſome agents to improve the ſuperſtitious notions which had ſeized the legions; and in the morning, as ſoon as it was light, (*orto die*, ſays Tacitus) he arranged them afreſh and ſucceeded. Hence, I think, we may fairly and ſafely conclude, that the preſent date of the year of our Lord is right.

Whoever will conſult the learned *Mede*, will ſoon be convinced that the Jewiſh feaſt of tabernacles was typical of the birth or incarnation of our Saviour.—And that our Lord was born near that time, is demonſtrably certain, from the time of the year it fell to *Zacharias*'s lot to burn incenſe. *Scaliger* ſays, that he entered upon that office on the 21ſt of July; I differ only two days from him, and make the Jewiſh ſabbath to fall that year on the 23d and 24th of July.—And it is very remarkable, and deſerves particular notice, that the primitive church of Alexandria, famous for its chronology, celebrated the nativity of John the Baptiſt on the 23d of April, which is exactly nine months after his father *Zaccharias* began to offer incenſe. The conſequence muſt be, that our Saviour was conceived about the end of January, and was born about the end of our September, which anſwers exactly to the time of the Jewiſh feaſt of tabernacles, which begin on the 15th of their month *Tſiri*. But if the feaſt of tabernacles was typical of our Saviour's incarnation; and in order to that he muſt needs have been born on ſome one day which fell within the eight days of that feaſt; then we have all the reaſon to believe, that he was born on the firſt day of that feaſt. The feaſt of the paſſover was a type of his death; and on the very day in which they killed the paſſover, that is on the firſt day of that feaſt, our Saviour expired on the croſs. The feaſt of weeks, or Pentecoſt, was appointed for a remembrance of the law, and for a type of the doctrine of the goſpel, that is of the deſcent of the Holy Spirit; and upon the firſt day of that feaſt it deſcended on the apoſtles. Thus, as two of the grand Jewiſh types were fulfilled on the firſt day of their reſpective feaſts, we may, by analogy, conclude, that on the very day on which the Jews began to dwell in booths, or tabernacles, was our Lord tabernacled in our fleſh; that is, on the 15th day of the Jewiſh month *Tſiri*, was our Saviour born. We will now proceed to enquire what day in our calendar correſponded to the

the 15th of the month *Tſiri*.—We are certain, that the month *Tſiri* anſwered partly to our October, and that the new moon began the month. Now, from the birth of Chriſt to the year 1767, are 93 cycles of the moon, or ſo many periods of 19 years; and in that number of periods $1^h.\ 27'\ 32''$, will amount to $5^d.\ 15^h.\ 40'\ 36''$. In the year 1767 a new moon happened at London, Sept. 23, N. S. or Sept. 12, O. S. at $2^h.\ 48'$ in the morning, that is, allowing for the difference of longitude, it happened at *Jeruſalem* Sept. 12, at about $5^h.$ in the morning; to that time add $5^d.\ 15^h.\ 40'\ 36''$, and we ſhall have Sept. $17^d.\ 10^h.\ 40'\ 36''$ for the day of the new moon, when our Lord was born; conſequently the latter end of our then Sept. 17th was the beginning of the firſt day of the Jewiſh month *Tſiri*; and therefore the 15th of that month, that is, the beginning of it, the firſt day of the feaſt of tabernacles, was the day of the birth of our Saviour, and was the latter end of our then October, 1ſt, which day was then our Saturday; and thus our Lord was born on the beginning of that Jewiſh day, which was afterwards the Chriſtian ſabbath. Upon the whole, then, we may conclude, that ſince we have altered our ſtyle, we ought to celebrate the nativity of our Saviour on the 12th day of October.

All theſe proofs amount to this; that the vulgar *æra*, from the 33d and 14th year of it to the preſent time, is truly ſettled, according to aſtronomical principles. But the queſtion we want to have determined ſtill remains unſettled, namely, whether the commencement of the Dionyſian *æra* is that of the real Chriſtian *æra*? For, unleſs we could have this proved, the real year of Chriſt's birth remains as uncertain as ever.

The method taken is, undoubtedly, one of the moſt probable that can be, and beſt adapted to extricate us out of the difficulties that embarraſs chronology: for it is only from a careful compariſon of hiſtory with eclipſes, that we can hope to adjuſt the different opinions of authors upon theſe ſubjects.

It is an happineſs that the theory of the moon is ſo well eſtabliſhed; and that in ſuch a number of periods of 91, 92, or 93, the intervals between the new moons ſhould be ſo ſmall, and eaſy to be calculated; yet this kind of proof, valuable as it is, will never aſcertain the vulgar *æra* to be the true one, as it is certainly founded upon a miſtake. The error that miſled *Dionyſius*, and all the world, aroſe from a miſrepreſentation of the words of *St. Luke*, ch. iii, v. 23, which ſuppoſes, that Jeſus was about *thirty years* of age the 15th of *Tiberius*; whereas the words import no more, than that when Jeſus began his miniſtry, or to ſhew himſelf unto *Iſrael*, he was about 30 years of age, which might precede his baptiſm two years at leaſt, as ſome time muſt have elapſed between his leaving *Galilee* and coming to the ſouth of *Jordan*, where *John* was, about that time, (that is in the 15th of *Tiberius*) preaching and baptizing.—The greateſt ſervice that has been done, is the having fixed the 15th of *Tiberius* with ſome degree of certainty and preciſion, and conſequently the year of our Lord's baptiſm.—For, from the account given by *Tacitus*, of the eclipſe, and the beginning of *Tiberius*'s reign, the evidence is as ſatisfactory as can be wiſhed; namely, that his reign commenced the latter end of the 14th year of the vulgar *æra*, the 4742d of the *Julian* period, the firſt of the 202d *Olympiad*, 782d of the building of Rome (*C. Fuſius Geminus* and *L. Rubellius Geminus* being conſuls), 776th of *Nabonaſſar*, the cycle of the moon being 11, of the ſun 10, dom. letter c. (N. S.) and the firſt after leap-year.

From the knowledge of the true year of Chriſt's baptiſm, we may probably come with certainty alſo to the real year of Chriſt's death, as moſt interpreters agree that four paſſovers intervened between thoſe two events; and this will bring us to the 33d of the vulgar *æra*, the very year that *Euſebius* has made the fixed point of his calculations, and which many learned men thought the real year of Chriſt's death.—But, as there are different opinions on this matter, we will leave it to farther conſideration, whether or no theſe calculations may not be applied with advantage in reconciling the diſagreements we find in writers upon this ſubject, and particularly thoſe of two aſtronomers of this country, *Ferguſon* and *Emerſon*: this firſt in his aſtronomy ſays, that a Friday paſſover full moon fixes the time of our Lord's death to the 3d of April, in the 33d year of the vulgar *æra*; whereas the latter ſays, that it is extremely probable that his paſſion was in the year 34, on Friday the 14th day of the month *Niſan*, which, by the *Julian* account, was on Friday the 23d of April.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A FREE DISSERTATION ON THE NATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF AN ABOLITION OF TITHES BY PURCHASE; AND A MORE EQUAL PAYMENT OF THE CLERGY.

IT is not in this period of knowledge and experience *to be proved*, becauſe the general voice of the public has eſtabliſhed the fact, that *Tithes*, as they now ſtand, are a moſt formidable bar to the greateſt improvements of agriculture. This fact is aſſerted by men of all ranks, and of moſt denominations. Even the clergy themſelves, or a large part of them, are ſuppoſed to be aſſenting to the general propoſition. The difficulty which lies in the way of ſome of that body, who heſitate concerning an alteration in the Tithe ſyſtem is, *How a change ſhall be made which may not injure their particular Intereſts, and endanger the ſtability of a national Religious Eſtabliſhment?*—That a national religious eſtabliſhment is a national good, they may be well expected to believe, as an important truth; and the opinion of many of the laity of the national church is, perhaps, equally ſtrong in favour of that principle. It ſhall be granted, for argument's ſake, or rather to preclude the neceſſity of argument in this place, that a national religious eſtabliſhment may be a national good*. But the mode of ſupporting ſuch an eſtabliſhment on the immediate produce of landed labour, is a queſtion of immenſe magnitude. This will be allowed in the abſtract, both by clergy and laity.

If the difficulties which are allowed to attend the preſent ſyſtem of Tithes could be happily obviated in a plan for an altered ſyſtem, reaſon preſumes, with authority, that an univerſal acclamation of the laity would enſue! That it has not yet been ſhewn with a clearneſs equal to the importance of the ſubject, may be allowed with probability, notwithſtanding the profeſſed candour, the learning and eloquence of ages. But the fact of its not having *yet* been happily ſhewn is no proof of the impoſſibility of the thing in queſtion—And it cannot therefore be a clear preſumptive proof, that the object lies beyond the power of human ſagacity, aided by a ſincere deſire to do good.

If the well-meaning author of the eſſay ſhould be thought to have failed in his humble attempt to ſerve his country, he muſt ſubmit without arrogance to ſuperior opinion; and if he ſhall ſtand acquitted, as he truſts he ſhall, of any improper motives, he ſhall ſtand reſigned to his ill ſucceſs.

Many have been the ſchemes of men of conſiderable ingenuity and more goodwill, for a partial modification, principally in favour of the *ſuperior* clergy, by promoting their eaſe, and for ſecuring a more amicable intercourſe between them and their pariſhioners.—This, ſo far as it may be practicable, would be a deſirable ſtep; but it has been obſerved already, and ſhould ever be kept in view, that *their* ſhare of the Tithes of the nation, and the inquietudes attendant upon them, are comparatively a ſmall part of the grievance: and in juſtice to the generality of the clergy, it muſt be allowed to their honour, that, dependent as they are for ſubſiſtence upon Tithes, as by law eſtabliſhed, a ſpirit of liberality pervades their order, which ſeems not to be generally equalled among the lay impropriators. I do not intend a flattering encomium on the clergy; but from cloſe obſervation I believe this to be a fact: and for a proof of my opinion I need only refer to the numerous modern deciſions of courts in their favour, when queſtions concerning their right have been agitated.

But not to digreſs from the ſubject of propoſed *remedies*, I repeat again, that thoſe ſchemes which have been held forth have generally been partial, and, as might be expected, from partial plans wholly inadequate to a national cure of the evil complained of. *How it could be poſſible to ſuggeſt a mode of regulation, ſuited to the ſeveral deſcriptions of Tithe incumbrance in this country?* The general anſwer to ſuch an enquiry would be ſhort, and ſuch as in the apprehenſion of former ſuperſtitious times might have been productive of alarm; but now neither alarming to reaſon nor religion:—

A COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF TITHES THROUGHOUT THE REALM!!!

This, and nothing ſhort of this, it is preſumed, would be effectual to the production

* I have ſaid *may be*, not becauſe I am deſirous of inſinuating a *doubt* on the ſubject (for contention or diſparagement are not my objects) but becauſe it is not a *demonſtrable* propoſition. It is not *demonſtrable* that a national religious eſtabliſhment is eſſential either to the advancement of real religion or the peace and proſperity of civil government; but it is better to have it thought ſo, under rational regulations of emolument, than to diſturb unneceſſarily the prejudices and tranquillity of the people.

duction of all that advantage, all that happineſs, which we may hope is reſerved for the preſent age to commence the diſpenſation of!

The different deſcriptions of Tithes are too well known to require particular explanation; but there is *no* deſcription but what is capable of *valuation:* and whatever may be fairly *valued*, may be fairly *bought* and *annihilated* for ever.

The calculation, whatever it ſhall happen, will be no difficult taſk for perſons of common capacity and ſkill in the value of land. Of ſuch men, in the preſent ſtate of agricultural knowledge, enough may be ſelected in this country to value twenty times the quantity required to be valued, I would therefore propoſe the following outline of a plan, to be preſented to Parliament, as the baſis of a general act, for the purpoſe aforeſaid:

1. That a law be paſſed, to authoriſe and compel the owners of all titheable lands and property throughout the realm to purchaſe the Tithe of the ſame, on a fair valuation, within a time to be limited.

2. That by ſuch law, the gentlemen land-owners in each county, to be aſſembled at the quarter ſeſſions, or in ſome other public manner, be required to nominate a ſuitable number of perſons, conſidered as the moſt ſkilful in the value of lands in their reſpective diſtricts, to be returned as ſuch to parliament on a given day, out of which perſons a proper number to be ſelected and appointed as commiſſioners, for eſtimating the value of the Tithes of each county or diſtrict. In the proceedings of ſuch perſons to value, the perſon immediately intereſted in the valuation and purchaſe to have the liberty, if he ſhall ſo chuſe, of appointing ſome one or more perſon or perſons, according to a certain rule or proportion, to act with, and aſſiſt ſuch parliamentary commiſſioners in determining the value.

3. That the perſons appointed be required to proceed in their office, under the uſual qualification of an oath, or affirmation, to do juſtice according to the beſt of their knowledge and belief, without favour or affection. And this judicial teſt, upon which matters of ſtill greater conſequence, even perſonal liberty, life and death, are made to depend, will doubtleſs be deemed ſufficient.—The majority to determine the value in queſtion.

4. That every valuation ſhall be laid before the quarter ſeſſions, or ſuch county meeting as ſhall be ſpecially appointed for that end, previous to its being returned to parliament; at which quarter ſeſſions, or county or other meeting, any perſon may have a right of appeal, for amendment of the valuation, if, in the opinion of three or more reputable land-owners of the diſtrict, he can ſhew reaſonable cauſe of diſſatisfaction.—And the meeting to have full power of altering any valuation which it may think erroneous; but if it ſhall appear to them that the complaint is ill-founded, their deciſion, in favour of the valuation, to be final.

5. That returns be made to parliament of the amount and particulars of the valuation in each diſtrict or county within one year, or within eighteen months next after the paſſing of the act, and all Tithes and out-goings to ceaſe at a ſtated time, only ſufficiently diſtant from the day of parliamentary ratification to admit of the purchaſer's completing his title.

6. That the amount of ſales of the Tithes appertaining to *laymen* (however originally acquired) being now legally veſted in them, and their heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, be taken by the owners, without deduction, whether thoſe owners be individuals or truſtees for particular uſes; but if the latter, that they be bound forthwith to veſt the money in government ſecurities, the intereſt to be applied from time to time to the ends of the original appointment; ſave and except in inſtances where parliament, after mature deliberation, ſhall deem the object ſuperſtitious or unworthy.—And in ſuch caſes parliament to have the power of abrogation, and of applying ſuch money either to the founding of ſome charity, moſt congenial to the circumſtances of the diſtrict, or towards the leſſening the debt of the nation.

7. That the purpoſes to which the ſaid income ſhall be for ever applied, ſhall be, 1. The maintenance of the whole clergy of the national church; 2. The building and reparation of houſes for their dwelling; 3. The occaſional reparation or building of the places of worſhip appertaining to the eſtabliſhment.

The foregoing objects ſtruck me as proper for the application of the aggregate income; and I have extended them to the number ſet down, becauſe they ſeem to be naturally connected, and parts, *although not all the parts*, of the original appropriation of tithes in this country. I have alſo *ſo far* extended them, becauſe I have no doubt it will be found, that the income from the fund,

to

to be raiſed from the ſale of appropriated tithes *, will be fully equal to ſuch a three-fold application.

But although an individual may ſuggeſt what appears to him beſt, and moſt proper for the occaſion, the application of ſurplus money may be left with due deference to the wiſdom of parliament, under the direction of which we may reaſonably and reſpectfully truſt it will not be miſapplied.

With regard to ſuch lands as remain attached to parſonages and livings, throughout the nation, I ſee no reaſon why they ſhould not be ſold, ſave ſuch garden, orchard, and ſmall paſture grounds, as are commonly found attached to the dwellings of the clergy. The more ſimple and uniform the ſyſtem of ſupport is made for them, the more correſpondent with the harmony that ſhould ſubſiſt internally among themſelves, as well as between them and their reſpective churches.

But the ſale of ſuch lands being an object entirely diſtinct from removing the burden of tithes from agriculture, may be omitted, and remain a ſubject of future conſideration. A non-eſſential alteration need not be contended for; and if experience ſhall prove, that ſuch lands, remaining in the hands of the clergy, are as well cultivated by them, or their tenants, at their own pleaſure, as they would be if otherwiſe diſpoſed of, it will be the ſame thing to the nation.

Should ſuch a general alteration as I have been ſuggeſting ever happily take place, it may become the province of the legiſlature to conſider (for the general intereſt of religion and the clergy) what deſcriptions of the clergy, or rather what diſtinctions of the clerical office, may be ſpared, particularly ſuch as ſtand inveſted with local privileges and immunities, non-eſſential to general comfort and happineſs, or to their ſervice as preachers of righteouſneſs.

Suffice it to ſay in this place, that notwithſtanding ſome are beneficed, far beyond what their office or their reaſonable wants require, while the majority either have no income at all, or not a reſpectable one, I would not go ſo far as to propoſe any diminution of income from any during their life.

When a man, who is not very indifferent to the things of this world, has once been ſeated for life in a ſtate of affluence and ſplendor, it muſt be irkſome to him to be deprived of it. The act may be deemed illiberal, if not unjuſt; and as human life ſoon paſſes away, ſo the burden, in moſt inſtances which may be conſidered as exceptionable, would ſoon be removed. And as death diſſolves the poſſeſſor, the poſſeſſion to another, being no matter of right, may be modified to a proper ſtandard.

That thoſe who bear the ſame common diſtinction of biſhop may be conſiſtently allowed the ſame common income, it is preſumed, will need but little proof. And if one of that diſtinction can ſubſiſt in ſufficient ſplendor on 1-4th or 1-6th of what others receive, the *exceſs* may not, by reflecting men, be deemed neceſſary. And the nation may well be the judge, where the nation is to pay.

The incomes of the different biſhops are ſuppoſed to vary, from near 20,000l. down to leſs than 1000l. per ann. if thoſe annexed to the ſees of Canterbury, York, Durham, Wincheſter, Ely, &c. ſhall be allowed, by the beſt friends to the true intereſts of the church of England, to be great and ſuperfluous beyond all ideas of propriety, for men who are to ſet the examples, and inforce the precepts of the Chriſtian religion,---a religion, the eſſence and character of which is *lowlineſs* and *ſimplicity*, a religion which is in eternal oppoſition to every thing that induces pride, ſenſuality, and voluptuouſneſs; ſurely a gradual reform of ſuch extravagances will not be deemed improper. The pious and exemplary Wilſon, biſhop of *Sodor* and *Man*, is an eminent inſtance how much dignity and uſefulneſs, in the prelatical character, may be compatible with a moderate income. But we will not preſume to ſuggeſt a diminution down to double the income which that venerable man poſſeſſed, and by the wiſe and benevolent management of which he rendered himſelf ſo much like the temporal father of his flock!

As we diſcuſs this ſubject in the Weſt of England, we may take the liberty of aſking our neighbour, the biſhop of Briſtol, whether, moderately beneficed as he is, his income be not ſufficient to procure him all the rational comforts which a chief miniſter of the meek and lowly Jeſus can want, for himſelf and family? We might even preſume to go a little further, and aſk another prelate, famous for his learning, talents, and uſefulneſs;

* It may only be neceſſary for a few of my readers to be informed, that this term applies to thoſe tithes only which remain to church uſes; thoſe in the heads of lay-proprietors are called *unappropriated* tithes, and hence their owners are called *impropriators*.

uſefulneſs; we might aſk the reſpectable biſhop of Llandaff the ſame plain queſtion *. From their well known candour we can participate their anſwer. They would doubtleſs confeſs, that the *ſervices* of their function were ſufficiently paid for. Now ſuppoſe (if it ſhould be deemed, on mature reflection, for the good of the church) that the ſucceſſors of the two preſent archbiſhops ſhould be allowed each double the preſent income of the two biſhops, laſt mentioned, *put together!* Will any man ſay, that ſuch a mode of calculating would be degrading or improper? But if the ſum be deemed inſufficient, it may be increaſed till parliament be ſatisfied. And ſhould parliament think proper to fix the income of other ſucceeding biſhops at 1500l. per ann. or vary them from 1500l. to 2000l.† ſufficient outward dignity might be thereby provided for, and ſufficient reward for thoſe ſpiritual labours, which, whenever they are the moſt effectual and ſincere, are ſure to produce an *internal reward*, ſuperior to all other poſſible benefits!

If it ſhould be thought right to retain exactly the preſent deſcription of church dignity, between the biſhop and the common miniſter, it may be deemed a proper regulation, that no future dean, archdeacon, &c. ſhould have more than *double*, or *treble*, the higheſt allowance to be limited by the common miniſters of the church.

It is not a *principal* object of this eſſay to diſcuſs the quantum of allowance that would be proper to thoſe claſſes of the clergy, which may be deemed neceſſary to the œconomy of the church; but ſome thoughts on the ſubject flow, not unnaturally, out of the ſubject of tithes, when a ſubſtitute for them is profeſſedly under conſideration: and ſuch a branch of our treatiſe will be leſs liable to objection, from the clergy and their beſt friends, when it ſhall be evident the writer is far more a friend than an enemy to them, by the *general* improvement of ſecular intereſts which he propoſes.

The inequality of allowance to the lower ranks of the clergy is ſo ſhamefully great, on the preſent ſyſtem, that he muſt be blind, and callous to all generous ſentiment, who cannot ſee and diſapprove that inequality; and who can be ſilent, when he has an opportunity of remarking how ineffectual the preſent vexatious load of tithes is to the comfort of thoſe originally intended to be maintained by them? If the greater part of the livings in England and Wales are too ſmall for the decent ſubſiſtence of a clergyman's family (which will be readily granted), and if the average ſalaries of the curacies paid to the non-reſidences are leſs than the wages of a mechanick (which is conſidered as the fact), the abolition of tithes, and an equality of allowance in lieu of them, will ſurely be conſidered as a friendly propoſition! I will therefore hazard an opinion thus:

Suppoſe then, parliament, ſetting the education and pretenſions of an educated clergyman above thoſe of a common exciſeman (worſe than whom many of them are now paid), ſhould propoſe to reward them with at *leaſt* 100l. per annum. That this ſhould be the higheſt ſum to be granted to any of the preſent highly beneficed vicars and rectors I do not pretend to ſuggeſt; it is not my province to propoſe an abſolute *limitation* to this, or a ſum conſiderably larger; but if a ſcholar, who muſt not work as other men, is to be paid for his ſtudies and his time, in a function called ſacred and important, it may not be thought reaſonable that he ſhould have a *leſs* allowance annexed to his *reſidence* than 100l. per annum! The allowance may be varied upwards to 150l. or 200l.; ſuch augmentations to be affixed to the moſt populous diſtricts, and to bear certain proportion to the whole number of livings; as, for inſtance, *as one to three*, or any other proportion, by way of giving encouragement to ſuppoſed merit, and aiding thoſe clergymen who have large and increaſing families.

The *collation* of biſhops having been from time immemorial veſted in the crown, as temporal head of the church, it will of courſe be deemed right that it ſhould there remain; and as ſuch an appointment implies a ſanction of high deſcent, it may be conſidered as proper, that all the preſent powers of appointment to livings may continue annexed to the different biſhopricks, becauſe the biſhops (thus ſuppoſed to be worthily appointed) will be likely to give general ſatisfaction in the ſelections they ſhall make. Indeed, it will not appear a matter of neceſſity conſequent

* No perſon, ſurely, can attempt to juſtify the enormous difference between the income from the ſee of this good man, and thoſe before mentioned!

† It is probable, that, in addition to the epiſcopal ſalary, the living, appertaining to the pariſh in which the biſhop reſides, may be veſted in him; out of which the chaplain, reſident in his houſe, may be paid.

ſequent upon the extinction of Tithes, that any other deſcription of patronage, now ſubſiſting, ſhould be changed. For, on the contrary, it may be judged a matter of prudence, that as little alteration as poſſible ſhould be made in the article of patronage, ſo that the main ends, *removing the national inconvenience of Tithes*; *eſtabliſhing a regulation of payment compatible with the fund*; and *more equal juſtice to the clergy*, be obtained.

If it ſhould be thought a matter of juſtice to lay patrons (unconnected with eſtates in Tithes) to make them an allowance for the neceſſary abridgement of their power of preſentation to livings, which before were upwards of 200l. per annum, ſuch allowance may be made from the general fund, according to the eſtimates that the commiſſioners may make of the decreaſed value of any eſtate ſo to be abridged of its power of future preſentation. Where, for inſtance, the owner of an eſtate, not being in Tithe, was privileged to preſent to a living worth 400l. per annum, and the living afterwards to be preſented to be only 200l. per annum, the commiſſioners will have to ſettle how much the eſtate may be now deemed leſs in value, by the reduction of one half of its privilege of future preſentation; and ſo much money the owner will have to receive *. The principles of this rule, applied to all varieties of caſes, and taken in connection with the age of the preſent incumbent, will be found ſufficient for the purpoſe. Where a right of preſentation is annexed to *an Eſtate in Tithes*, in the hands of a *layman*, that eſtate being deſigned to be wholly aboliſhed, the value of the preſentation may, of courſe, be wholly brought into the eſtimate, and paid for; and the right of preſentation may, moſt naturally and properly, go to the biſhop of the dioceſe.

Where ſuch right of preſentation may be found veſted in corporate bodies, and unconnected with ſaleable property, if any material alteration ſhould be made in the future value of the living, any conſideration of a money payment may be omitted, as a thing of ſmall importance to the individuals of ſuch a body, and therefore not of importance to interfere with the intereſt of the fund. If the right be found attaching to a clerical corporation, as dean and chapter, &c. in connection with Tithes, or without, the conſideration would be more, leſs, or nothing, according to the nature of the caſe; the whole of the clergy, and all ſtanding clerical eſtabliſhments, having a general intereſt, for the good of the whole, in the largeneſs and permanency of the national fund, to be eſtabliſhed by ſales for their ſupport.

The foregoing conſiderations, on the ſubject of patronage, go on the principle of rendering an equivalent, if not to a mathematical nicety (which is neither probable nor important), yet, as nearly as may be, in the opinion of impartial men, for whatever ſhall be given up; and it is not to be doubted, that the fund will be equal to ſuch extra allowances, without trenching upon its main objects.

But were this article of the ſuppoſed value of patronage to be provided for, at once, out of the national purſe, as the whole amount of it would not be very heavy, it might be deemed the moſt ſimple and magnanimous mode of ſettlement; and it is preſumable, that many public-ſpirited gentlemen, in conſideration of the public good, and to ſimplify and facilitate the grand advantage in view, would forego, voluntarily, any ſuch (to them) unimportant conſideration.

I have ſaid above, not leſs than 100l. per annum, *annexed to reſidence*; for whenever a regulation in theſe matters ſhall take place, worthy of the good ſenſe of the nation, I preſume the practice of *non-reſidence* will be deemed a proper object of prohibition; ſave in caſes of accidental neceſſity. There can be no perſonal hardſhip in ſuch a branch of reform; and whoever worthily deſires to become a teacher of his brethren, will find his ſatisfaction cloſely connected with dwelling among thoſe whom he has undertaken to teach. Whoever ſhall have other views in ſoliciting the ſtation of a ſpiritual teacher, will give proof, at once, that he is unfit for ſo important a truſt.

Such an allowance as I have mentioned, periodically and punctually paid, in addition to a ſnug warm dwelling, and a garden and orchard, which may afford a beneficial and healthful employment of a part of their time, would ſet the clergy in general on a much more reſpectable footing, in worldly matters, than they are now

* This idea of ſettlement may not accurately include the poſſible advance in the value of Tithes above £.400 per annum, becauſe the exact progreſs of ſuch advance, if advance could have certainly accrued, cannot be aſcertained; but the eſtimates may be ſufficiently correct for national benefit, in ſuch caſes.

now on; and make their general circumſtances abundantly more eaſy than they have long been—even ſuppoſing they were to be wholly without fortunes of their own; but ſuppoſing ſome conſiderable part of their number, as now, to poſſeſs patrimony, or a decent income, in their own right, ſurely the rewards propoſed muſt be ſufficiently ample.

Should an idea be ſtarted, as may probably be the caſe, that it would be *degrading* the office of a teacher of religion, to have his ſubſiſtence paid him in this manner; I would reply, that it ſeems to me, ſuch an objection can only ariſe out of a falſe view of *real dignity*, which is no way affected or leſſened by the ſimplicity, or publicity of the channel, through which a return for its ſervices comes. The moſt honourable officers of the ſtate, up to the lord chancellor, and even the *Head of the Church*, the king himſelf, have their ſtipulated ſalaries annexed by law to their ſtations; and where the parties are honeſt and worthy, no man reaſons ſo ill as to think their office *degraded* by the *mode* of compenſation.

The example of ſome of the beſt educated, and moſt exemplary characters in the Chriſtian miniſtry, among diſſenters, by no means favours objections of ſo proud a nature in any. In moſt inſtances, the alteration would be, not only for the eaſe, but for the increaſed credit of the clergy; by giving them an *independence* which they now cannot experience; and it certainly muſt be more dignified to receive in money, paid with regularity, and without trouble, under the immediate authority of parliament, than to procure, with uncertainty, money or goods, as it may happen, at the expence of frequent contention with, and abuſe from, perſons of ſoured and illiberal minds.

If it be objected, "that there will be "a diſadvantage ariſing to the clergy, "from having their income *limited*, how-"ever in numerous inſtances increaſed at "firſt, becauſe of the *varying*, and, pro-"bably, the *decreaſing* value of money," certain conſiderations come forward againſt the objection:

1. The clergy, as a body, are but fellow ſubjects of the government, morally entitled to no particular exemption from the common caſualties of human events; and as perſons particularly concerned in propagating the doctrines of a divine providence, will doubtleſs think it right to ſubmit to a dependance on the ſame foundation with the generality of other perſons, conſidered as honourably employed in the ſervice of their country.

2. It will always be in the power of government to make further ample proviſion for their comfort, from period to period, in proportion as the value of money ſhall be materially altered, and their worthineſs ſhall be ſeen. Such an exerciſe of power in their favour they would always be able to propoſe with facility. Such an alteration they would always be likely to obtain, from the juſtice and magnanimity of the Engliſh nation, whenever it ſhould become proper.

3. Admitting, for a moment, the poſſibility of ſome future difficulty, to ſome ſmall proportion of their order, it is next to impoſſible that the *majority* ſhould not be *better* paid than on the *preſent plan*; this muſt be evident, when the ſmallneſs of many of their livings is conſidered, and the very ſlow progreſs of their advancement in value, in numerous places, under the weight of Tithes.

But the conſideration of *public advantage*, in giving full ſcope to improvements, and laying the foundation for plenty, proportionate to an increaſing population, would alone be ſufficient to ſatisfy the moſt liberal among the clergy, and their warmeſt friends. If, however, it ſhould be objected by any conſiderable number of the clergy, on behalf of thoſe who are to ſucceed them, that the foregoing reaſons, altogether, are inſufficient to ſatisfy them; and ſuch a general ſtyle of objection be conſidered, by parliament, as of ſufficient weight, I would ſuggeſt another practicable mode of ſatisfaction.

The commiſſioners, in whom the fund ſhould be veſted, (who, by the bye, might be one half clergymen, and incluſive of the attorney and ſolicitor generals, for the time being) might be empowered to lay out the money as faſt as opportunities offered, to advantage in *free lands*; which would afterwards yield an income proportioned to their increaſed nominal value, ariſing from the progreſs of improvements, and the decreaſed value of money. Or,

The commiſſioners for ſurvey and valuation might, in numerous inſtances, if not in all, finiſh the buſineſs at once, by allotting and throwing into convenient connexion, *portions of land in each pariſh*, correſponding in value with their aſſeſſments for the ſale of Tithes; and thus ſmall and middle-ſized farms might be contrived and ſubſtituted in lieu of them, which might be an additional advantageous circumſtance to the nation, and effectually provide againſt the fears, how-

ever unneceſſary, of the clergy, reſpecting their ſucceſſors, or the ſtability of the church of England.

It is poſſible, I may be told, by ſome few of the church, in reply to theſe laſt propoſitions, *that ſuch a ſecurity will not be ſufficient*, becauſe the farmer may *break*, or he may *run away*, or be *very irregular in his payments*, or, inſtead of *improving*, may *injure* the value of the land; in all or either of which caſes the clergyman's intereſt becomes naturally affected; and he may ſuffer without the common power of redreſs *.

It ſhall be readily granted, there is ſome *poſſibility of truth* in theſe objections; but if no *poſſibility of inconvenience* muſt be admitted, leſt ſome poſſible diſadvantage, incident to other men, may be ſuſtained, I fear we ſhall find any plan, however preferable to all others, and to the preſent unhappy ſyſtem, liable to rejection. It was on account of ſimplicity of arrangement, and regularity of payment, that the *funding* of the whole value of Tithes, and a money payment from the produce, have been mainly urged in this treatiſe, for the adoption of government; and I am fully perſuaded that, on the whole, it would be found moſt convenient, and advantageous to the clergy in general.

I will not think ſo uncandidly of an educated and philanthropic body of men, as to ſuppoſe, that, after all which has been ſaid here (the ſubſtance of which may, indeed, be *better* ſaid by others), after all the inconveniences which *they ſee* ariſing from the preſent mode of Tithing, and the complaint *they continually hear*, they will not be ſatisfied with *any* alteration of their circumſtances! This, I will not admit againſt them as a body, however ſome rich and worldly-minded individuals may deſerve the imputation:---for ſuch an admiſſion, while it would be extremely uncharitable, would bring the matter to this point; *that they would be ſatisfied with nothing ſhort of the continuance of a ſyſtem big with miſchief to their country; and by which three-fourths of their order are paid worſe than inferior tradeſmen, the remainder are living luxuriouſly on the ſweat of induſtry, and the firſt fruits of the moſt expenſive improvements.* I will not admit againſt them as a body ſuch an imputation of diſregard to the general welfare of the country, as would be that of contending for the continuance of an evil, which becomes more heavy and irkſome, in proportion as the neceſſity of experimental improvements in agriculture is found; an evil, which muſt either be timely removed by political wiſdom, or which may, at no very diſtant period, be the cauſe of convulſions in this country!

As lovers of agriculture, order, and peace, we cannot but anticipate the benefits of ſome ſuch change as we have marked out, both as it ſhall affect the clergy and the general intereſt.

The prieſthood of the church of England may not, indeed, afterwards be reſorted to by men in particular connexions, as to a ſituation of *chances for wealth, ſplendor, and luxury*; but it would be regarded as a ſtation of ſufficient comfort, and of more uniform dignity; it would be more likely to be furniſhed with men of talents for the miniſtry than heretofore: men not ſeeking their own eaſe and aggrandiſement (which are utterly incompatible with the origin of the office) but the benefit and happineſs of mankind.

"All this," I may finally be told, "is "plauſible, and would be very well if ef-"fected; but that ſuch plans are merely "viſionary, they are not reducible to "practice."---Such is the ſhort, ſuperficial, and common-place ſtyle of anſwering, for it is not reaſoning, on various important ſubjects: and thus many attempts are ſuffered to be fruſtrated, which might be ſucceſsfully and uſefully made. But on ſuch a momentous ſubject as this, objections ſhould neither be urged for the ſake of embarraſſment, nor from ſuperficial attention.

I would now endeavour, briefly, to impreſs the minds of my readers with the *practicability* and different *advantages* of the propoſed alteration, under different heads.

1. PRACTICABILITY.

It would be under-valuing the powers of the human mind, by which ordinary plans of œconomy are accompliſhed, to ſuppoſe they are not equal to ſuch a buſineſs as this. It is in itſelf nothing formidable to human ſagacity. Calculations have been made of the moſt abſtruſe and difficult nature in mathematics and mechanics, which, from their agreement with facts, have acquired among men of reflective and unprejudiced minds the character of *demonſtrations*. And even among men of moderate capacities, valuations of property, under the head of Tithe Eſtimates, have been eaſily made in ſingle

* The hazard may, however, be in part obviated, by the truſtees holding the collector of rents reſponſible for their regular payment, which they might eaſily do, where the riſk, under common prudence, is ſo ſmall.

ſingle inſtances, which have given ſufficient ſatisfaction to both parties intereſted in the queſtion.

There is nothing in a ſingle queſtion which will not apply on general principles to the elucidation of another queſtion of a ſimilar nature; and by the ſame rule that *two* arrangements may be made, a *whole pariſh*, or larger diſtrict, may be valued; the application of a proportionate attention will effect the valuation of *a county*; and that increaſed, of the *whole nation*. The common adage "*that many hands make light work*," will apply concluſively on this ſubject. There is nothing very difficult in valuing the property neceſſary to be valued, under an act of parliament, for a navigable canal, or the incloſure of open ground; and though in ſuch caſes *a perfect exactneſs* may not be always attainable, an accuracy is commonly arrived at, which either gives or ought to give general content. And, perhaps, though ſmall inequalities may afterwards be ſurmiſed, it commonly happens that all parties are in ſome conſiderable degree benefited by the accompliſhment of the main object.

A national valuation of Tithes is nothing more difficult than an extended valuation of intereſts, under an *extended incloſure bill*; and indeed though a national valuation may not have been decreed ſince the famous one of Henry VIII. there is frequently occurring the very nature of it, on a ſmall ſcale, in all parts of the nation, i. e. the proceſs of COMPOUNDING TITHES *for the mutual eaſe and advantage of the landholder and the tithe claimant, whether civil or eccleſiaſtical*, but more commonly the *latter*. This frequently occurring compromiſe, among the moſt prudent of the clergy, is a ſtrong argument of the utility, and indeed the neceſſity, of the general valuation propoſed, both with regard to the accommodation and general proſperity of the community. The *practicability*, therefore, I preſume, muſt be granted. The *advantages* to the different parties concerned will be fairly inferred; but let us conſider them in order.

2. ADVANTAGES TO THE LAND OWNER.

That a very important advantage would be gained to the land owner, from a valuation and diſcharge of the tithe incumbrance on his land, cannot reaſonably be doubted. The univerſal conſent of the owners of property, in favour of an *entire*, *clear*, and *definite* title is obvious. No man is ſo blind to the excellence of a *ſimple unequivocal* title, as to prefer a *complicated* and *uncertain* one. His own immediate eaſe and pleaſure, the ſimplicity of ſale and transfer, and the *certainty*, in thoſe reſpects, to be tranſmitted to heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, would be found powerful motives in him to prefer, and earneſtly to wiſh, ſuch a regulation. The facility and certainty with which every land owner, who is about to let his lands, will appreciate their value in rent, will give him continually a ſatisfaction, which on the preſent ſyſtem of Tithe deduction he cannot experience. The idea that his tenant will be unincumbered with arbitrary claims, and unembarraſſed in his plans of improvement, will not fail to enhance his attachment to this ſpecies of property; and he will have a well-grounded aſſurance that his property has the faireſt chance of being conſtantly improved by the ingenuity and induſtry of his tenant: for the greateſt intereſt of the tenant will be generally compatible with the greateſt practicable improvement. Thus land, cultivated land, the grand ſtaple article of national conſequence and ſtrength, will be conſtantly and progreſſively this firſt object of attention. And from the firſt foundation and ſource of materials will ariſe the ſureſt ſupply of our trade and manufactures.

3. TO THE YEOMANRY.

This reſpectable and important claſs of the nation, heretofore embarraſſed in the cultivation and improvement of their poſſeſſions, will no longer be cramped and mortified in their exertions, *on their own ſoil*; but freed from the diſcouragements of a heavy and vexatious tax on their expenditure and hard labour, will not fail to exert themſelves in rendering every corner of their favourite property as productive as poſſible. A new emulation for improvement will rapidly take place; improvement which, while it enhances the value of the land, doubly enriches the occupier; at the ſame time the moſt uſeful and powerful leſſons of agricultural excellence will be held forth to the ſurrounding tenantry: an incitement this, which muſt be attended with the moſt diffuſive national advantages; for it is by imitation of excellence in ſo capital an article of the public ſtrength, that, under the favour of Providence, the public ſtability and ſecurity are to be expected.

4. TO THE LAND TENANT.

Under this head what encouraging proſpects would open, from the realizing of our plan! The lovers of agriculture

and rural improvements might look forward with the moſt pleaſing expectations! How many thouſands of uſeful members of the community, feeling themſelves relieved from a burden always irkſome in its nature, and frequently oppreſſive by its weight, would gather new vigour from their arduous and important purſuits! As men who had been accuſtomed to labour for a foreign intereſt, and to ſuſtain diſadvantages commonly proportioned to their induſtry,---as men liable to be counteracted by heavy taxation on their beſt projects of advancement,---as men frequently haraſſed by thoſe of their own order, whoſe exactions they could neither brook nor repel, and inſpected and preſſed by others whom they wiſhed to regard with ſome degree of reverence, they had heretofore been galled and agitated between real hardſhip and conſtant apprehenſion! Delivered at length from the ſtanding cauſe of complaint, and encouraged by the certainty of labouring and improving chiefly for their own emolument, they will take a new character in ſociety, and become a benefit to that ſociety in proportion to the liberty of their new ſituation.

5. To the Nation at large.

Having ſhewn the diſadvantages of the old and vexatious ſyſtem; the miſapplication of Tithes from their original deſign, the preſent non-neceſſity of their exiſtence; the means by which they may be removed; and the advantages which would conſequently reſult to particular claſſes from that removal, I come now, and laſtly, to ſum up the whole in a few words.

The whole nation, thus renovated in an article of the firſt conſequence to its proſperity, would have a new face of wiſdom, cheerfulneſs, and content. Every citizen would have a new pledge, that, under the bleſſing of Providence, he is in that ſituation in which the fruits of the earth, "excellent and comely," would be cultivated and brought forth in the greateſt abundance which the ſoil and the elements are adapted to ſupply. Ingenuity and uſeful induſtry would operate without reſtraint, where they could be moſt effectually exerciſed for the ſupply of human wants. The attachment of Engliſhmen, under ſuch improved circumſtances, might be expected to be more firmly fixed and rivetted to their native home; inſtead of their wiſhing to migrate to diſtant regions in queſt of more fruitful fields, and more happy habitations. Religion, the laſt great ſource of human felicity, would be more uniformly and ſocially cheriſhed; and that brotherly love, which is one of its moſt amiable features, would have a fairer proſpect of a more rooted cultivation and growth!

Such are the diſtinct advantages which would evidently reſult from ſuch meaſures as we have been conſidering; and, I truſt, the evidence of them is too clear, not to gain the aſſent of the *generality* of my readers: ſome will be found ready to controvert my reaſoning, as a matter of courſe; others will approve with reluctance, and will perhaps tell me that to turn the weakneſs of the human mind into ſtrength, and to remove a crooked, intereſted, or bigotted policy, by dint of arguments, however rational, might in me be arrogance of expectation! Yet will I reply with integrity,

The miſery of the world, both moral and political, has ever ariſen from the folly of continuing to prefer, from whatever motive, that which is known to be wrong, before that which is ſeen to be right!

There never was an overthrow of a government, or a dangerous commotion in any ſtate, but what was engendered by habits of cultivating error, and giving *ſanction* and *continuance* to ſome evil policy, inſtead of promptly avowing and embracing a ſound one. This falſe and wicked policy, always foſtered for the ſuppoſed intereſt of ſome unprincipled individuals, will ever lead to its own puniſhment, in the general reſult. But it is the infallible property of truth to ſtand invulnerable, and to ſhield thoſe individuals and thoſe governments who bravely embrace her whenever ſhe appears, and repoſe under her banner!

There is an eternal diſtinction of right and wrong, good and evil, in the whole of human conduct, from the largeſt meaſures of the largeſt connexions, down to the ſmalleſt efforts of approbation or diſſent, in the moſt obſcure individual who acts in them. And thoſe diſtinctions are never without their phyſical effects, in proportion to the quantity of truth or error, by which the actions and policy of men are ſwayed. Nothing, therefore, however ſmall, is unimportant in the whole of things, or of any particular department of things, to which it naturally belongs. Human conduct is naturally liable to error; but *truth* ſhould be ſought out in all circumſtances, and in all times, and be *immediately* applied as the natural

and

and proper remedy. The neglect of this application engenders new and increasing evil and embarrassment, and every moment of delay augments the difficulty.

The contrary doctrine has been exemplified in the trimming and garbling conduct of all ages. And the consequences have followed, i. e. the *murmuring*, the *commotion*, and *misery* of society!

There cannot, in nature, be a more unworthy, dangerous, and impious doctrine held, than that *truth, moral justice*, and the *fitness of things*, are less worthy, or less safe to be *immediately* trusted to, than *impropriety, injustice*, and *falsehood*. It is a doctrine destructive, on its first principles, of all order and happiness in human society; and so far as the transgression of men can effect it, *destructive of the sovereignty of God himself*.

There cannot be the possibility of a period in which an *immediate, ardent*, and *reverential* preference should not be given to the former foundations of duty, and in which the latter principles should not be *abandoned*, as the source of deformity, tending to general anarchy!

In the multiform complexions of human character, there are, and ever will be, some men, perhaps the greater part, whose minds may not be furnished with sufficient energy for the noble promptitude of active public virtue! This would be no evil to society were it practicable to prevail on such men, to be diffident in proportion to their inability for public service. Whenever a man feels a subject too extensive and complex for him to comprehend, and clearly to develop, to his own satisfaction, he should be admonished not to be arrogant on such a subject, but leave the discussion of it to clearer minds, or minds more fitted to that particular topic. He should consider, that by seeming to give an opinion, or by blaming those who reason with ardour, for the public weal, he may possibly be contributing to *embarrassment* and the *extension of evil*, which, but for him, and such as him, might be got rid of, by the unobstructed powers of reason, prevalent of other men, of whose hearts, as well as whose heads, he has cause to entertain a favourable idea.

I am no friend to *implicit confidence* on the one hand, or supineness, with regard to the cultivation of a man's own faculties, on the other. But we may say with safety, that whenever there is a *consciousness* of a want of comprehension, on an important topic, it becomes a man's duty to be silent, till rational conviction is attendant on his mind. Were this simple rule more generally observed, prejudices of an idle and slavish nature would be gradually removed, and we should have less difficulty in getting rid of numerous political and social evils,—evils which frequently become such, or are more sensibly felt, by mere change of times and circumstances around us.

This general remark will apply to the subject in view. It is a subject confessedly requiring the exertion of men of talents and comprehensive minds; but if once the *uncomprehending*, the *unthinking*, and those who are *prejudiced by custom*, would cease to obstruct, by timorous opinion and groundless apprehension, we should get peaceably forward in a work of reform, which would reflect honour on the wisdom, patriotism, and rational religion of this country.

Nothing can be more certain, than that the longer a national evil is suffered to remain, uncorrected by the authority of reason and justice, the more sure is its progress towards a terrible remedy, in the convulsion of government! The genuine friends of order, peace, and happiness, have this alarming truth ever before their eyes; they feel it painfully engraven on their minds, and from the solemnity or their conviction, they speak, and struggle, in the hope of averting an impending calamity! The generous union of magnanimous men is *now* wanting, in the great business before us. The delay of it is big with incalculable danger!

Bath, Sept. 1, 1796. A LAYMAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD,

By the French Commander,

ENTRECASTEAUX,

Made for the Purpose of DISCOVERY, *and also in search of* LA PEYROUSE.

From the French of the Journal of an Officer who served on board one of the ships.

ON September 28th, 1791, in the two sloops, *la Recherche* and *l'Esperance*, of sixteen guns, and 110 men each, we weighed from the harbour of Brest, completely equipped for a voyage of circumnavigating the globe. The government had previously sent on board a number of gentlemen, versed in astronomy, natural history, botany, painting, &c. and had provided an apparatus of astronomical instruments, marine time-pieces; in fine, every article that appeared likely to render the expedition subservient to the purposes of science. The conduct of the expedition

pedition was aſſigned to Captain ENTRECASTEAUX.

The leading object of the voyage was to endeavour to procure intelligence relative to Captain LA PEYROUSE, who had long been miſſing in the South Seas, and to make *a complete tour of New Holland*; an iſland, by far the largeſt in the world; comprehending an immenſe circuit of at leaſt 3000 (French) leagues. The accompliſhment of this laſt point was eſſential to the hiſtory of geography, and what had not been effected by either COOK, or LA PEYROUSE.

The firſt port we made was *Santa Cruz* in *Teneriffe*; we arrived there on the 17th of October, and having taken in wines and proviſions, we proceeded on our route to the *Cape of Good Hope*: we arrived there; and while we continued there, the expedition ſuſtained a conſiderable misfortune in the death of the aſtronomer BERTRAND.

Feb. 16th, 1792. We left the Cape, and bore away for the iſland of *New Guinea*, ſome parts of which we explored: we reached the iſlands *Arſacides* on July the 9th, and *New Ireland* the 17th ditto. We afterwards made for *Amboyna*, one of the *Molucca* iſlands, where we arrived September 6th.

Oct. 11th. We left *Amboyna*, and ſailed immediately for the weſt part of *New Holland*, along which we intended to coaſt (as being the leaſt known), and then to proceed along the ſouthern ſhore; we were always driven back, however, by eaſt and ſouth-eaſt winds, and this part of our enterprize was conſequently fruſtrated.

Dec. 3d, 1792. We arrived at that cape which is at the ſouth-weſt extremity of *New Holland*, and ſailed along the ſouthern ſhore till Jan. 3d, having by this means traced and aſcertained about two-thirds of the whole extent of the ſouthern coaſt.

In conſequence of the want of water, and the prevalence of high ſouth-eaſterly winds, we bore away for the *Cape de Diemes*; the ſouth-eaſt extremity of this extenſive iſland. In this part of the ſouthern coaſt we obſerved a number of bold and noble harbours. After a delay here of three weeks, we ſhaped our courſe for *New Zealand*, and afterwards for the *Friendly Iſlands*.

On the 11th of March, we paſſed very near *the North Cape of New Zealand*, and making for the ſhore, ſeveral canoes came along-ſide of us. We procured a number of ornaments from the ſavages, and parting from them reluctantly, continued our route.

On the 16th, we diſcovered two little iſlands, at a little diſtance from each other. The moſt eaſtern one lies in 30°. 17, ſouth latitude, and in 179°. 41, eaſt longitude.

On the 17th, we diſcovered an iſland about five leagues in circumference, conſpicuous by its elevated ſituation. It lies in 29°. 3, ſouth latitude, and in 179°. 54, eaſt longitude.

On the 2d of March, we ſaw *Ebooa*, the moſt ſouth weſterly of the *Friendly Iſlands*. The next day we anchored at *Tongataboo*, the largeſt of the *Friendly Iſlands*. A multitude of canoes crowded about us, and the beach was ſoon covered with the natives, who welcomed our arrival by every poſſible expreſſion of joy. This ſatisfaction was ſometimes interrupted by the imprudence of ſome of our people, and ſometimes by the exceſſive curioſity of the iſlanders, to ſee and poſſeſs every thing that was European. After a tedious voyage, which had often forced us to put into uninhabited places, how grateful was the ſatisfaction we experienced to find ourſelves ſo hoſpitably entertained by a people among whom civilization is already conſiderably advanced!

Among theſe iſlanders, we frequently meet with men ſix feet high, their limbs ſhaped in the moſt comely proportion. The fertility of the ſoil, which exempted them from the neceſſity of extreme labour, may conduce not a little to the unuſual perfection of their forms. Their features have a ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of Europeans. A burning ſky has impreſſed a ſlight diſcolour on their ſkins. Thoſe, among the women, who are but little expoſed to the rays of the ſun, are ſufficiently fair. Some of them are diſtinguiſhed by a beautiful carnation, which gives a vivacity to their whole figure. A thouſand nameleſs graces are viſible in their geſtures, when engaged in the ſlighteſt employments. In the dance, their movements are enchanting.

The language of this people bears an analogy with the gentleneſs of their manners. It is well adapted to muſic, for which they have a peculiar taſte. Their concerts, wherein every one performs his part, demonſtrate the juſt ideas which they entertain of harmony. The women, as well as the men, have their ſhoulders and breaſts naked. A cotton cloth, or rather a piece of ſtuff, manufactured with the bark of mulberry tree into paper, ſerves them for apparel. It forms a beautiful drapery, reaching from a little above the waiſt down to the feet.

The art of pottery has made ſome progreſs among them. We ſaw ſeveral

vaſes

vaſes of potter's earth, tolerably well baked, in which they preſerved their water: theſe vaſes are manufactured in an iſland named *Seidgy*, lying, according to the beſt accounts we could gather, about 100 leagues to the north of the place where we were at anchor.

Theſe iſlands produce a ſpecies of nutmegs, which differs very little in form from thoſe of the Moluccas. It is not, however, aromatic, and is almoſt twice as large. We collected in the iſland a number of objects which may prove uſeful for the ſtudy of natural hiſtory.

We alſo procured the bread-fruit tree, for the purpoſe of tranſporting it into our Weſt-India Iſlands; we were obliged to leave it, however, at *Sourabaya*, in the iſland of *Java*. At our departure from thence we took a receipt from LAHAYE, the Dutch gardener there, for eleven young plants of this invaluable tree, and as many roots and ſtocks, all in prime condition, which we had brought away from the Friendly Iſlands, after having had them nearly eleven months in our poſſeſſion. The roots and plants together amount to twenty-two, all in high preſervation; and as the tree grows very rapidly, this quantity will ſuffice to repleniſh the Iſlands with them in ſix or eight years time. They were at *Jarnarang*, in the iſland of *Java*, on the 20th of March, 1795. We muſt not confound this excellent ſpecies of bread-fruit tree with the wild ſpecies of it found in the Moluccas, and obſerved for a long time paſt in the Iſle of France. In this ſecond ſort the grains do not miſcarry; while in the good fruit tree they are replaced by a food truly delicious, when baked under aſhes or in the oven. In other reſpects it is a moſt wholeſome viand, affording us a pleaſant repaſt during the whole time of our continuance on this iſland, and for which we willingly relinquiſhed our ſhip's ſtock of baker's bread. The Molucca ſort produces thirty or forty ſmall fruits; while every tree of the Friendly Iſlands produces three or four hundred, extremely large, of an oval form, the greateſt diameter being from nine to ten inches, and the ſmalleſt from ſeven to eight. A tree would be oppreſſed with ſuch an enormous load, if the fruit were to ripen all at once: but ſagacious nature has ſo ordered it, that the fruits ſucceed each other, during eight months of the year, thus providing the nations with a food equally ſalubrious and plentiful. Every tree occupies a circular ſpace of about thirty feet diameter. A ſingle acre occupied by this vegetable would ſupply the wants of a number of families. Nothing in nature exhibits a ſimilar fecundity. As it it produces no ſeeds, it has a wonderful faculty of throwing out ſuckers: and its roots frequently force their way up to the ſurface of the earth, and there give birth to freſh plants.

It thrives exceedingly in a tropical climate, in a ſoil ſomewhat elevated above the level of the ſea; and ſuits very well with a marly ſoil in which a mixture of argillaceous clay preponderates.

We quitted the Friendly Iſlands on the 10th of April, 1793.

The next day we obſerved a ſmall iſland named *Tortoiſe*.

April 15th, we ſaw *Errouan*, the moſt eaſtern of the iſlands of the Archipelago of the Holy Ghoſt, and afterwards that of *Anatom*. The eruptions of the volcano of *Tana* preſented in the night a ſpectacle truly ſublime.

April 27th, ſteering for *New Caledonia*, in a night darker than uſual, we ran among ſome iſlands ſurrounded with breakers, not noticed till then by navigators. We were only apprized of our danger by an uncommon circumſtance, the flight of a flock of ſea fowl over our heads about three o'clock in the morning. This indication of the proximity of land induced the officer upon watch to ſlacken ſail, and lie to, at a critical juncture, when an hour's more ſailing muſt have daſhed us to pieces againſt the rocks. Theſe new-diſcovered iſlands lie about thirty leagues N. E. of *New Caledonia*, where we anchored April 18th.

After the deſcription that COOK and FORSTER have given of the inhabitants of *New Zealand*, we expected to find realized the advantageous portrait given of them by thoſe celebrated voyagers. We had reaſon, however, partly to ſuſpend our belief of thoſe accounts, when we afterwards obſerved a number of human bones, broiled, which the ſavages were devouring, eagerly faſtening on the ſmalleſt tendinous parts which adhere to them. This fact at leaſt ſuffices to prove, that the New Zealanders are cannibals. They often attacked our boat; but the good countenance we exhibited prevented their aſſailing or maſſacring any of our company. Notwithſtanding theſe hoſtilities, the ſhip was every day viſited by numerous bodies of the iſlanders. The ſoil being every where barren, we perceived but few veſtiges of any taſte for agriculture; ſtill, however,

ever, we obſerved in ſome gardens, the Colocaſia, the Caribbee cabbage, the banana tree, and the ſugar-cane. The cocoa tree bears but very diminutive fruit, the water of which is far from being pleaſant.

The barbarous cuſtoms of the natives did not prevent our reiterated excurſions into the interior parts of the country. On theſe occaſions we kept together to the number of twenty, always well armed. As evening came on, we commonly took our ſtation on ſome elevated poſt in the mountains, where we paſſed the night in a ſituation which protected us from hoſtile aſſaults. To guard againſt ſurprize, we kept watch by turns.

Obſervations made for twenty days together in this extenſive region, of which FORSTER had but a glimpſe (being ſick all the eight days of his being off the iſland), furniſhed us with a variety of novel materials, eſpecially in the vegetable kingdom.

On the 6th of May, we loſt Citizen HUON, Captain of the *Eſperance*. He had been for ſome time before afflicted with an incurable maraſmus. We buried him in *Obſervation* Iſland.

May 9th, we weighed anchor, and ſailed before the wind for the north. In our courſe, we obſerved the eaſtern part of the reefs and iſlands, the weſtern ſide of which we ſaw the year before.

May 21ſt, we were cloſe on the iſland of *Saint Croix*, and ſent in two boats to look out for an anchoring place. While the ſailors were employed in ſounding, one of the natives, at the diſtance of upwards of eighty paces, lanced an arrow, which ſlightly wounded the forehead of one of them. A volley of fire-arms, however, ſoon diſperſed the groupe of canoes which had ſurrounded the boats, and from which the lance proceeded. Although the wound was apparently ſo inconſiderable, it was attended with a *tetanus*, which proved mortal to the unfortunate ſailor after only eight days. The arrow did not appear to us to have been poiſoned, as it is well known that beaſts pierced with the ſame weapons do not experience any fatal ſymptoms. In India, it is no uncommon thing to ſee the ſlighteſt puncture followed by a ſpaſm, which is a certain forerunner of death.

After this, we proceeded to viſit the *Arſacides* Iſlands; and that part of *Louiſiade* which BOUGAINVILLE did not explore, the northern part of which is very difficult of acceſs. We anchored after this near ſome very lofty mountains on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of *New Guinea*. After having paſſed through *Dampier*'s Streights, we diſcovered the northern ſide of *New* Britain *.

July 16th and 17th, we ſailed in view of the *Anchoret* Iſlands of BOUGAINVILLE.

July 20th, we loſt ENTRECASTEAUX, our Captain. He died of convulſions, every fit of which was ſucceeded by a ſpeechleſs ſtupor.

After having taken ſome notice of *Traitor*'s Iſlands, and part of the elevated lands of *New Guinea*, we anchored at *Waigiore*.

Aug. 16th, 1793, in 129° 14′ of eaſt longitude, and ſo near the equator, that we were only half a minute to the ſouth. Here the inhabitants brought us very large ſea-turtles, the ſoup of which we experienced to be a ſalutary remedy for the ſcurvy, which was now prevalent among us.

In this iſland we procured a number of intereſting objects, and quitted it Auguſt 29th, and ſailed for *Bouwo*, where we anchored September 3d, 1793. In this mountainous iſle, where the productions of nature are extremely varied, we had a favourable opportunity of continuing our botanical reſearches, &c.

We paſſed through *Button*'s Streights, from September 23d to October 9th, frequently coming to anchor and going aſhore for the ſake of enlarging our collections. Here ſeveral of our men died of a contagious bilious dyſentery, contracted in the low marſhy grounds of this country.

Oct. 28, 1793, we caſt anchor in the road of *Sourabaya*, in the Iſle of *Java*. Here diviſions broke out among the crews, in conſequence of gaining intelligence of the further progreſs of the French Revolution. D'AURIBEAU infamouſly hoiſted the white flag, Feb. 19th, 1794, and ſhamefully ſurrendered the two veſſels to the Dutch. He alſo ſeized all the journals, charts, and memoirs, which were connected with the voyage, and in the moſt daſtardly manner arreſted all thoſe of the ſhips' companies that were obnoxious to his own political ſentiments. One

* The whole extent of this navigation is extremely dangerous; for a length of 1200 leagues (French) a line of rocks or breakers, nearly level with the water, runs along the bottom of the ſea. In this route, it is probable that the unfortunate *La Peyrouſe* periſhed, unleſs, as was ſuppoſed at the time, his veſſel foundered in the dreadful tempeſt of Dec. 31, 1788.

journal, however, was fortunately ſaved by having been ſtowed in a box of tea.

In this hazardous, yet important voyage, of 215 perſons, 36 loſt their lives; the aſtronomer PEARSON died at *Java*; and VENTENAT at the *Iſle of France*. RICHE, the naturaliſt, remains at *Java*, as well as BILLADIERE. LAHAY, the botaniſt, is alſo there; having under his care the bread fruit trees, brought from the *Friendly Iſlands*. PIRON, the painter, tarried with the governor of *Jourabaga* DESCHAMP, the naturaliſt, remains with D'AURIBEAU.

1609 *CORAM REG. JAC.*

THE RELACION OF A HEARING IN PRESENCE OF Y^E KING AND Y^E JUDGES, TOUCHING WALES AND Y^E 4 COUNTIES.

ALSOE S^R ROBERT CECIL's SPEECH, 23 EL. ANNO 1581, CONCERNING Y^E JURISDICTION OF Y^E COUNCELL OF WALES AND Y^E MARCHES.

The following very curious Manuſcript was diſcovered, with others of a ſimilar nature, among the papers of GLYNN, once Recorder of London, and are communicated to this Work by an intelligent Correſpondent at Worceſter.

We give it as a valuable Relation of an important Fact. It is ſtrongly indicative of the Character and Views of *King James*, and of the firmneſs of his Judges.—The former, educated under the influence of arbitrary power, reluctantly ſubmitted to the dominion of the law.—And the latter, ſenſible of the neceſſity of bounding the prerogative, nobly ſtrove to preſerve the limits which the wiſdom of their Anceſtors had preſcribed.

JAMES often endeavoured to render himſelf ſuperior to the reſtraints which the Conſtitution of England had ſet on the Regal Power; and he had repeated ſtruggles with the Courts of Common Law when aiming at the Extenſion of the Prerogative. But with reſpect to the Royal Proclamations, and in ſeveral caſes of Prohibition, the Judges were victorious, and preſerved the authority of the Laws unſhaken. A relation of thoſe Facts is given us by Sir Edward Coke, in the 12th volume of his Reports, (63. 74. &c.)—And the ſame Writer informs us, *though very briefly*, in another work (4. *Inſt:* 242,) that in the preſent inſtance they were victorious alſo—And that in conſequence of their Determination, "*his Majeſty was* "*graciouſly pleaſed that the Lord Preſident's Commiſſion ſhould be reformed*; *whereupon the* "*Lord Zouch gave over his place.—And yet the Commiſſion was not after reformed in all* "*points as it ought to have been.*"

The Prince of Wales who is mentioned in this Relation, was Henry, the King's eldeſt ſon, and is repreſented as an amiable perſon.—He died a few years afterwards, and it was ſuſpected, by poiſon.

The Archbiſhop was Bancroft, a prelate accuſed in other inſtances of urging the Extenſion of the Prerogative, of encouraging the King when inſiſting on the Divine Right and the abſolute Authority of the Regal Sway.

"My Baron Altham," on the contrary, evinced himſelf on other occaſions as the firm Defender of the Laws of his Country.

Sir Robert Cecil was the ſon of the celebrated Burleigh.—He was in great favour with James, and accuſed of favouring the Prerogative.

James was correct in affirming that his Anceſtors, Kings of England, had frequently ſat in the Court of King's Bench; but thoſe days had fled.—It had long been a received maxim that all judicial Authority was delegated to the Judges.—And, therefore, though James is alleged to have ſat himſelf in that Court, he was not ſuffered to pronounce Judgment.

KINGE JAMES

CORAM DNO REGE TERTIO DIE NOVEMBRIS (1608) PRO MARRCHIJS WALLIE.

ALL the Judges being aſſembled ſave my Baron Altham.

The matter for the marches was moved by the Lord Treſuror that the difference might be drawne into a queſtion, whereunto all the Lords aſſented and did agree That the Lord Preſident ſhould propound the Queſtion.

Whereunto his Lordſhip anſwered that for his part he made noe queſtion, for he in his judgement and underſtanding was ſatisfied. Yet if he ſhould make the queſ-

tion, the ſame (as he conceived) would be whether the Kinge appointeing him preſident and eſtabliſheing a Councell there, to whome he had comitted juriſdiction within the fower Shires by his inſtrucions ſigned by his owne Royall hand, allowed by the Lords of his privy Counſell & paſſed & approved by the then two Chiefe Juſtices of the King's Bench and Comon Pleas, had don that which he might lawfully doe.

Then it was moved by ſome of the Lords that the Queſtion might be firſt upon the lawe, before they medled with the King's prerogative.

Whereunto my Lord preſident anſwered that he muſt make the caſe as well out of the king's prerogative, as out of the lawe, wherein he was not well ſcene, but there was the King's Councell learned, M^r^ Attorney & M^r^ Solicitor, who by ſpeciall directions from the kinge, were prepared and appoynted to mainteyne his prerogative therein.

Whereupon the King's Counſell preſented themſelves M^r^ Attorney ſpake notheing, but S^r^ Francis Bacon bouldly ſpake ſayeing that it was not (as he conceived) fitt that the Caſe or Queſtion ſhould be drawne disjoyned (that is) either to be made foorthe of the ſtatute of 34th of Hen. the 8th only or out of the King's prerogative, but out of both.

That is, whether the kinge may by his owne prerogative and the ſame ſtatute give power to the Lord Preſident & Counſell to exercife juriſdicion within the 4 ſhires, and that this ſhould be the queſtion, as well the Lords of the Counſell, as the Lord Preſident aſſented.

The queſtion being written and read to the Judges, they made noe anſwere.

Whereupon the Lord Chancellor demanded whether they did agree that to be the queſtion or noe.

Then the Lord Chiefe Juſtice of England humbly craved pardon diſclaymeing utterly from yelding to any queſtion or giving their judgement in the ſame inſoemuch as (though they were unworthy of their places) yet his Highneſs had conſtituted them Judges, wherein they were not to deliver their opinions, but as the cauſes and caſes fell out before them judicially, betweene party and party, alleadging further, that they before that tyme, knew of noe queſtion & hoped they ſhould nor be called to anſwer any queſtion. But if the Lord Preſident & inhabitants of thoſe ſhires had any queſtion, when it came judicially before them, they would heare what their Counſell on both ſides would ſaye and proceed in juſtice, as by oath they are bound; and therefore prayed that they might not be urged or drawn from the courſe of judges in that caſe, to make a preſident thereof to their ſucceſſors that ſhould come after them.

Which anſwere the Lords of the Councell allowed not; And the Lord Chancellor anſwered, that the matter propoſed was to be conſulted on by the Kinge & his Councell, as a matter of ſtate, and that the King had his Privy Councell, conſiſtinge of the Lords then preſent, and that the Judges were alſoe of his Councell, and to give their counſell when they are called thereunto, & ſworne to doe that as well as to the adminiſtration of juſtice. Whereunto noe reply was made.

And thereupon the Lord Chamberlayne went for the Kinge, who preſently came to the counſell table, and brought the younge Prince with him, who was ſeated upon a ſtoole bye, but not at the table.

Then was the queſtion read, & all the Judges were againe, by the King, demanded what they thought thereof.

Whereunto the Lord Chiefe Juſtice again upon his knees to his Majeſtie, craved pardon to yeld to drawe it to any Queſtion for the Cauſe before ſhowed to the Lords.

The KINGE then ſayed that the Preſident and Counſell of the principality and marches of Wales (having his Commiſſion and Inſtructions) are hindered in their proceedings by prohibitions; which (ſaid he) are ſought for upon theſe grounds that ſome of you (ſpeaking to the Judges) have ſayed that they of the fower ſhires ought not to be ſubiect to any Juriſdiction but Weſtminſter Hall, and that he would ſaye notheing to them in generall before he entred into his particular Queſtion; for his errand thither was cauſed by many and continuall complaints of prohibitions, whereby the Juriſdiction of the moſt of his Courts were called in queſtion; that is, ſaid he, the Counſell in the Marches of Wales, the Counſell in the North, the Admiralty, the Court of Requeſts, and all his Eccleſiaſticall Courts.

Soe that to ſettle thoſe Courts belonged to him, as Kinge and Monarch, by the fundamentall Lawes of this Realme, and the Realmes of Chriſtian Kingdomes and Empires.

Firſt. Although at the firſt Kinges reigned tumultuarily, yet after the Counſell Jethro gave to Moſes, which hath

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been approved by all that profeſſe Chriſtianity, they have choſen out men of courage, feareing God, loveing truth, and hateing bribes, and ſett them over thouſands, over hundreds, over fifties, and over tenns, to adminiſter juſtice in all ordinary and comon cauſes, betweene party and party, reſerveing to their owne judicature, all matters of great moment and difficulty. And this reſervacion here in England you call the King's prerogative, and your own bookes doe prove the forme of government was uſed here in England.

The Kings themſelves uſed to ride from country to country to adminiſter juſtice, and to that end the Chancellor & Judges of the land attended the Kinge & either with or neere him decided cauſes which might eaſily be performed here in England before the heptarchie was united, and in Scotland alſoe till Scotts & Picts were made one nation.

But when kingdomes grewe great Princes became proude & waxed idle, and in their pride & laſineſſe (which greatnes had begotten) they thought it better to laye that burthen from themſelves upon others, and ſoe ſettled the Courts at Weſtmr. as now they are, in which I may ſitt myſelfe and give judgements (whatſoeuer hath been ſayed to the contrary by one in parliament), for judgements are given in my name, & eſpecially in the Chancery, all the Records to this day goe *(Rege preſente)* and ſoe likewiſe in our bench.

In the begineing alſo the parliament ſate all together in one houſe, & all cauſes were handled in the King's owne preſence, but afterwards when the Kings of this land grewe great & lazie, and the number of the Burgeſſes increaſeing, for more conveniencye of conſultation, the Comons were ſent to an other houſe where the Kinge is not preſent, becauſe he cannot divide his perſon. But notheing can be concluded without him. And although (when the houſes were all one) all was don and ſpoken in the King's preſence & hearing, yet nowe the King may not knowe what is don in the lower houſe.

Conſtantine the Greate adminiſtred juſtice in ordinarie cauſes by judges delegate, yet he reſerved cauſes of greateſt moment to himſelfe, and when there grewe controverſie betweene his Biſhops or Judges, he was Judge himſelfe.

All Judges are but the King's ſhadowe and miniſters, & all your breves are ſent fooith in my name, and not in the Judges.

And then the Kinge ſayed that the judgements of all the Courts are his, & you (ſpeakeing to the Judges) are but my deputies, for I may ſitt in the Chancery, or in our bench, are not the proces *Teſte meipſo*, & is not our bench *Locus Regis*, ſo that I may ſitt and judge there if I liſt, you have nothing of your ſelves but what you have from me.

And though I will ever defend the lawes of my realme, and will not bringe innovacions, yet for matter of government continued ſoe long in ſoe many Kings and Queenes days, ſhall not I be as able to mainteyne my prerogative as my predeceſſors have don, yes verely, & will do, in ſoe much as I am anſwereable to God for your doeings & you to me, it muſt needs be that your judgements are myne, and what ſoeuer any in this land may doe by authority from me, except it be in adminiſtracion of the ſacraments or ſuch like, I may doe it myſelfe. And albeyt my predeceſſors haue not don it theſe many yeares, yet I pray you what ſayeth your lawe, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*, and what is all your lawe, but *Voluntas Regis*, and then the lawe ſayeth, *Ejus eſt interpretare cuius eſt condere.*

I ſpeake not this for my ſelfe ſoe much but alſoe for my ſonne here, who is Prince of Wales, and when I thinke fitt ſhal be ſent thither. And (turneing to the Prince) ſayed, This concerneth you, ſir, and I hope you will looſe nothinge that is yours, and if you will, your father will not dureing his life.

Is it fitt, ſayed the King, that in thoſe countries bordering about the Prince's houſes, he, nor his Councell, ſhould haue further juriſdicion than an ordinary Juſtice of Peace, and that he ſhould haue noe juriſdicion in his owne houſe and ouer his heigh court at his gates, ſhall he haue leſſe than the meaneſt preſident that ever was. The people of theſe countries have obeyed all the tyme of 6 or 7 Kings, my predeceſſors, and why ſhould not they obey now as well? I ſee euery ſubject ſtands upon his right, and euery Judge for his own juriſdicion: And may not I aswel ſtand for my right & juriſdicion to leave it to my ſucceſſor as I found it, your ſelves (ſpeaking to the judges) in a caſe the laſt day which concerned the Lord of Cumberland, ſayed that 80 yeares uſage was a good matter, but in this caſe 180 avayleth notheing.

Then kneeled downe the Lord Coke, who ſayed that whether the fower ſhires were

within the juriſdicion of the Councell was *queſtio facti & non Juris*, and ought to be tried by the country.

To whom the King's majeſtie angerly replied, did not I tell you before that you haue notheing but foorth of the power I give you, who then ſhall direct my tryal? I doe knowe your meaneing, but I will not be ſoe tryed; doe not I ſee that through the ſlougiſhneſſe of kings & Princes, whoe becauſe they would not ſitt in parliament themſelves have admitted divided bodyes as the vpper houſe & the lower, whereas if Kings & Princes ſate themſelves in parliament as they might doe, & call before them the members of the ſame together as aſſiſtante to the Kinge, he ſhould be the better reſpected.

Have I euer for any ſubject of my land, in any caſe which I affected as in the late caſe of the union; did I euer write, ſend, or ſolicit any of you, but left you to your ſelves, and what hath come of this ſufferance?

None doe oppoſe themſelves againſt the juriſdicion of the Councell in the marches, but certaine light headed fellowes calling them by the Scottiſh name Mounteinge fellowes, in Engliſh Swaggeringe fellowes, ſuch as Herbert Crofts, and others, which he named to the number of three or fower, who, becauſe they would oppreſſe the meaner people, and bear the whole ſway of their countrey, without controllement, doe oppoſe themſelves againſt government & the ſtate of a Kinge, to whome they knowe not what apperteyneth.

I knowe there might be a wiſer Kinge and more verteous, and yet I knowe I am noe foole, I came not in as an vſurper, but as a rightful Kinge, diſcended directly out of the loynes of the Kings of this land, and what prerogative to me therein apperteyneth, I will hold & mayneyne to the vttermoſt.

The caſe now in queſtion is not the preſidents of the marches of Wales only, but through your hardyneſſe to animate men to diſobedience, ſee you not what comes of it, that the people of the fower ſhires will not be obedient to the laſt inſtructions for matters of xl. & vnder.

Is it not the preſidents of Yorke his caſe heere preſent, naye is it not allſo the Churches caſe, here my Lord of Canterbury preſent, none of theſe can proceed in any Courſe of Juſtice by reaſon of your prohibitions graunted, wch I deſire you to ſpare.

The Lords Chiefe Juſtices & Chiefe Baron with this ſpeech of the Kings ſwelled ſo with anger, that teares fell from them.

The Kinge further ſaid, I have now unfolded unto you the true lawe of free Monarchies & what I may doe. And you ſhall ſhortly vnderſtand what I meane to doe, I will hear the reaſons that ſhal be made of each ſide, & will hould you to the poynt, and when I doe perceave the force of any argument or reaſon I will truly tell you what I thinke thereof (as I ſhall give accompt to God) not propoſeing to bring in any noviltye for the enlargeing of my owne prerogative nor reſtraineing of prohibicions but in caſes where they have growne of late and have not heretofore been granted.

Tell me ſaid the Kinge to the Judges what are the reaſons that move this? for I proteſt but that I vnderſtand ſome of you have reſolved againſt that juriſdicion for thoſe ſhires I would leave it to yourſelves to judge. But nowe *Res non eſt integra*. Say that you have not ſo affirmed & I have done.

The judges anſwered the caſe is of great waight and moment the queſtion not knowne to them before nor agreed on when they came into that place, therefore they deſired time to conſider thereof.

The Kinge anſwered, the queſtion is not new, it hath beene twice debated in my owne preſence and oftener before the Lords, and the inſtrucions wch are now reſiſted were made by my Councell & the Lord Chiefe Juſtice of the Comon Pleas therefore you neede not to deſire tyme to conſider thereof.

Then ſaid the Lord Coke, they had not debated the cauſe and conferred the reaſons to agree what ſhould be ſaid and he was affrayde that if they ſhould anſwere ſingle it would fall out as was ſaid of the old Brittans *Dum ſinguli pugnant univerſi vincuntur*.

The Kinge ſaid I ſhould have ſaid ſoe to you whilſt every Court ſtrives for its owne juriſdicion the generall juriſdicion goeth to wracke.

The Lord Coke ſayed this is a matter of fact & *ad queſtionem facti non reſpondent juriſperiti*.

Never tell me that ſaid the Kinge, It is a queſtion of fact whether this or that towne in Glouceſterſhire be in the marches of Wales or noe, but whether the fower ſhires be comprehended in the meaning of the ſtatute vnder the words of marches of Wales is not *queſtio facti*.

Well, quoth the Kinge, I will keepe my determinacion to my ſelfe till the end, & ſith you deſire tyme I will leave you

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once more to conſider with yourſelves after ſome fitting courſe, only I thought good thus much to give you taſte of my intencion that you may know I meane to mayntayne my prerogative.

The Arch Biſhop of Canterbury ſaid, your Majeſtie hath truly declared the ground worke of all free monarchies & lawes of kingdomes, and that wch you have ſayed is agreeable to the word of God, your giving juriſdicion to others is (as you may tearme it) not derogative to your ſelfe, but wth reſervacion of ſupreame juriſdicion to you. And whereas al juriſdicion conſiſteth in *queſtione facti*, or in *queſtione juris*, if this anſwere be allowed, where ſhall the ſupreame juriſdicion be, if it be *queſtio facti* it is taken from you & given to the Jury, if it be *queſtio juris*, then it belongeth only to the judges.

With this the Kinge, Councell, and all aroſe and departed.

SIR ROBERT CECILL *his Speech concerning the Juriſdicion of the Councell in the fower Shires or Marches of Wales.*

23*tio* Regine Eliz. 1581.

ALTHOUGH I am not of their mynde who conceave noe change ought to be made of auncient lawes or longe uſed courſes in government, becauſe the comon people even naturally affecting change are notwithſtanding with change of old cuſtomes ever diſcontented, yet doe I thinke that the proceedings of our aunceſtors are reverently to be eſteemed and their wiſdomes not to be preiudiced by our innovations unleſs neceſſitie doth inforce or publique commoditie occaſion us thereunto.

What moved the Kings of this realme to erect a counſell in the principality & marches of Wales, and to committ to their government the Marcher Shires of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, Salop and Monmouth, I doe remember the wilde & unrulie behavior of the people in thoſe parts is recorded in ſtatuts made againſt them and their now civilitie and obedience is well knowne to her Majeſty, and gratiouſly conceaved off.

Therefore if at firſt it was neceſſarilie provided & ſince hath been politiquely maynteyned for the good enſueing thereby that the inhabitants of thoſe marcher-ſhires ſhould have many of their cauſes determined by the councell there, I thinke it very convenient to be conſidered by her Majeſtie how farr the contynuance is behoofe full.

I will only be bould to ſay this much that when by many rayſed bankes, & defenceis a maritive country is kept ſafe from the ſeas overflowing, becauſe it is now ſafe and ſoe by reaſon of the banks & defences hath ſo longe remayned it were noe diſcretion to take away the cauſes of ſafetie leaſt the ſeas fynding the ſtays removed the country then againe fynd the danger of inundacions.

It cannot blemiſh any people to be governed, becauſe noe people live orderly without government, & where any government is proved good by the fruits that have enſued it is dangerous upon an opinion of better ſucceſſe to exchange it.

Therefore where ſome have erneſtly moved her Majeſtie to exempt from that councell the Counties of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, Salop, & Monmoth alleadgeing that thoſe ſhires ſhall thereby receave benefitt and her Majeſtie eaſed of that charge which through the maintenance of that Councell her Highneſs now ſuſteyneth.

I conceave it very needfull carefully to regarde the many inconveniences which will follow by yelding thereunto, for I am perſwaded that neyther ſhall her Majeſtie of her preſent charge be thereby any whit eaſed, nor the inhabitants of thoſe Shires any way benefitted. And for proofe thereof let it firſt be conſidered how her Majeſties expences can be leſſened by this courſe.

The charge her Majeſtie is putt vnto by the Councell in the marches is by alloweing out of her coffers 1000l. for the dyett of that Councell & wages for the officers of the houſeholde 66l. 13s. 4d. for extraordinary expences & 200l. by the yeare for the pencion of her Chiefe Juſtice of Cheſter.

The allowance of her Councell learned, the fees of her Secretorie, Attorney, Solicitor, Chaplaine, purſevants, rydeing charges, and all other expences are payed out of the fynes which be aſſeſſed there upon perſons offending her Majeſties laws.

If by taking the marcher ſhires from the Councell any parte of this her Majeſties charge would be leſſened, it muſt be eyther by dyminiſheing the number of perſons who ſerve or of the allowance which they receave.

Touching the Councellors officers & ſervants of that Court I will ſay only this that although theſe marcher ſhires be exempt & the 12 ſhires of Wales left only to this government yet her Majeſtie cannot be ſerved with fewer perſons then now ſhe is & ſoe ſhall not her highnes's charges be eaſed by the number.

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The allowances which are made to her Counſell learned, are ſo ſmall, that in pollicie it were more fitt to be augmented then diminiſhed, the ſmailneſs of their ſtipend not yelding now competent maynteinance to them of that worthines who ſhould there ſerve her Majeſtie, & for that ſervice foregone all practize of the lawe elſewhere, which want of reward is daingerouſe for diſcurraging men of ſufficiency, & for corruption of ſuch who feele the ſmarte of poverty.

Therefore if by the exempting theſe marcher ſhires, neyther the number of Counſellors nor Officers wilbe ſhortned nor the allowance now made any whit leſſened, how much will the ſame occaſion her Majeſties benefitt ſhall wee thinke that the giving of this deſired liberty will cauſe an increaſe of loyalty in the ſubjects of thoſe parts? will their diſpoſitions when they return unto that ſtate that they were in before the erecting of that Counſell be other then it had been? Was there before good cauſe to put thoſe ſhires under the government of that Councell, and is there noe cauſe to contynue it?

But you will ſay it is a burthen to thoſe ſhires, why then ſhould Wales endure it, are they not ſubjects to one Soveraigne, & therefore why ſhould not all be partakers of the like goodneſs?

For if the government of the Councell be greeivous to the marches, it cannot be comodious to Wales.

Therefore, in my opinion, wch I ſubmit to better judgment, it is no policie that the Welſhmen ſhould fynde themſelves more awed and bridled, or leſſe tendered then other ſubjects, for as they are a people apt to acknowledge any kyndneſs, ſoe are they by nature impatyent to endure any thing wch they ſhall conceave to be done for diſtruſting them, or for contempt of them.

And ſoe, to ſpeak truly, if it be needful to contynue a Counſell in Wales, it is not fit to take it from the Marches, for in theſe dayes though the offences of the Marcher men are neither fewer in number, nor in qualitie more tolerable, then thoſe done in Wales, and that in tymes paſt the Marcher men have ſooner yelded to government, did not proceed that they were in diſpoſition better then the Welſhmen; but becauſe the plainneſſe of their country yelded better and eaſier means to ſuppreſs them.

Yet if it ſhalbe yelded that a Marcher man ought to better eſteemed & more favoured, notwthſtanding the cauſe entended is moſt perillous, and greater reaſon to retayne them as they are that all differences of language, cuſtomes, & diſpocicions may be reconciled by the communion of laws and government as the only ſinewes by whch theſe diverſe members may be united into the ſame body.

For this reaſon (as I thinke) the Kings of this Realme named that Counſell the Counſell in the Marches, and appoynted houſes for their reſidence only in the Marches.

Now if theſe Shires ſhall be exempted, where ſhall the Councell contynue, Ludlow caſtle is in Shropſhire, Ticknell houſe in Worceſterſhire; noe houſe of her Majeſtie in all Wales, to my knowledge, fitt for this purpoſe, ſoe that not only the diſcontentment of the Welſhmen ſhall be hazarded, which in this tyme is not convenient, the principality of Wales ſhortened in dominion, by taking from it all thoſe Marcher Shires, and new houſes muſt be builded, or old houſes (to her Majeſties great charge, for the Councells aboade) repayred, or elſe theſe Shires muſt contynue as they now are.

But, lett all theſe inconveniencies be forgotten. Let not the mychiefes be remembred which will enſue, the Welſhmen's repayers into theſe Marcher Shires, to avoyd puniſhment.

Let Marcher Shires be yelded free from being receptacles of popiſh & diſloyal ſubjects, who would to God were not there too much harbored.

Let it be noe prejudice to her Majeſtie to have thoſe Shires exempted from that juriſdiction, which the wiſdome of parliament have thought meeté to be eſtabliſhed in thoſe parts more abſolute then elſewhere in this land.

Let there be noe reaſon to deny what is ſought, if it may be for the eaſe of thoſe Shires only if this motion prove not alone prejudiciall to the publique ſtate but hurtfull to theſe private Shires, then let it be conſidered what doth occaſion this ſuite.

Firſt, if it be not for the good of the countrey, then muſt it of neceſſitie bee becauſe their ſuites (for ſuites they ſtill will have) may be ended elſewhere with leſſe charges, & in ſhorter tyme.

The court of the Counſell in the Marches ordinarily houldeth plea but of ſuch cauſes which are receaved into the Courts of Chancery, Star-chamber or Requeſts, with ſome other pleas & cauſes limitted by the inſtructions, how longe ſuites depend in theſe courts before they are ended.

ed lett any man who hath ſuites there be judge, I will not impeach any court in reputation, I yeld to them all due honour, but for the truth of this matter, I muſt needs ſaye, that in one yeare, every matter if eyther the playntiff or defendant will, ſhall receave end in the Marches, which in none of the other courts, in leſſe then two yeares ordinaryly can be determined.

If this longe contynuance doth proceed from the matter of ſuites (for it ſhould be a wronge to thinke it occaſioned for any other end,) then when the cauſes ariſing in the marches ſhall come allſoe there to be adjudged in what tyme (thinke you) will the ſame be decided.

Toucheing the difference of chardge ſuſteyned by ſuites in the marches & in theſe courts, the difference of fees will manifeſt the truth every fee allmoſt being doubled & many trebled, & ſome more then fower tymes ſoe much in the Starchamber as they are att the Counſell.

Soe that the diſpatch of ſuites in theſe Courts being not ſoe ſpeedy nor the chardge ſoe eaſy, it muſt needs followe that it cannot be for the good of the countery to have all their ſuites removed from the marches.

What then hath occaſioned this mocion ſeeing it playnely appeareth to be neither benefitiall to the Soueraigne nor Subiect, truly not any other cauſe then the greedy covetouſenes of ſome perſons in thoſe Courts above, who deſire to gett all And preſumptious ambition of ſome Gent. in thoſe Marcher Shires where they ſeeke to comaunde all, the Court of the Marches being hinderſom to the one ſorte of theſe in profitt and a bridle to the other ſorte for oppreſſing their poore neighbours having remedy there againſt their tyrrany, both ſorts therefore ſeeke to ſhorten the Courts juriſdiction.

But I hope her Majeſtie will give noe paſſage to theſe bad purpoſes & ſoe overthrowe a Court very behoofefull to her owne ſafety & needfull for the countryes quiett, it being greatly to be feared leaſt the takeing away of that Court will emboulden thoſe under that Goverment to returne to their former wildnes, and ſoe put her Majeſtie to the like trouble & chardge, which many Kings of this land have often ſuſteyned.

If there be faults in that Court (as what Court is free) lett the fault be reformed and not the Court ſuppreſſed.

It is cruell & dangerous ſurgery to uſe noe cure but even to cutt from the bodye the parte ill affected their practize is more to be comended who purge where is too much and cutt none off where is too little.

MEMOIRS
OF THE LATE
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
WITH
ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF THE COURT OF PETERSBURGH.

RUSSIA, hardly known to the reſt of Europe till the cloſe of the laſt century*, has made ſo conſiderable a figure in the annals of hiſtory ſince that period, that a ſuccinct detail of its progreſſive advancement to its preſent ſtate of aggrandiſement and proſperity would doubtleſs be no leſs uſeful than agreeable to the reader; but the relation of ſo many particulars as have concurred to that end, and the neceſſary diſplay of the cauſes and conſequences of each, would, with every poſſible endeavour at brevity, lead us to greater lengths than the limits of ſuch a publication as the preſent can allow.—The trayellers, however, who have of late years preſented the public with the obſervations they were able to make, and the information they obtained, on their journeys to that country, furniſh ſufficient accounts of the times immediately preceding the late reign, for excuſing us from any farther preliminaries here.

On the tragical event that terminated the life of Peter the third, in 1762, his widow, Catharine the Second, began her reign.—She had been married to that unfortunate prince in 1745, while Grand Duke of Ruſſia; being at that time in her ſeventeenth year. The only iſſue of this union were Paul Petrowitch, the preſent Emperor, born in 1754, and Anne, of whom the Grand Ducheſs was delivered in 1757, and who died in 1761. For ſixteen

* Even till about the middle of the preſent century the proper name of the country ſeems to have been unknown.—It was called Muſcovy; as if a Tarfar, ſpeaking of England, ſhould call it Londony.

teen years they lived together in the enjoyment of as much conjugal felicity as uſually falls to the lot of perſons of that elevated rank; at leaſt no flagrant irregularities, nor any conſpicuous diſagreements, appeared before the public eye. Peter, an eaſy good-natured prince, being excluded from all interference in public affairs, during the reign of his aunt Elizabeth Petrovna, had the palace of Oranienbaum aſſigned him for his reſidence, where, the culture of his mind having been totally neglected, he paſſed his days in military exerciſes at the head of his troops, and his evenings were uſually ſpent in concerts, maſquerades, and convivial recreations, in which, ſoldier-like, he ſometimes indulged to exceſs. If we have only heard of him as entirely given up to intemperance, and the childiſh amuſements of a weak underſtanding, we ought always to remember that, from one or other cauſe, his character has only been delineated to us by his enemies and aſſaſſins. Nor ſhould it be forgotten, that the regulations he made during his ſhort reign, of only ſix months, were, after being made matter of accuſation againſt him, adopted ſucceſsfully, under other auſpices, by the Empreſs his ſucceſſor.

Nothing could evince more ability and prudence than the conduct of the Empreſs on her acceſſion to the throne. Her magnanimity too was ſtrikingly diſplayed in her behaviour towards the friends of the late monarch, who had remained true to his cauſe. None ſuffered either by executions, confiſcations, or baniſhment. She reproached indeed Field-Marſhal Munic, whom the emperor had recalled after twenty years exile in Siberia, with having taken part againſt her. "To my late "maſter, ſaid he, my beſt ſervices were "due. He was my ſovereign, and there-"fore commanded my duty. He was my "benefactor and deliverer, and I glory in "the teſtimonies I was able to give him "of my gratitude and affection. You, "madam, are now my ſovereign, and my "fidelity to you is as unalterable as my "attachment was to him."

Catharine made no reply, but gave him her hand to kiſs; and the firſt news he heard from her was an invitation to court, where he continued in her utmoſt confidence to the day of his death, which happened on the 16th of October, 1767, in the 85th year of his age. As ſoon as the apprehenſion of new commotions was diſpelled, Count Vorontzof was releaſed from priſon, and afterwards put into office. The Counteſs Elizabeth Vorontzof was permitted to enjoy the affluence ſhe had received from the liberality of Peter, and lived at Peterſburgh among a ſmall circle of friends and relations, by whom her death was lamented in 1791. Godovitch, who was high in the confidence of Peter, and thereby incurred the particular diſlike of the Empreſs, was allowed to retire to his native country; and the Holſtein guards, who had offered the Emperor to march againſt his conſort, and even importuned him to lead them on, experienced no ſeverity at her hands: ſuch as were willing to inliſt were incorporated in the ſeveral regiments; and the others withdrew unmoleſted from Ruſſia. Prince George of Holſtein, uncle to Peter, though confined during the revolution, was afterwards promoted to the rank of field-marſhal, and appointed adminiſtrator of Holſtein during the minority of her ſon.

Catharine was in the 34th year of her age when ſhe aſcended the throne, on the 28th of June, O. S. 1762. On the firſt of September following ſhe departed for Moſco, where the ceremony of her coronation was performed with great ſolemnity and magnificence, on the 16th of that month; from whence ſhe ſet out on her return the 14th of June, 1763, and arrived at St. Peterſburgh the 28th.

However unpopular the peace and alliance ſo ſuddenly concluded on the acceſſion of Peter the IIId. with the king of Pruſſia, and the little probability there was that the cloſe and intimate connection which had ſubſiſted between thoſe two monarchs could greatly recommend the intereſts of the latter to the new ſovereign; yet, fortunately for that wonderful man, the Empreſs, who had come to the Ruſſian throne in the extraordinary manner that we have ſeen, could not look upon herſelf as ſufficiently ſecure to rekindle the flames of a war ſo deſtructive in its progreſs, declared to the king of Pruſſia's miniſters, that ſhe was reſolved to obſerve inviolably, in all points, the perpetual peace concluded under the preceding reign.

Catharine now turned her thoughts to the benefit and improvement of her empire. In the September of 1763 ſhe laid the foundation of the great Foundling Hoſpital at Moſco. The following year ſhe made a journey into Livonia, to learn the ſtate of that province; and, on her return, was preſent at the conſecration of the Devitza Monaſtery, inſtituted for the education of young ladies of quality, endowing it with a ſalary of 16,000l. per annum.

annum. On the 17th of July, 1765, the Empreſs held the inauguration of the Academy of Arts at St. Peterſburgh; and in the ſame year invited literati from Germany, and other parts of Europe, to the Academy of Sciences, which had been inſtituted by Peter the Great. Theſe perſons were, on their arrival, provided with houſes and ample ſalaries, that they might proſecute their ſtudies with eaſe and convenience.

The year 1766, preſented at Peterſburgh the grandeſt ſpectacle that perhaps ever was ſeen in Europe. At an entertainment, which the Empreſs choſe to name a carouzel, the principal nobility appeared in the moſt ſumptuous dreſſes ſparkling with diamonds, and mounted on horſes richly capariſoned, in a magnificent theatre erected for that purpoſe. Here all that has been read of the ancient jouſts and tournaments was realized and exceeded in the preſence of thouſands of ſpectators, who ſeemed to vie with each other in the brilliancy of their appearance.

In 1768, the war broke out with the Ottoman Porte, the various events of which it would ſcarcely be poſſible to enumerate, much leſs to particularize in the ſpace to which this article muſt of neceſſity be confined. One event, however, in which our countryman, the Contre-Admiral Greig, diſplayed his ſuperior conduct and bravery, cannot be paſſed over. It was on the 24th of October, O. S. 1772, that he burned the Turkiſh fleet in the harbour of Tſcheſme in the Archipelago, and deſtroyed the enemy's magazines. A peace with the Turks was concluded the 10th of July, 1775.

In the year 1773, the Grand Duke Paul Petrovitch married a Princeſs of the Houſe of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who, on her baptiſm into the Greek church, took the name of Natalia Alexievna; but, dying in child-birth the following year, the Grand Duke, in 1776, eſpouſed a daughter of the Duke of Wurtemberg Stutgard, born the 14th of October, 1759, and, on her admiſſion to the national communion, adopted the name of Maria Feodorovna. The Grand Ducheſs was brought to bed the 12th of December, 1777, of the Grand Duke Alexander Pavlovitch; and on the 27th of April, 1779, was born the Grand Duke Conſtantine Pavlovitch. Theſe happy events were followed by the birth of the Grand Ducheſs Alexandra Pavlovna, the 29th of July, 1783; of Helena Pavlovna, December 13, 1784; of Maria Pavlovna, February 4, 1786; of Catharine Pavlovna, May 10, 1788; of Anna Pavlovna, January 7, 1795; and of Nicolai Pavlovitch, born the 2d of July, 1796.

The care beſtowed by the Empreſs on the education and nurture of her grandchildren was unremitted. Conſtantine, almoſt immediately on his birth, was delivered to Greek nurſes from the Archipelago, that the language of the Conſtantines might be familiar to him, whom ſhe one day hoped to ſeat on their throne. In this grand ſcheme, of reviving the Grecian empire, it is generally ſuppoſed we are to look for the origin of the wars carried on againſt the Turks. The tutors, appointed to both of the Princes, were ſelected with care, but the Empreſs would frequently inſpect their leſſons, and examine the pupils in the preſence of their maſters.

In 1768 ſhe compoſed inſtructions for a new code of laws for her dominions; and the ſame year ſhe ſubmitted to the hazard of inoculation, in order that her ſubjects, to whom the practice was unknown, might benefit by her example; and the experiment, under Baron Dimſdale, having happily ſucceeded, it was commemorated by an annual thankſgiving. This year a war broke out with the Ottoman Porte. In January, 1769, the Khan of the Krimea made an attack on the territory of Bachmut on the river Bog, where he was ſeveral times bravely repulſed, with his army of Tartars and Turks, by Major General Romanius and Prince Proſoroffkoi. At the ſame time were fought the battles of Zekanoſca and Soroca on the Dnieper, when the large magazines of the enemy were burned. In February the Poliſh Coſaks in the voyvodeſhip of Braclau put themſelves under the Ruſſian ſceptre. In the ſame month the Niſovian Saparegian Koſaks gain a battle in the deſarts of the Krim. In March the Poliſh rebels are ſubdued and their town taken by Major General Iſmailof. April 2d, the Fort of Taganrock is taken on the Sea of Azoff. On the 15th, the Ruſſian army, under the general in chief, Prince Galitzin, croſſes the Dnieſter. On the 19th the victory by Prince Galitzin near Chotyim. On the 21ſt the Turks are defeated not far from Chotyim by Lieut. Gen. Count Soltikof. The 29th, the action between the Ruſſian Kalmucs, and the Kuban Tartars, to the diſadvantage of the latter. June 8th, defeat of the Turks at the mouth

of the Dnieper near Otchakof. 19. Action on the Dnieſter, when the troops of Prince Proſoroffkoi force the Turks to repaſs the river in great diſorder. Chotyim taken Sept. 19. Yaſſy, in Moldavia, taken Sept. 27. Bucharest, in Vallachia taken, and the hoſpodar made priſoner, in November. 1770. Victory gained by the Ruſſians under Generals Podhoriliſhany and Potemkin, near Fokſhany. The town of Shurſha taken by Lieut. Gen. Von Stoffeln, Feb. 4. A Ruſſian fleet appears in the Port of Maina in the Morea, Feb. 17. Miſtra, the Lacedæmon of the ancients, and ſeveral other towns of the Morea, taken, in February. Surrender of Arcadim in Greece, and a multitude of Turks made priſoners in the ſame month. The Turks and Tartars are driven from their intrenchments near the Pruth, by Count Romantzof, Prince Repnin, and General Bauer, 11-16 June. Prince Proſoroffkoi gains ſeveral advantages near Otchakof, June 18. The Ruſſian fleet, under Count Alexey Orlof, gains a complete victory over the Turks near Tſcheſme, June 24. The conſequent deſtruction of the whole Turkiſh fleet, near Tſcheſme, where it was burned by Admiral Greig, June 26. Battle on the Kagul, in which Count Romantzof defeats the Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 150,000 men, takes the camp and all the artillery, July 21. The fortreſs Bender taken July 22. The town of Iſmail taken by prince Repnin, July 26. Kilia taken by Prince Repnin, Aug. 21. Ackerman taken in October. Brailof taken Nov. 10. 1771. The fortreſs of Shurſha taken by General Olitz, Feb. 23. The town of Kaffa taken by Prince Dolgoruckof, June 29. The fort of Kertchi taken July 2. The fort of Yenicali taken July 3. With numberleſs other victories, by ſea and land, till the peace was concluded the 13th of January 1775, by which the Krimea was declared independent of the Porte, all the vaſt tract of country between the Bog and Dnieper was ceded to Ruſſia, beſides the Cuban and the iſle of Taman, with free navigation in all the Turkiſh ſeas, including the paſſage of the Dardanelles, privileges granted to the moſt favoured nations, and ſtipulations in behalf of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Vallachia.

In 1779, the Empreſs, intending to divide the empire into viceroyalties, made a beginning in January with the viceroyalty of Orlof. March 21, a new treaty was ſigned at Conſtantinople between Ruſſia and the Porte. May 13, the treaty of peace between the belligerent powers in Germany and the French King was ſigned under the mediation of her Majeſty. In June ſhe eſtabliſhed an hoſpital for invalids at Moſco, to be confined to officers. In July General Bauer received orders to cauſe a canal to be cut to ſupply Moſco with wholeſome water. In October a ſhip built at Taganrock, named the Prince Conſtantine, ſailed to Smyrna with Ruſſian commodities. December 3, the viceroyalty of Voronetſh was inſtituted; and the 27th Count Romantzof Zadunaiſki opened the viceroyalty of Kurſk with great ſolemnity.

In 1780, Feb. 28, appeared the memorable declaration of her Imperial Majeſty, relating to the ſafety of navigation and commerce of the neutral powers. May 9, the Empreſs ſet out on a journey to White Ruſſia from Zarſcoi Selo, viſits Narva, Pleſco, meets the Emperor of Germany under the title of Count Falkenſtein, at Mohileſ, purſue the journey together to Smolenſk. June 6, Count Falkenſtein arrives at Moſco. The 17th the Empreſs returns to Zarſcoe Selo, and the Count Falkenſtein to St. Peterſburgh. July 8, the Emperor, Joſeph II. returns to Vienna. Sept. the preſent King of Pruſſia in St. Peterſburgh, and returns to Berlin the 4th of November.

In 1781, March 1, the Empreſs mediates between England and Holland. April 5, inſtitutes the firſt public ſchool in Peterſburgh. Auguſt 27, the grand Dukes Alexander and Conſtantine were inoculated by Baron Dimſdale. Aug. 31, the firſt ſtone of a cathedral was laid at Cherſon, dedicated to St. Catherine. Sept. 19, the grand Duke Paul Petrovitch and his conſort Maria Feodorovna depart from Zarſkoe Selo, through Pleſcof, Mohileſ, and Kief, on a journey into foreign countries, under the title of the Count and Counteſs of the North.

In 1782, by command of her Majeſty, dated Jan. 18, a Roman Catholic archbiſhopric was erected in the city of Mohileſ, with authority over all the catholic churches and convents in the Ruſſian empire. Aug. 7, the famous equeſtrian ſtatue of Peter the Great, being finiſhed, was uncovered to the public in preſence of the Empreſs, on which occaſion ſhe publiſhed a proclamation containing pardons for ſeveral criminals, &c. Sept. 22, the order of St. Vladimir inſtituted. The 27th, publiſhes a new Tariff. Nov. 20, the grand Duke and his Ducheſs, having com-

completed their travels through Germany, Italy, France, Holland, the Netherlands, &c. return to St. Peterſburgh.

In 1783, May 7, the Empreſs inſtitutes a ſeminary for the education of young perſons of quality at Kurſk. June 21, a treaty of commerce concluded with the Ottoman Porte. July, the inſtitution of the other viceroyalties of the empire follow in ſucceſſion. July 21, the Empreſs publiſhed a manifeſto, by her commander in chief Prince Potemkin, in the Krim, in regard to the taking poſſeſſion of that peninſula, the Kuban, and the iſland of Taman. The 24th a treaty was concluded with Heraclius II. tzar of Kartalinia and Kacheti, by which he ſubmits himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors for ever, with his territories and dominions, to the ſceptre of her Majeſty, and her heirs and ſucceſſors. The 29th, account was received from the camp of Prince Potemkin at Karas-Baſar, that the clergy, the beys, and other perſons of diſtinction, with the towns of Karaſbaſar, Bachtſhiſarai, Achmetſhet, Kaffa, Koſloff, with the diſtricts of Turkanſkoikut and Neubaſar, and that of Perekop, in the peninſula of the Krim, together with the hordes of Ediſſank and Diſhamboluſk, the Sultan Alim Girey, and his vaſſals, with all the Budſhaks and Baſhkirs there, and all the tribes dwelling beyond the River Kuban, the Sultan Baatur Girey and his vaſſals, have taken the oath of allegiance to her Imperial Majeſty, and with willing hearts ſubmitted for ever to her glorious ſway. The 30th, the hoſpodar of Vallachia was depoſed, and Draco Surzo ſet up in his place. Sept. 22, her Majeſty raiſed Gabriel, archbiſhop of Novgorod and St. Peterſburgh, to the dignity of metropolitan. Oct. 21, in the great hall of the academy of ſciences, the new inſtitution of the Imperial Ruſſian academy was opened, after a ſolemn conſecration by the Metropolite Gabriel, and other of the clergy, under the preſidency of Princeſs Daſhkoff. Nov. 7, the Empreſs is mediatrix for accommodating the difference between the King of Pruſſia and the city of Dantzic. The ſchool for ſurgery was opened at Peterſburgh the 18th. Dec. 13, a ſchool-commiſſion was inſtituted for ſuperviſing all the public ſchools. The 28th, an act was concluded with the Ottoman Porte, by which the poſſeſſion and ſovereignty of the Krim, the Kuban, &c. were ſolemnly authenticated to the Empreſs.

1784. Jan. 1, the ſenate moſt humbly thanks her Majeſty for the benefactions ſhe has graciouſly beſtowed on the whole empire in the laſt year, in a ſpeech by general field-marſhal Count Razomoſſkoi. The 18th, the Roman Catholic archbiſhop of Mohilef, Staniſlaus Tſheſrentſhevitch of Boguſa, conſtituted by her Majeſty, is, with a variety of church ceremonies, ſolemnly inveſted, in the Roman Catholic Church at St. Peterſburgh, with the pallium from his holineſs the Pope, by the papal ambaſſador Count Archetti, archbiſhop of Chalcedon. Oct. 14, the Leſgiers, having croſſed the river Alaſan, invaded the dominions of Georgia, were repulſed with great loſs by a detachment of Ruſſian troops. Dec. 29, Katolikos Makſim, the ſerdar and court-marſhal Prince Zeretelli, and the chief juſtice Kuinicheſe, ambaſſadors from David, tzar of Imeretia, were admitted to a public audience of her Majeſty, at which they ſubmitted, in the name of the tzar, him and his ſubjects, to the will and powerful protection of her Imperial Majeſty, as the rightful head of all the ſons of the orthodox eaſtern church, and ſovereign ruler and defender of the Georgian nations.

1785. Jan. 1, the ſenate, in the name of the empire, humbly thanks her Majeſty for the benefits ſhe has beſtowed upon it in the foregoing year. The 8th and 15th, the Empreſs, in perſon, holds a public examination of the young ladies educated in the Devitza Monaſtir. The 12th, Mauro Cordato, hoſpodar of Vallachia, was depoſed, and Alexander Mauro Cordato, his uncle, reſtored to that dignity. The 21ſt, the Empreſs viſited the principal national ſchool, and paſſed a long time in examining the claſſes, and the proficiency of the youth in that ſeminary: on which occaſion a marble tablet was fixed in the wall of the fourth claſs, with this inſcription in gold letters: THOU VISITEST THE VINEYARD WHICH THY OWN HAND HATH PLANTED, JAN. 21, 1785. April 21, the privileges of the nobility were confirmed; and, on the ſame day, the burghers of towns conſtituted into bodies corporate, by a particular manifeſto. The public ſchool in Voronetſh was opened. The 24th of May, her Majeſty goes to inſpect the famous ſluices at Viſhney Volotſhok, and other water-communications, and from thence proceeds to Moſco. June 19, her Majeſty returns to St. Peterſburgh. July 3, ſhe viſits the hardware manufactories at Siſterbeck, in Finland. 14th, a manifeſto, granting full liberty of religion and commerce, to all foreigners ſettling in the regions of Mount Caucaſus, under her government. Sept. 15, the public ſchool

at Niſhney Novgorod opened. Oct. 12, the Jeſuits, in White Ruſſia, in a general aſſembly, elect a vicar-general of their order. Nov. 1, a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Germany. The 24th, the Ruſſian Conſul, in Alexandria, makes his public entry on horſeback (an honour never before granted to any power); erects the Imperial ſtandard on his houſe, with diſcharge of cannon, &c. Dec. 28, a Ruſſian mercantile frigate, full freighted, arrives at Leghorn from Conſtantinople.

1786. Jan. 1, ſenate returns thanks for benefits conferred on the empire. The 11th to 16th, the new election of perſons to the offices in the Peterſburgh government; ending with maſquerade and illuminations. The 29th, the Empreſs confirms the plan of a navigation ſchool. Feb. 12, by a decree, the uſual flaviſh ſubſcriptions to petitions, &c. are to be diſcontinued; and inſtead thereof, only the words, *humble* or *faithful ſubject*; and, in certain caſes, only *ſubject* to be uſed. March 2, the Empreſs grants the univerſity of Moſco 125,000 roubles, and all the materials of the palace Kremlin, for increaſing its buildings. The 25th, a decree for making and repairing the roads throughout the whole empire, at the ſole expence of the crown, without the leaſt burden to the ſubject, and four millions of roubles were immediately allotted for the road between St. Peterſburgh and Moſco. April 10, a new war eſtabliſhment for the army was ſigned. 23, the hoſpodar of Vallachia was depoſed, and Mavroyeni ſet up in his place. June 28, the Empreſs inſtitutes a loan bank at Peterſburgh, to the fund whereof ſhe allots 33 millions of roubles, of which 22 millions to be advanced to the nobility, and 11 millions to the burghers of the towns, on very advantageous terms. Aug. 5, publiſhes rules to be obſerved in the public ſchools. Oct. 4, a large Ruſſian ſhip, with Ruſſian products, from Peterſburgh, arrives at Cadiz. Nov. 24, the Empreſs erects public ſchools at Tambof. Dec. 12, Prince Ypſilanti is appointed hoſpodar of Moldavia in the room of the depoſed Mauro Cordato. Dec. 31, a treaty of commerce and navigation between Ruſſia and France.

1787. Jan. 1, the ſenate thanks for favours received by the empire. 7, the Empreſs departs from Zarſkoi Selo on a journey to her ſouthern dominions. 29, after having viſited the towns of Veliki-Luki, Smolenſk, Starodub, Novgorod-Severſkoi, Bereſua, Tſhernigof, &c. leaving teſtimonies of her clemency and bounty in each, arrives at Kief. Feb. 6—7, the depoſed hoſpodar of Moldavia, Mauro Cordato, thinking his life not ſafe in Yaſſi, finds opportunity privately to eſcape. March, public ſchools are endowed and opened at Roſtof, Uglitſh, Malaga, and Romanof, in the viceroyalty of Yaroſlauf; alſo at Uſtiug and Araſovitz, in the vice-royalty of Vologda. April 21, a manifeſto for promoting peace and concord among the burghers of the empire. The 22d, her Majeſty purſues her journey from Kief to the Dnieper. The 25th, the concerted interview between her and the King of Poland, near the Poliſh town of Konief. The 30th, the Empreſs viſits Krementſhuk, in the viceroyalty of Katarinoſlauf. The treaty of commerce with England being expired, the Britiſh factory were informed that they muſt henceforward pay the duties on imports in ſilver money like the other nations, who have no commercial treaty. May. 7, the Empreſs hearing that the Emperor of Germany is at Cherſon, proceeds thither, and meets him there the 12th. The 17th, ſhe proſecutes her journey to the Krim. 30, the Grand Dutcheſſes Helena and Alexandria Pavlevna are inoculated. June 2, the Emperor, after travelling with her Majeſty through the Krim, takes leave of her at Boriſlauff, in the viceroyalty of Katarinoſlauf, to go home. 23, the Empreſs having returned from the Krim, through Krementſkuk, Poltava Kurſk, Orel, and Tula, arrives at the village of Kolomenſk, 7 verſts from Moſco. June 28, the 25th anniverſary of her reign, ſhe diſplays various marks of her bounty. The debtors to the crown are forgiven, priſoners releaſed, impoſts taken of, ſoldiers rewarded, &c. July 4, returns over Tver, Tula, Valdai, Viſhnei-Volotſhek, and Novgorod, to Zarſkoe Selo, where ſhe arrives the 11th. 12th, the new built town-ſchool at Riga, called the Lyceum, ſolemnly dedicated. Aug. 5, Bulgakoff, her ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, is impriſoned in the Seven Towers, contrary to the law of nations, which the Empreſs takes as a public declaration of war. 21ſt, the Turkiſh fleet, at Otchakof, attack the Ruſſian frigate Skorui, and the ſloop Bitingi, but was repulſed and put to flight by the bravery of the latter. Many ſignal advantages are gained over the Turks; ſeveral public ſchools founded in various parts of the empire between this and the Auguſt following, in which time the war breaks out with Sweden.

1788. Aug.

1788. August 12, in the expedition beyond the Kuban, the Russian troops entirely routed a company of 4000 Arutayans and Abasinians; 800 of the enemy were slain, and five villages destroyed. 15th, surrender of the Turkish fortress of Dubitsha. 18th, the Turks made a violent sortie from Otchakof, but were repulsed by the Russian yagers, and, after a battle of four hours, were driven back with the loss of 500 men. 23d, a fierce battle was fought between the Russian troops and the Sacubanians, in which the latter lost 1000 men. The Russian fleet keeps the Swedish blocked up in Sveaborg, ever since the battle of July 6. The Swedish army leaves the Russian territory in Finland. September 18, surrender of the town and fortress of Chotyim, with the garrison of 2000 men, 153 cannon, 14 mortars, and much ammunition. 19th—29th, a small Russian squadron from the fleet at Sevastopol, cruising along the coast of Anatolia, destroys many of the enemy's vessels, prevents the transport of the Turkish troops, and returns with great booty. 20th, Ussenier Shamanachin, chief of the Bsheduchovians, was, on his petition, admitted a subject of Russia. 26th, a numerous host of Kubanians and Turks were beat on the river Ubin, with the loss of 1500 men. November 7, Prince Potemkin, at the head of his Cossaks, takes the island Beresan, with many prisoners, and much ammunition. December 6th, the town and fortress of Otchakof taken by Prince Potemkin Tavritsheskoi; 9510 of the enemy were killed, 4000 taken prisoners, 180 standards, 310 cannons and mortars. The whole of the inhabitants taken prisoners amounted to 25,000 persons; the Russians lost 956 killed and 1824 wounded. December 19, General Kamenskoy gains considerable advantage over the Turks near Gangur.

1789. April 16th, Colonel Rimskoy Korsakoff is surrounded by the Turks, who are beat with great slaughter by Lieutenant General Von Derfelden. 17th—28th, some Russian cruizers from Sevastopol effected a landing on Cape Karakarman, burnt 6 mosques, and carried off great booty. 20th, Lieutenant General Derfelden drives the Turks from Galatsh, gains a complete victory, kills 2000, takes 1500 prisoners, with the Serasker Ibrahim Pasha, and the whole camp. Several skirmishes between the Russians and Swedes in Finland, always to the advantage of the former. May 31st, victory over the Swedes. June 5th, Sulkof taken from the Swedes, and Fort St. Michael on the 8th. July 15th, Admiral Tchitchagoff engages the Swedish fleet under command of the Duke of Sudermania; no ship lost on either side. 21st, battle of Foksany, to the great loss of the Turks. Foksany taken. August 13th, the Russian galley-fleet fights the Swedish fleet under Count Ehrenschwerdt, the former takes a frigate and 5 other ships, and 2000 prisoners. August 21st, another sea-fight; Prince Nassau Siegen makes good his landing of the Russian troops, in sight of the King of Sweden, at the head of his army. September 7th, Prince Repnin attacks the Serasker Hassan Pasha near the river Seltska, and takes his whole camp. 11th, Count Suvoroff and Prince of Saxe Cobourg engage, near the river Kymnik, the grand Turkish army of between 90 and 100,000 men, and gain a complete victory; from which Count Suvoroff bears the surname Kymnikskoi. 14th, the Russian troops under Major General Ribbas take the Turkish citadel Chodshabey, in the sight of the whole of the enemy's fleet. 30th, the fortress Palanka being taken, the town of Belgorod or Akermann surrenders to Prince Potemkin Tavritsheskoi. November 4th, the town and castle of Bender submit at discretion to the same commander.

1790. April 24, General Numsen gains a victory near Memel. May 2d, a sea-fight off Reval, in which the Russians take the Prince Charles, of 64 guns, from the Swedes, in which engagement those two gallant English officers, Captains Trevennen and Denison were killed. 23d, the fleet under Vice Admiral Cruse engages the Swedish fleet near the island Siskar, in the Gulph of Finland, without any advantage on either side, though they fought the whole day. 24th, the action at Savataipala, when the Swedes are forced to fly. June 6th, the Swedes defeated by Major Buxhevden, on the island Uransari. June 22d, the whole Swedish fleet, commanded by the Duke of Sudermania, entirely defeated by Admiral Tchitshagoff and the Prince of Nassau Siegen; on this occasion 5000 prisoners were taken, amongst whom were the contre-admiral and 200 officers. 28th, General Denisoff defeats the Swedes near Davidoff. July 9, Admiral Ushakoff obtains a victory over the Turkish fleet commanded by the Capudan Pasha, at the mouth of the Straits of Yenikali.

August

Auguſt 3d, peace was concluded with Sweden, without the mediation of any other power. Auguſt 28th, 29th, an engagement on the Euxine, not far from Chodſhabey, between the Ruſſian Admiral Uſkakoff, and the Capudan Paſha; when the principal Turkiſh ſhip, of 80 guns, was burnt, one of 70 guns and three others taken, the Admiral Said Bey being made priſoner, and another ſhip ſunk, the reſt made off. September 30th, a great victory obtained over the Turks by General Germann, with much ſlaughter, the Seraſkier Batal Bey and the whole camp taken. October 18th, Kilia ſurrenders to Major Ribbas. November 6th, 7th, the fortreſs Cultſha and the Turkiſh flotilla taken. December 11th, the important fortreſs of Iſmail, after a ſtorming for ſeven hours without intermiſſion, ſurrenders to Count Suvoroff Kymnikſkoi, with the garriſon of 42,000 men, 30,816 were ſlain on the ſpot, 2000 died of their wounds, 9000 taken priſoners, 265 pieces of cannon, an incredible ſtore of ammunition, &c. The Ruſſians loſt only 1815 killed, and 2450 wounded.

1791. March 25th—31ſt, the campaign opened by the troops under the command of Prince Potemkin Tavritſheſkoi, not far from Brailof, when the Turks were defeated in ſeveral battles, in which they loſt upwards of 4000 men. June 5th, the troops under General Golenitſhef Kutuſoff, near Tultſha, drove the Turks beyond the Danube, and at Babada entirely routed a body of 15,000 men, of whom 1500 were left dead upon the place. 22d, the fortreſs Anap was taken by ſtorm, when the whole garriſon, conſiſting of 25,000 men, were put to the ſword, excepting 1000 who were taken priſoners. 28th, the troops under the command of Prince Repnin attacked the Turkiſh army, conſiſting of near 80,000 men, commanded by the Grand Vizir Yuſſuf Paſha, 8 Paſhas, 2 Tartar Sultans, and 2 Beys of Anatolia, and after a bloody battle of ſix hours entirely routed them; 5000 Turks were killed in their flight. June 28th, Sudſkuk Kale taken. July 31ſt, Admiral Uſhakoff beats the Turkiſh fleet on the coaſts of Rumelia. 31ſt, the General in Chief, Prince Repnin, and the Grand Vizir, Yuſſuf Paſha, conclude and ſign the preliminary articles of peace between the Ruſſian empire and the Ottoman Porte; by which the Dnieſter is made the boundary of the two empires, with the ceſſion of the countries lying between the Bog and the Dnieſter to Ruſſia. Auguſt 15th, 16th, at Pillnitz, near Dreſden, a Congreſs was held by the Emperor of Germany, the King of Pruſſia, the Elector of Saxony, the Count d'Artois, &c. &c. &c.

It would be impoſſible here to do juſtice to the character of this extraordinary ſovereign. Born with ſtrong natural capacities, ſhe had neglected no means of their improvement; and, from the moment ſhe aſcended the throne, ſhe ſeems to have devoted her talents to the improvement and proſperity of her empire. In the buſineſs of government her induſtry and application are almoſt unexampled; while her miniſters diſcharged the routine of their ſeveral departments, ſhe was conſulting the more arduous exigencies of both domeſtic and foreign concerns. Her time of riſing was generally between five and ſix in the morning, and, in the long winters of that climate, ſhe was uſually at buſineſs three or four hours before day-break. She was not leſs temperate than induſtrious; ſhe uſually ſat down to dinner at one; never remained long at table; and her time of going to reſt was about ten at night. The uncommon evenneſs of her temper may, perhaps, be attributed in a great meaſure to the regularity and temperance of her life. Her perſpicacity was ſuch, that ſhe was ſeldom miſtaken in perſons almoſt at their firſt appearance. So methodical was ſhe in the diſtribution of her time, that amid the various cares of adminiſtration, the great benefits ſhe was contriving and beſtowing on her vaſt empire, it was not one of the leaſt that ſhe could allot ſo much of it to the education of her grand-children. All manifeſtoes and ſtate papers were of her original compoſition. She encouraged induſtry; ſhe liberally rewarded merit; ſhe invited arts and talents from every foreign nation, to improve and adorn her own extenſive empire. She was the munificent patroneſs of literature in every country of Europe; ſhe maintained the ſecurity of her ſubjects by an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; ſhe convoked deputies from all the provinces of the empire to prepare a rational and uniform code of laws, the inſtructions for which, being a very thick folio, is not only of her own compoſition, but entirely in her own hand-writing; and what above all is worthy of being remembered to her immortal honour, ſhe granted many franchiſes to the peaſants on her own demeſnes; ſhe ordained that all cauſes between

between noblemen and their vaſſals ſhould be tried before tribunals compoſed of both theſe orders; and ſhe directed her whole ſyſtem of internal policy to a gradual, but complete and univerſal, emancipation of the Ruſſian peaſantry. No examples have happened in her reign of a wanton and cruel abuſe of abſolute authority for the oppreſſion of individuals. If ſhe had ambition, it was the ambition of a truly great and elevated mind. Conſcious of that dignity, no one ever more deſpiſed the empty arts of adulation; and when Diderot, putting himſelf into a tranſport of French extaſy, in admiration of the grandeur and dimenſions of her palace, thought to flatter her by adding: "Ah, madame! mais ſi le palais avoir aſſez de largeur pour contenir teus les heureux qu'a fait ſon poſſeſſeur!" She received it with indignation, and it coſt him her favour for ever. She aſpired not only to the fame of victory and conqueſt, but to the more ſolid and innocent glory of founding laws, of patroniſing letters, of diffuſing induſtry, civilization, and opulence, throughout her vaſt dominions. Her empire was flouriſhing at home; her arms were victorious, and her name formidable abroad. She may, in a general point of view, be regarded as a model for ambitious princes. She performed all the duties which the morality of ambition preſcribes; ſhe both improved and extended her empire.

If we try her conduct by the purer code of reaſon and humanity, even with all the indulgence due to the frailties of our common nature, to the allurements of ſupreme authority, and to the faſcinations of martial glory, the moſt partial friends to her memory will not provoke a dangerous ſcrutiny by indiſcreet encomiums on her exemplary conduct in thoſe particulars. A prudent panegyriſt will dwell lightly on the ſteps by which ſhe mounted the throne. The only palliation of that meaſure, which the moſt friendly ingenuity can ſuggeſt, will be derived from the weakneſs and imprudence of her huſband, from the evils that might have ariſen to the empire from his injudicious adminiſtration, involving an immenſity of miſchief to ſo large a portion of the human race, and from the frequent uſurpations to which the Ruſſians had in a manner been habituated ſince the death of Peter the Great. He might urge too, that the court of Peterſburgh, with a ſpecious exterior of European manners, has ſtill a ſtrong taint of Aſiatic barbariſm, where a ſettled and invariable order of ſucceſſion to crown does not impoſe ſilence on the a bitious claim of rival princes. But th are ſome acts, at the recital of which ſhould ſhudder even if the ſcene w laid in the empire of Morocco. T dark myſterious fate of Prince Ivan, 1765, can never be obliterated from annals of her reign; and if a no leſs mal tragedy in 1775 does not yet ſ the page of hiſtory, it is recorded in delible characters in many a feeling he The blood ſpilt in the long concei ſcheme of expelling the Turks from E rope, and re-eſtabliſhing the eaſtern e pire in the perſon of another Conſt tine, will not be expiated in the eye humanity by the gigantic magnifice of the project. Above all, the wo inflicted on the principle of national dependence through the ſides of Pola the diſſentions and civil wars induſ cuſly fomented in that unhappy kingd for a period of thirty years; the horr maſſacres which attended its final ſub gation, and the impious mockery of turning ſolemn thanks to heaven for ſucceſs of ſuch atrocious crimes, will a foul and indelible ſtain upon the r mory of Catherine. If ever the f practice of diſmemberment and pa tion ſhall prevail to ſuch an extent as deſtroy the whole ſecurity of Europ nations, it will not be forgotten t Catherine II. gave the firſt example modern times, of blotting a great ki dom out of the liſt of independent ſta Her conduct during the preſent w has, in a political view, been hig honourable to her great talents; and a moral view, has been ſuch as the al powers, at leaſt, have no right to bla She has kept the Turks from fall upon Auſtria, prevented a confeder from taking place in the north, k Sweden and Pruſſia in awe, and ex pated the devoted Poles. Her policy to exhauſt her rivals, and to place h ſelf in that ſituation which England o enjoyed, of being the umpire of European ſtates; and as to fidelity honour, ſhe has been as faithful to allies as they have been to their prof ed common cauſe, and to their preten general object. They purſued their ſ poſed intereſt at the expence of t profeſſions and engagements, and did no more. "The princes of Eur (ſays Mr. Burke) were eaſily led to c ſider the flames that were conſum France, not as a warning to pro their own buildings, but as a happy

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CASION FOR PILLAGING THE GOODS, AND FOR CARRYING OFF THE MATERIALS OF THEIR NEIGHBOUR'S HOUSE." "*Some ſought an acceſſion of ſtrength at the expence of France; ſome at the expence of each other; ſome at the expence of third parties.*" "THERE COULD BE NO TIE OF HONOUR IN A SOCIETY FOR PILLAGE!" Letters on a peace, &c. page 146, 148, 149. Such a picture, drawn by the hand of a great maſter, we ſhall not preſume to deface by any touch of ours.—England, under pretence of reſtoring order in France, aimed at the acquiſition of Dunkirk and the colonies, Auſtria, with the ſame profeſſions, at the conqueſt of Flanders and Alſace. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, becauſe ſhe was too remote to make conqueſts from France, plotted and perpetrated the robbery of Poland, and conſulted the intereſt of her ambition and her greatneſs by encouraging her moſt formidable rivals to waſte and exhauſt their ſtrength. The motives were ſimilar, the conduct was of the ſame ſort, the morality was equal, and the conſummate ſkill and maſterly policy of the Empreſs Catherine have vindicated the ſuperiority of her exalted genius, above the puny intriguers, to whom in this criſis of the fate of Europe, heaven, for the puniſhment of our offences, has committed the management of the affairs of nations. She was more politic than her allies, and as honeſt.

Catherine II. after a reign of 34 years, during all which time ſhe enjoyed an uninterrupted flow of excellent health, complained, on the 4th of November, O. S. towards the evening, of ſome ſlight pain in the bowels, which uſually accompanied a gentle diarrhœa to which ſhe was occaſionally ſubject, and which ſhe regarded, with much reaſon, as a principal cauſe of her continual health. Next morning, November 5th, O. S. her principal femme de chambre, Maria Saviſhna, made the uſual inquiries concerning her Majeſty's health, and how ſhe had paſſed the night, when Catherine aſſured her that ſhe never was better, nor had ever enjoyed a more ſound repoſe, deſiring, as ſhe lay yet in bed, to know what ſort of weather reigned abroad; and being anſwered, a gentle froſt of two degrees, with ſnow, her Majeſty exclaimed, that ſhe could have almoſt divined that to be the caſe, as ſhe commonly ſlept beſt in froſty weather. The Empreſs being got up and dreſſed, went into her cabinet, after drinking a diſh of coffee, to paſs ſome time, according to her conſtant cuſtom, in writing, till the hour of the arrival of her miniſters to tranſact buſineſs. About ten o'clock in the forenoon, the firſt valet de chambre Zachari, being returned from executing a little commiſſion on which he had been ſent (with papers to prince Zuboff, grand maſter of the artillery, &c.), not finding her Majeſty in her cabinet, after waiting an unuſual time for her coming out of her moſt private cloſet, in an inner room, opened the door, as if to go through the large chamber in which it ſtood, in one corner, within a kind of venetian tent, was ſurprized to ſee her Majeſty's feet ſticking out of the cloſet door, having apparently been ſtruck with the fit of apoplexy that killed her, whilſt ſeated on the ſtool within, and ſlipt down from it in this poſition, as her body was found lying between that and the wall, while her feet, as ſaid above, puſhed open the door and appeared without. She languiſhed till about ten at night on the 6th, when ſhe expired, without having ſhewn the leaſt ſign of ſenſibility from the moment of the accident. On opening her head, a ſmall blood-veſſel was found burſt, the immediate cauſe of her death. The faculty, proceeding to open the corpſe, found a couple of ſmall gall ſtones in the gall bladder, but which could have had little ſhare in the death of the Empreſs.

Some were of opinion that ſhe only fainted on the ſtool, and that the blood veſſel was burſt by the fall.—But ſuch a ſuppoſition ſeemed to the reſt unneceſſary, as an extravaſation of blood is common in apoplexies.

The day following the new Emperor made his public entry into St. Peterſburgh, amidſt the acclamations of all ranks of people. What meaſures may be purſued by a Prince whoſe talents have never yet, at the age of 42, been called forth either in the cabinet or the field, on coming ſuddenly from retreat and ſilence into the diſpoſal of the treaſures and power of that immenſe empire, it is impoſſible at preſent to divine; but from the general character of PAUL PETROVITCH, it may be preſumed that he will take that part in the preſent criſis which will be moſt favourable to the cauſe of humanity, by offering his mediation to the belligerent powers, for putting a ſtop to the horrid ravages of the preſent cruel and flagitious war.

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A COMPARISON

BETWEEN THE

ANCIENT AND MODERN STYLES OF MUSIC,

IN WHICH THE

Merits and Demerits of each are reſpectively pointed out.

SINCE the great revolution in inſtrumental muſic, it has been too much the cuſtom in England for muſical amateurs to be prejudiced in favour of one of the two ſtyles, either the ancient or the modern, and to reprobate the other. They do this as though the encouragement of both ſtyles muſt neceſſarily interfere, or that the one could not poſſibly flouriſh without the extinction of the other. By the new ſtyle or ſpecies of compoſition here alluded to, is meant that of the modern ſymphony, in which ſtring and wind inſtruments are mixed together, and that of the ſolo-concerto, concertante, &c. as oppoſed to the ancient ſtyle of overtures on Lully's plan, and of full concertos with repieno parts for ſtring inſtruments excluſively. This revolution in muſic ſeems to have been chiefly occaſioned by a more general knowledge of the powers and effects of wind inſtruments.

The partial attachment of amateurs to one ſtyle has, perhaps, been too much countenanced by the managers of the principal ſubſcription concerts in London, who always adhere entirely either to the ancient or the modern ſtyle, and do not admit of a mixture of both. On ſuch conduct I cannot but remark, that if the managers of the Concert of Ancient Muſic wiſh to diſcountenance the *modern* ſtyle of compoſition, and to encourage the *ancient*, by ſuffering no piece of muſic to be performed that has not been compoſed within a limited number of years, they entirely fruſtrate their own deſign. What compoſer, however, attached to, or capable of writing in the ancient ſtyle (of which there are doubtleſs many in the metropolis) can have the leaſt encouragement to do ſo, whilſt his works muſt neceſſarily be rejected at both the above mentioned concerts; at thoſe of modern muſic, on account of its antique ſtyle, and at thoſe of ancient muſic, becauſe recently compoſed. Such muſic, however excellent, can, therefore, only be performed at the inferior concerts, or at benefits. In theſe the profiting parties always find it their intereſt to blend the two ſtyles together, with a view to accommodate all taſtes. They take eſpecial care to preſent the votaries of each ſtyle with a few pieces adapted to their ſeveral taſtes, without regard to the other pieces; and, in conſequence, produce, by this variety and contraſt, much greater ſatisfaction to nine-tenths of the audience.

With regard to the votaries of the two ſtyles, I have always obſerved that *elderly* people are generally the moſt attached to the ancient, and *young* people to the modern muſic. The reaſon for which, the *former* will, perhaps, aſſert to be obvious, and that people of experience and mature judgment will naturally prefer the good ſolid harmony of the ancient ſyſtem to the light and trifling muſic of the new.

Perhaps, however, there may be other reaſons for this preference, at leaſt *equally* obvious. People who have been long accuſtomed or confined to a particular ſyſtem (as elderly people muſt formerly have been), eſpecially if they are performers, find the modern muſic more difficult in its execution from the mere *novelty* of the ſtyle, and the rapidity with which its allegros and preſtos are required to be performed. Thorough baſs players, who have been chiefly uſed to the works of old authors, object to the reiterated quavers on the ſame note, frequently introduced in the modern ſymphonies, it being more difficult to read them and to diſtinguiſh one bar from another. Tenor players alſo, who were barely qualified to amuſe themſelves with the performance of the works of Corelli, Geminiani, Handel, &c. in which that inſtrument has always the leaſt to execute, find in modern muſic that it is frequently made of equal conſequence with the other inſtruments, and requires, therefore, much the ſame degree of execution and attention.

Another difficulty to performers of moderate abilities occurs in modern muſic, in the want of repieno parts. Formerly if a good leading firſt and ſecond violin, and principal baſs, could be procured,

cured, very indifferent players were competent to make up the rest of the orchestra, the principal parts being generally played single, whilst the repienos were doubled, or even trebled. In modern music, however, all the violins and basses are generally obliged to take principal parts. Amateurs, therefore, who have applied to music as a *secondary* amusement, and as such have not spent the greater part of their leisure in the practice of it, nevertheless find themselves at a loss, and are disconcerted in not being able to support their parts so well in modern pieces as they did in the ancient.

But though modern music, for these reasons, may not be so greatly enjoyed, yet surely it by no means follows that it is inferior either in its kind or quality, especially since the apparent difficulties of it are not found to be so great as to occasion any deficiency of good performers. Those who have principally applied themselves to modern music, find it, *in some respects*, easier to perform than the repieno parts of the old concertos, wherein great accuracy is required in counting the rests, and keeping the time in adagios, fugues, &c.

Instead, however, of attempting to determine which of the two styles is the best, or the most rational, I shall subjoin a few thoughts on the merits and demerits of each.

The ANCIENT MUSIC, in all the classic authors, abounds with fine harmony, simple melody, and with good and natural modulation. The melody is, however, frequently not confined, as in modern music, to a single part, to which the others are mere accompaniments, but dispersed throughout all the parts. The second violin part is nearly as airy and of as much consequence as the first. The bass sometimes (particularly in Corelli) is of as much or more consequence than either of the violins; consequently, although a first violin performer may find less air in the ancient than in modern music, yet the other performers will find more; and to an audience, who judge of the effect from the whole, there will, perhaps (in many pieces that may be selected), seem to be as much air in the ancient style as in the modern. The ancient composers were also, in general, very correct and accurate in their compositions, particularly with regard to the avoiding of consecutive fifths and eighths, and in attending to uniformity of metre in every strain.

The demerits of the ancient music seem to proceed from the author frequently being content with mere correctness of composition, and adhering closely to the subject, without regard to light and shade, or to what is understood by modern amateurs, under the general denomination of *effect*. Many entire movements (and sometimes whole pieces) of ancient composers, have not a single *piano* marked in them. There is also, from the same cause, sometimes a barrenness of air or melody. They appear to have frequently thought it sufficient that their works should possess good harmony and classical accuracy, and stand the test of theoretical examination. This, however, at best, is but negative praise. The same merits might exist without melody being much attended to; melody being, indeed, of a mere arbitrary nature, cannot be subjected to those mechanical rules of criticism by which harmony is judged. On these accounts many ancient pieces, in which all the rules of composition are more strictly observed than in many modern pieces, prove dry and uninteresting, and totally devoid of taste and effect.

If in modern music harmony be not so much attended to, nor made so essential a requisite as in the ancient, yet melody is certainly more regarded, and rendered more distinct, from its being generally confined to the uppermost part in the composition. Though the air is frequently divided among the different parts, as in the ancient style, and is not always engrossed by the first violin or leading part, still whichever part possesses the air, or *pro tempore* takes the lead, that part for the time is usually the upper one. This certainly renders the air the more predominant and intelligible than where it is inclosed, if I may so speak, between accompaniments.

Greater attention is also generally paid by modern composers to contrast and effect. These they produce, partly by the more general use of *pianos* and *fortes*, and the introduction of the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, and partly by the introduction of a greater variety of instruments than were in common use among the ancients. Wind instruments, in particular, which are now in general use, were formerly never introduced, except in theatrical accompaniments. In respect to modulation, it seems, at the present period, to be quite as much, if not more, attended to than it was formerly. Many new effects in modern music are almost

solely

ſolely produced by due attention to modulation. The faſhionable compoſers, HAYDN and PLEYEL, by avoiding occaſionally the regular and ſtudied uniformity of modulation and ſtyle, which has been generally adopted by moſt of their predeceſſors, have certainly attained far more originality and greater variety.

In *Chamber Muſic*, the moderns have likewiſe, by the introduction of quartettos, quintettos, &c. made conſiderable improvement. The ancients had chiefly confined themſelves, in this ſpecies of muſic, to trios for two violins and a baſs. Theſe, though complete in themſelves, have yet been greatly improved by the addition of a tenor. This latter inſtrument fills up the harmony without double ſtops, which have generally a bad effect, from the neceſſity of uſing open ſtrings, and the difficulty of ſtopping them in time. It moreover gives an opportunity for one of the parts to reſt occaſionally for a few bars, by which means a much greater contraſt can be attained than with fewer inſtruments.

MODERN MUSIC certainly alſo has its ſhare of demerits. As too much attention is ſometimes paid to harmony in the ancient muſic, to the neglect of melody and contraſt, ſo in the modern too much attention is frequently paid to air and contraſt, to the neglect of harmony, and *ſometimes* of modulation. *Harmony and melody are eſſential to all good muſic, as well as modulation and contraſt.* If the pieces be not very ſhort, none of theſe eſſentials ought to be particularly regarded, to the excluſion of the others, except, however, in caſes where, to vary the ſtyle, any of them may be made to *predominate* occaſionally.

Another fault of modern compoſition is, that the ſtrains are frequently *much too long and tedious*. On this account much muſic, in which no other fault can be found, is thrown away upon an audience, and which, if properly managed, might have given pleaſure, and excited attention throughout. Though many ancient pieces may alſo be thought too long, yet their length is generally occaſioned by the *number* of the ſtrains of which they conſiſt. Theſe ſucceeding each other in different meaſures and degrees of time, prevent the tedioufneſs occaſioned by a ſingle ſtrain or movement protracted to a great length. This fault, in the length of the ſtrains in modern muſic, occurs the moſt frequently in ſolo concertos, in which the body of the compoſition may be conſidered as a mere vehicle for conveying *particular paſſages* that are intended to exhibit the execution and dexterity of the performer. In theſe ſolos many pauſes are introduced to give him an opportunity of ſhowing off in an *ad libitum* cadence, which (though generally unconnected with the ſubject of the piece) is frequently the only part attended to by the audience. Theſe cadences are alſo conſtantly introduced by a very full noiſy paſſage, ſeeming to announce to the audience what is to follow, and induce them to reſume their attention to the muſic.

Among the demerits of modern muſic may alſo be reckoned the too great extenſion of the compaſs of the violoncello, tenor, and violin: The former of theſe is too frequently made to encroach on the ſcale of the tenor, which not poſſeſſing the capacity of extending its ſcale downwards, into that of the violoncello, is made to encroach in its turn on the ſcale of the violin; which latter inſtrument, having no ſuperior, whoſe province it may encroach on, is at liberty to range to an unlimited height, or finds no other boundary than the bridge.—Were, however, *firſt-rate performers and profeſſors only* to avail themſelves of this extenſion of compaſs, and were even they to be more ſparing in the practice of it, this objection would, perhaps, in ſome degree, fall to the ground. In *their* hands it muſt be allowed, that novel and ſurpriſing, as well as pleaſing effects, may be occaſionally produced by the practice; but unfortunately almoſt every inferior performer and amateur aims at the ſame extent of compaſs, and unwiſely neglects the natural ſcale and uſeful compaſs of the inſtrument.

Having mentioned CONTRAST as one of the principal requiſites in a piece of muſic, it may here be obſerved, that *by blending or chequering the ancient and the modern ſtyles in one performance*, the effect of each of them will be improved. A piece of ancient muſic, in which the harmony chiefly predominates, will certainly be heard with double pleaſure by all lovers of harmony, immediately after a modern piece, in which the harmony is ſubordinate to the melody. In like manner, a good modern piece will ſeem to have a greater degree of brilliancy, and appear to greater advantage, after one in which claſſical accuracy is more attended to than general effect. By adhering, therefore, as is ſo much the preſent practice, to one particular ſtyle, to the total excluſion of the other, the very

obvious advantages of CONTRAST are injudiciouſly abandoned.

I alſo cannot help thinking that modern amateurs are far more tenacious of the old ſtyle of writing than the compoſers themſelves would have been, had the modern ſtyle been introduced in their days.

The modern ſtyle of compoſition was principally brought about by the uſe of wind inſtruments, of which the ancients had not experienced the good effects, and were alſo probably prejudiced againſt them. The great Scarlatti declared to Haſſe, on the latter deſiring to introduce Quant, the flute-player, to him, (as related by Dr. BURNEY, in his German Tour) that he *hated* wind inſtruments, as being *never in tune*. In this aſſertion he might probably at that period have been right, from the then imperfection of thoſe inſtruments; but, as great improvements have lately been made by means of additional keys, &c. the objection no longer holds good.

Amongſt the firſt that introduced wind inſtruments in overtures, concertos, &c. were Handel and Martini, ſo far they were innovators; ſtring inſtruments being chiefly uſed before their time. More modern compoſers have, however, much improved the mode of introducing them, which is no diſparagement to Handel, &c. becauſe it is quite as meritorious for one perſon ſucceſsfully to introduce a new ſyſtem, as it can be for others to improve upon it. Neither can it, I think, be doubted, that had Handel and Martini lived and enjoyed their faculties a few years longer, but that they would themſelves in ſome meaſure have altered their ſtyle, and conformed to that of the modern ſymphony.

The firſt compoſers of theſe ſymphonies obſerved, and with reaſon, that holding notes or paſſages in the cantabile ſtyle were beſt calculated for wind inſtruments, to which they accordingly applied them, leaving difficult paſſages to be executed by ſtring inſtruments. In the generality of Handel's overtures the hautboy parts are mere duplicates of thoſe of the violin, without regard to the compaſs of the inſtrument, or the difficulty of executing many paſſages on it. The ſolo paſſages in the overtures of Eſther and Juſtin were evidently at firſt compoſed as harpſichord paſſages *.

The firſt inventor of the ſtyle of the modern ſymphony is ſaid to be Richter, whoſe compoſitions being more ſcientific than thoſe of the generality of his immediate ſucceſſors (the laſt ſtrains of many of them being ſhort fugues) are therefore more pleaſing to *connoiſſeurs*. Muſic, however, is capable of being ſo conſtructed, as to give pleaſure to people *in general*. Perhaps the proper teſt of excellence in this art ſhould not be, that it affords pleaſure to profeſſors and connoiſſeurs only, but to the greateſt number of *amateurs* indiſcriminately taken. As we are therefore obliged to Richter for the *invention* of this ſtyle, ſo we are, perhaps, much obliged to others for the *improvement* of it. To Stamitz, the elder, we are indebted for the introduction of the *creſcendo* and *diminuendo*, the effects of which are ſo wonderfully ſtriking in modern muſic. The *forte*, *piano*, and even *fortiſſimo* and *pianiſſimo*, had been long before in uſe, yet the regular, and almoſt imperceptible gradation from the one to the other, had not been diſcovered. That this invention of

* The harpſichord and the organ appear indeed, to have been the only inſtrument Handel *perfectly* underſtood, or, at leaſt, excelled in the practice of: many of his fiddle paſſages lie very aukwardly for the hand, and difficult to be taken without frequent and unnatural ſhiftings. The French horns alſo, in the fugue of the overture in Sampſon, are made to execute the ſame kind of paſſages as the violins and tenor, though in the higheſt and moſt difficult key for the inſtrument.

It is ſaid of Handel, that when he ſat at the harpſichord in a modern ſymphony (in the latter part of his life) he uſed to ridicule the reiterated quavers on the ſame note in the baſs, for ſeveral bars together, ſaying, "Now D is trumps, now A is trumps," &c.—But however unmeaning this repetition of the ſame notes may appear in themſelves, and independent of the variety of harmony that is uſually made thereon by the other parts, it cannot poſſibly be more unmeaning than a long holding note for ſeveral bars, which frequently occurs in the ancient muſic. The fact is, that theſe reiterated quavers in the baſs, and ſemiquavers in the violin parts, were introduced after wind inſtruments came into uſe, and merely for the ſake of variety and additional brilliancy. Reiterated ſemiquavers in the fiddle parts are, therefore, generally accompanied with plain or holding notes in uniſon in the hautboy parts, and repeated quavers in the baſs, by long or holding notes in uniſon in the horn or baſſoon parts; by which means a new effect is introduced, and the wind and ſtring inſtruments are kept diſtinct from each other, while each plays in the ſtyle peculiar to itſelf.

Stamitz

Stamitz is univerſally allowed to be a great improvement, is evident from the fact of almoſt all his ſucceſſors availing themſelves of it in their compoſitions, and particularly in the Italian opera. It has alſo been introduced, and with very great effect, in the laſt movement but one of Handel's fifth grand concerto, where, immediately after a full cloſe, the violins and baſſes ſet off *pianiſſimo*, and gradually increaſe to the extreme *fortiſſimo*. The improvement of this paſſage by theſe means is ſo ſtriking and obvious, that there can be no doubt but Handel would himſelf have adapted it, had it occurred to him.

Some of the firſt muſical compoſers that wrote in this new ſtyle in England, were Bach and Abel, moſt of whoſe compoſitions were ſo generally admired. Of theſe authors, if the works of the former may be ſaid to abound with fire, taſte, and brilliancy, thoſe of the latter no leſs abound with expreſſion, with fine and pleaſing (though ſometimes abſtruſe) modulation, and with accuracy of compoſition. There is however in general ſo great an uniformity in the ſtyle and plan of their ſymphonies, and ſo great a ſameneſs in them, that it has been ſaid of them, particularly of Bach's (conſidering them as opera overtures, or theatrical pieces), that the firſt or principal movements ſeem to be calculated for the meridian of the pit, (where the critics generally aſſemble), the middle ſtrain for that of the boxes (where people of a more refined taſte uſually ſit), and the laſt ſtrain for that of the galleries.

What has been ſaid of the uniformity of the ſtyle of Bach and Abel will perhaps equally apply to the works of moſt of their contemporaries. It ſeems therefore probable that, on account of this ſameneſs, the modern ſtyle (not having in general that body of harmony and laboured contrivance to ſupport it that the ancient muſic had) would have degenerated and conſiderably loſt ground had not the great Haydn appeared. The works of this illuſtrious compoſer in general abound with ſo much eccentricity, ingenious modulation, and contrivance, that it is impoſſible to be prepared for what is to come next, though at the ſame time he manages to keep to the ſubject or theme as ſtrictly as any author either ancient or modern. Were the ſymphonies of HAYDN and his diſciple PLEYEL to be publiſhed in ſcore, as the works of Corelli and Handel are, perhaps quite as much ingenuity would be evinced, though in a ſtyle totally different. It would appear that the firſt ten or twelve bars generally contained the ground work or foundation, upon which, by means of ingenious modulation, invertion of harmony, and the addition of ſuch paſſages as in the progreſs of the ſtrain naturally ariſe, the whole of the remainder of the ſtrain (or ſuperſtructure) is raiſed.—It is true that canons, fugues, &c. very rarely occur in their works, but the reaſon is evident; for ſince the new effects produced by the modern ſtyle of muſic, they are not ſo much attended to as they were when air was generally made ſubſervient to figurative counterpoint. It is by no means to be ſuppoſed that Haydn is incapable of ſucceeding in fugues, &c.; on the contrary many of his maſſes and choral compoſitions for the church, as well as ſome of his later ſets of quartettos, contain as well contrived fugues, with ſingle, double, and quadruple ſubjects, both plain and inverted, as are to be met with in the works of any other author.

It muſt however be confeſſed, that ſince theſe two great maſters have been in England, they have, in their ſymphonies and concertantes written expreſsly for the concerts at Hanover-ſquare, in a great meaſure departed from that ſimplicity which alone is capable of giving *general* pleaſure. It is impoſſible for any ear to receive and clearly diſtinguiſh the effect of many parts together, unleſs aſſiſted by the eye in looking over the ſcore, at leaſt not till after ſeveral hearings*. For though ſingle airs, ſolos, and muſic of few parts, are apt to loſe their effect and become inſipid from too frequent repetition, yet muſic of a complicated kind has quite the contrary effect, as is evinced by thoſe who are much in the habit of attending oratorios, becoming, after a time, tired of the airs, whilſt they continued to enjoy the choruſſes even more and more.—As therefore the

* Such alſo doubtleſs is the reaſon why the grand choruſſes in Handel's oratorios are apt to pleaſe leſs at firſt than after a few hearings; and they conſtantly improve in their effects on repetition, as the ear then frequently diſcovers new beauties or excellences that had before eſcaped it. It is therefore probable that the principal reaſon why the choruſſes in the Meſſiah are ſo much more generally pleaſing than thoſe of his other oratorios, ariſes from the *frequency* of its performance, in conſequence of which its choruſſes have become familiar to almoſt every audience.

complexity

complexity of choral muſic is juſtified by the *number* of parts neceſſarily occaſioned by a mixture of voices and inſtruments, which is not the caſe with mere inſtrumental muſic, it ſeems that a great excellence of the latter ſhould conſiſt in its preſerving a due medium between the two extremes; namely, in being neither ſo very ſimply and plainly as to be likely ſoon to pall and grow inſipid, nor yet ſo intricately and complicatedly as to require hearing a number of times before all its excellences can be diſcovered, or its full effects perceived.

It would therefore be well for the ſtate of muſic in general, if ſubſequent compoſers would adhere at all times to *ſimplicity*, and not attempt to imitate thoſe very elaborate and extravagant compoſitions, which were merely deſigned to exhibit the powers of a modern orcheſtra, and ſhew with what wonderful preciſion ſuch intricate pieces can be performed by a band of all kinds of inſtruments, of which in their turn the principal of each have ſome obligato paſſages to perform.

Having thus conſidered the different ſtyles of ancient and modern *inſtrumental* muſic, it remains for me to obſerve, that the foregoing remarks will equally apply to *vocal* muſic, which has alſo undergone the ſame kind of revolution as the inſtrumental. There is full as much difference between a modern opera ſong (whether Engliſh or Italian) and a ſong of Handel, or of any of his early contemporaries, as between the ancient and modern ſtyles of inſtrumental muſic. Each of them alſo has its peculiar merits and demerits, as if the ancients depended almoſt wholly upon the voice for the effect, leaving little for the accompaniments beſides the baſs and the introductory, intermediate and concluding ſymphonies; the moderns may be ſaid frequently to fall into the oppoſite extreme, by making the inſtrumental frequently the principal part of the compoſition, and the voice part little more than an accompaniment.

Long accompanied recitatives alſo are much in faſhion at preſent; this is certainly a fine and expreſſive ſpecies of compoſition, if in a language that is intelligible to the audience; but if unintelligible, the whole effect of the compoſition will be loſt. As therefore this kind of recitative is almoſt entirely confined to Italian words, its complete effects muſt be likewiſe confined to a ſmall part only of an Engliſh audience. Many of the Italian *airs* however it muſt be confeſſed, from their beautiful melody or ſimplicity, or from the brilliancy of their accompaniments, are well calculated to pleaſe, independent of the words (which, by the bye, are frequently trifling, inſipid, or ridiculous) and are therefore undoubtedly a great addition and improvement to the modern concerts. Here then our former queſtion again forcibly recurs; *why ſhould the vocal parts of a concert conſiſt entirely of Italian, or entirely of Engliſh?* From their difference of ſtyle they might, with propriety and effect, be contraſted to each other, as I have proved in the preceding remarks upon ancient and modern inſtrumental muſic.

Therefore in concluſion I ſhall obſerve, that were people in general, inſtead of bigotedly attaching themſelves wholly, either to the ancient or the modern ſtyle of inſtrumental muſic, or either to the Italian or the Engliſh ſtyle of vocal muſic, to introduce and encourage each in its turn; and were the managers of all public ſubſcription concerts to follow the examples of thoſe who have benefits, and availing themſelves of every different ſtyle of inſtrumental and vocal muſic, (arranging the pieces and airs ſo as to contraſt them well to each other) the following good effects would ariſe.

Firſt, the general complaint of the *length* of our concerts would in a great meaſure be done away by the variety and contraſt ariſing from the mixture of the two ſtyles, and people in general would be infinitely more pleaſed than when they are confined to a particular ſtyle for the whole evening.

Secondly, the favourite or moſt pleaſing pieces of each author would pleaſe much longer, or not become ſo ſoon hackneyed, as they neceſſarily muſt where only one ſtyle is attended to.

And *Thirdly*, people who have been hitherto bigoted to one ſtyle, and conſequently have avoided hearing the other, will have an opportunity of hearing ſome of the ſelect pieces of that ſtyle againſt which they have been prejudiced; which, from their contraſt with the others (if not from their own intrinſic merit) will perhaps afford them greater pleaſure than they expected.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SQUIRE's TALE.

Imitated from CHAUCER.

WHERE wide the plains of Tartary extend,
And Sarra's towers in glittering pomp aſcend,
A monarch reign'd, who made proud Ruſſia yield
Beneath his arm, in many a bloody field:
Cambuſcan was the mighty hero's name,
Of yore unrival'd in the liſt of fame!
In worth unrival'd; nature never join'd
A form more faultleſs with a nobler mind.
By fortune plac'd to rule a mighty land,
He bore with dignity his high command;
Pure was his faith; wiſe, merciful, and juſt,
His word was ſacred, honour ſeal'd his truſt:
Invincible his courage; never knight,
E'en of his race, could boaſt ſuch ſtrength in fight;
Around his court ſuch wealth and ſplendor ſhone,
As fortune pour'd her gifts on him alone.
This monarch by fair Elfeta his wife
Boaſted two valiant ſons; ſtout Algarſife,
His eldeſt hope; next valiant Cambal came;
A beauteous daughter, Canace by name,
Was youngeſt of the three; her praiſe to ſpeak,
To paint her charms, my language is too weak;
Thoſe charms which eloquence itſelf might move
To ſtudy beauty, and to ſing of love.
My humble muſe dares not, with timid wing,
So bold a flight, content 'mid the low vale to ſing.
When twenty lingering winters now were flown
Since great Cambuſcan wore the regal crown,
With feaſts and tournaments, and revels gay,
He hail'd, as he was wont, his natal day.
Now Phœbus had renew'd his bright career,
And waning March confirm'd the infant year,
Calm was the ſky, and through the chequer'd grove
The merry birds renew'd their ſongs of love,
With wild delight they view'd the tender ſpray
Cloth'd in freſh green, and felt the ſunny ray,
Which ſeem'd to tell, the ſnow, and wintry blaſt,
And all the horrors of the year were paſt.
High on his throne, repos'd in kingly ſtate,
Adorn'd in royal robes, Cambuſcan ſate,
This rich and ſplendid feſtival to grace
With every ſolemn rite: the ſacred place
In order to deſcribe, my time would fail,
And day be finiſh'd, ere I cloſ'd my tale.
'Twere needleſs here the cuſtoms to relate
Of rude magnificence; the maſſy plate
Pil'd high and ſmoking with a monſtrous weight
Of fleſh or fowl, in foreign lands eſteem'd,
Yet here I gueſs no dainties would be deem'd.
No longer to delay, I haſte to tell
What wonders the admiring crowd befel.
Ere yet the feaſt was ended, while the king
Heard the rapt minſtrel ſtrike the ſounding ſtring,
Sudden before the hall an armed knight,
High on a brazen ſteed, advanc'd to fight;
A dazzling mirror in his hand he bore,
A golden ring upon his finger wore;
Bright by his ſide was hung a naked ſword;
Proud thro' the hall he rode, and ſought the royal board.
Attention now in every eye appear'd,
And not a murmur from the croud was heard;
Without a helmet was the knight, his breaſt
And manly limbs in radiant armour dreſs'd;
Such grace his mien, his ſpeech ſuch art betray'd,
So high reſpect the royal pair he paid,
And all the nobles as by ranks they ſate
Along the ſplendid hall in princely ſtate:
Had Gawen bade the bowers of bliſs adieu
On earth this ſolemn feſtival to view,
E'en Gawen muſt have own'd no art could teach
More faultleſs action, or more pleaſing ſpeech:
Each courteſy perform'd, before the throne
He ſtood, and thus with manly voice made known
The purport of his meſſage.---" He who
" reigns
" In ſovereign grandeur o'er the boundleſs
" plains
" Of Indus and Arabia, to diſplay
" His ſacred friendſhip, on this ſolemn day,
" Commanded me, your humbleſt ſlave, to
" bring
" Theſe matchleſs preſents, worthy of a
" king:
" And firſt this brazen horſe, whoſe ſpeed
" can trace,
" Safe and with eaſe, within a day's ſhort
" ſpace,
" The outſtretch'd earth; o'er barren de-
" ſarts fly,
" Or through the pathleſs regions of the ſky;
" Unhurt mid' ſtorms and tempeſt, you ſhall
" gain
" The eagle's tow'ring height, or ſmoothly
" ſkim the plain.
" Turn but a pin, where'er you liſt to go,
" The conſcious ſteed his deſtin'd courſe
" ſhall know;
" And whether on his back you wake or
" ſleep,
" Unalter'd ſtill his firſt poſition keep.
" The artiſt vers'd in magic long ſurvey'd
" Each heav'nly conſtellation ere he made
" The wond'rous fabric, though he knew
" each art
" Great Nature's hidden myſteries impart.

" Within

" Within this poliſh'd mirror you may ſee
" Events yet veil'd in dark futurity;
" When gathering evils threaten to o'er-
" whelm
" Your private peace, or diſcord ſhake your
" realm;
" Here, undiſguis'd by art, you may diſcern
" Your friends and foes: or ladies fair may
" learn,
" If ſtill the favour'd lover's faith be true,
" If falſe, his wiles, and ſecret treaſon view;
" Behold to whom his flattering vows are
" made,
" By magic here in lively tints diſplay'd.
" This matchleſs mirror, with this golden
" ring,
" A preſent for the merry months of
" ſpring,
" To your fair daughter Canace I bring.
" Such knowledge does this magic ring
" convey,
" That ſhe who owns it, whether ſhe diſplay
" Or bear it in her purſe, ſhall read aright
" The voice of every bird that wings its
" flight
" Beneath the expanſe of heav'n; his notes
" explain,
" And in his language anſwer him again.
" Inſtinctively ſhall learn the name and
" worth
" Of every plant that clothes the fruitful
" earth;
" And know to cull from Nature's ſecret
" ſtore
" The choiceſt herbs, whoſe medicinal
" power
" Can cure the deepeſt wounds, at once
" ſubdue
" The force of fell diſeaſe, and life and
" health renew.
" This naked ſword which glitters at my ſide
" Such ſecret virtue boaſts, it can divide
" The ſtrongeſt armour with a ſingle
" ſtroke,
" Though forg'd far thicker than the
" ſtouteſt oak,
" Nor ſtrength, nor ſkill, eſcape the dire-
" ful ſhock;
" And thoſe who chance it's fatal edge to
" feel
" No drugs can eaſe, no magic art can heal,
" Till o'er the wound (though ne'er ſo deep
" and wide)
" The flat ſmooth blade, with ſoothing hand
" apply'd,
" You deign to draw; at once thro' every
" vein
" The blood ſhall ſtaunch, and not a ſcar
" remain."
When thus the ſtranger knight his tale had
told,
He turn'd his ſteed that ſhone like burniſh'd
gold
Bright gliſtening in the ſun, his way re-
trac'd
Along the ſplendid hall, and came at laſt
Into a ſpacious court; there lighting down
He left his horſe, immovable as ſtone.
A courtly train receive him from his ſteed,
And to a richly furniſh'd chamber lead;
Rid of his cumb'rous arms; and ſerve the
feaſt,
For ſplendor worthy of a princely gueſt:
Then the bright mirror and enchanted ſword
Apart within a lofty turret ſtor'd,
Where lay the royal treaſure:—next the ring
To beauteous Canace in ſtate they bring;
They next eſſay the brazen ſteed to move,
But far too weak their ſtrongeſt engines
prove
To heave the pond'rous weight—they ſtrive
in vain,
His glowing hoofs ſeem rooted to the plain;
Yet, by the knight untaught, the ſecret
power
To guide at will, they gave their efforts o'er,
And wait his wiſh'd arrival, to unfold
What in the ſequel of my tale is told.
Now gathering in a throng the gazing croud
Surround the houſe; inquiſitive and loud
His mighty form they point by point explore,
And count (to ſhew their ſkill) his beauties
o'er:
Some prais'd his height and ſtrength, and
ſwore the ſteed
Reſembled much the ſtately Lombard breed;
While others in his ſprightly eye can trace
A likeneſs of the fleet Apulian race;
Yet all agreed he pleas'd them paſſing well,
Nor happieſt Nature could ſuch art excel.
But much it puzzled the admiring throng
To find how ſenſe and motion could belong
To ſluggiſh metal; ſome among them thought
That magic art the ſtrange effect had wrought.
Some one opinion, ſome another binds;
As many men, 'tis ſaid, have many minds.
Then like a ſwarm of bees they fill the air
With buſy murmurs; ſagely ſome declare,
They'd heard the like in ancient ſtory told;
Relating then how Pegaſus of old,
Although a horſe, with outſtretch'd wings
could fly
Through the vaſt regions of the vaulted ſky.
Then ſpeaking of the mighty Trojan horſe,
Whoſe dark and hollow womb contain'd the
force
Which lurk'd perfidious, plotting to deſtroy,
And level with the duſt, the tow'rs of Troy.
Quoth one, " My heart miſgives me;
" much I fear
" Some ſecret miſchief may inhabit here,
" Perhaps *this* ſteed an armed force may
" bear;
" Prepar'd to iſſue forth and burn the town;
" I think 'twere fit it's real uſe were
" known."
Another ſmiling, to his neighbour cries,
" How oft ſuſpicion makes us dream of lies;
" I deem this huge machine, by magic
" wrought
" To grace this ſolemn feaſt, and hither
" brought

" To

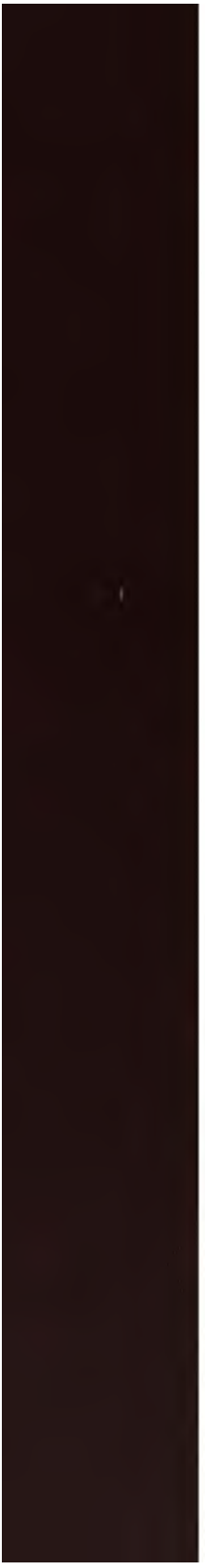
"To entertain the court:" thus none agreed,
But doubts, and fears, and ſcoffs, by turns ſucceed;
Though moſt concluded, as the vulgar will,
Who treat on ſubjects far beyond their ſkill,
And find out meanings which were never meant,
The horſe was faſhion'd for no good intent.
Some wonder'd at the mirror's magic pow'r,
Now plac'd with care within the topmoſt tow'r,
'Twas ſtrange, they cry'd (perhaps more ſtrange than true),
That men ſuch objects in a glaſs could view;
While others anſwer'd, ſuch effects might riſe
From nat'ral cauſes, which deceiv'd their eyes
By ſide reflection angles multiply'd;
Then nam'd a dozen learned terms beſide.
Said, that at Rome one might it's fellow view,
And vouch'd an hundred wond'rous ſtories true,
Told by old ſages, who have long been dead,
Whoſe tedious works they boaſted to have read.
Another ſet with equal ſkill explor'd
The matchleſs temper of the magic ſword,
And told how nearly Telephus was ſlain
By the ſame ſpear that heal'd his wounds again!
Achilles' ſpear—which like the enchanted blade
Could cure the miſchief that itſelf had made:
Then argu'd of the various methods us'd
In hard'ning metals; and of drugs infus'd
Into the maſs, which could pervade the ſteel,
And give the point or blade the pow'r to heal.
And now the ſubject changing, they confer'd
About the wond'rous ring; none ever heard
Such virtues center'd in a ring before,
Except in that which Moſes own'd of yore,
And the fam'd ſeal which Solomon once wore.
Thus ſaying they withdrew; though as they went,
The vulgar ſeeking ſtill new argument,
Wonder'd how glaſs from aſhes could be made,
For glaſs and aſhes were unlike they ſaid;
But yet they ſaw it, therefore thought it true;
Thus ideot-wonder ſtill finds matter new:
The cauſe of miſt, why ocean ebbs and flows,
And doubts and puzzles, till it thinks it knows.
But now the ſun's meridian height was paſt,
And his clear orb a milder rad ance caſt
O'er all the ſcene; the ſplendid feaſt is done,
And great Cambuſcan riſes from his throne:
At once the minſtrels ſwell a ſolemn ſtrain,
And through the hall proceeds the princely train,
In ſtately march; their monarch they attend
Through richly furniſh'd rooms, and now aſcend
The ſacred chamber; ſtill the minſtrels' notes
In ſolemn concert through the palace floats;
A thouſand inſtrument their efforts join,
Now pauſe, then mingling in one ſtrain combine;
At length loud pealing ſwell the choral ſong,
And pour the deep full tide of harmony along:
To hear—the rage of phrenzy might controul
And lift to heav'n the yet embody'd ſoul.
Now drawn in trim array the youth advance,
The fair to ſummon to the ſprightly dance;
The ſtranger knight, prefer'd before them all,
With beauteous Canace began the ball.
The maſking to recite, and revels gay,
Which wore in mirth the fleeting hours away;
The dances mazy figure to explain,
The face of beauty ſtriving oft in vain
To hide the wiſhes of the beating heart,
Which ſtill too plain her ſpeaking eyes impart;
The conſcious ſmile, the ſigh but half conceal'd,
The tongue denying what that ſigh reveal'd:
The trembling hand, the whiſper ſoft and low,
The bluſh and every ſymptom lovers know:
Would aſk a gallant, briſk and debonair,
Vers'd in love's wiles, devoted to the fair,
And free and open as the paſſing air;
Like brave ſir Launcelot who liv'd of yore,
He might have told you—I ſhall ſay no more,
But leave amid their mirth the jocund train
Till ſupper ſummon'd to the feaſt again.
Still day-light ſmil'd; the plenteous board was crown'd
With coſtly fare, and pleaſure hov'ring round
Smil'd in each face; their ſupper at an end,
The king and all his throng ing court deſcend;
And lords and ladies in a troop proceed,
To gaze with wonder on the brazen ſteed:
Not e'en the famous Trojan horſe of yore,
Drew greater crouds or won their praiſes more.
The monarch now commands the ſtranger knight
The virtues of his courſer to recite,
And teach the ſecret method how to guide:
The knight advancing to the rein apply'd
His ſkilful hand, the ſteed with active bound
Began to ſpring, and rear, and paw the ground:
When thus the knight:—"Whene'er you
" would aſcend
" This wondrous ſteed, theſe ſecret hints
" attend;
" Firſt name whatever courſe you wiſh to
" ſteer,
" Then turn a pin conceal'd within his ear;
" And when you near approach the deſtin'd
" land,
" Bid him deſcend, and with a ſkilful hand
" Screw round this other pin—his rapid
" flight
" At once he'll ſtay—and on the ground
" alight,
" And there immovable he'll ſtill remain;
" The ſtrength of all the world would
" ſtrive in vain
" To draw him thence, or lift him from
" the plain:
" But ſhould you wiſh him from his place
" to go,
" Turn this, he'll vaniſh; none ſhall ever
" know
" The manner of his flight: again demand
" His preſence, in a moment he's at hand.

" Taught by my ſkill, wherever you ſhall
" ſtray,
" Give but a call, and he'll at once obey."
When thus the knight his ſecret tale made known,
Happy to call ſo choice a gift his own,
The mighty monarch thank'd his courteous gueſt,
Then to the palace went to renovate the feaſt;
The maſſy bridle to the tow'r they bear,
The horſe then vaniſh'd—but I know not where;
And ſo I take my leave of all the train
Who haſten to the feſtal ſcene again,
And paſs the night in ſports and revels gay,
Till the faint bluſhing dawn proclaim'd returning day.

PART THE SECOND.

Now ſleep on downy pinions hov'ring nigh,
Sheds her ſoft influence o'er each weary eye;
And one by one, with ſportive toil oppreſt,
Slowly retiring, yield to welcome reſt.
I ſhall not tell their dreams, by fancy bred,
The fickly phantoms of a throbbing head,
Which loſt mid wine, and love, and mirth, and noiſe,
Broods o'er the pleaſures it no more enjoys.
The greater part, o'erwhelm'd in ſlumbers lie,
Till the bright ſun had gain'd the middle ſky.
But Canace, who bade her ſire adieu,
And ſoon at eve to grateful reſt withdrew,
Awoke at early dawn; ſhe deem'd it wrong,
For young and modeſt virgins to prolong
Their revels through the night; next day to dread
The faded cheek, tir'd limbs, and aching head.
The ring and mirror form her only joy,
And every care, and every wiſh employ:
Such bright tranſporting hopes theſe preſents yield,
She views each wonder in her dreams reveal'd;
Her colour comes and goes, her pulſe beats high,
So much the burns their magic power to try.
Soon as the ſun illum'd the eaſtern ſkies,
Gay as the lark, ſhe haſten'd to ariſe,
And call'd her ſleepy nurſe; whoſe heavy head
Inclin'd to doze another hour in bed—
" Why wiſh thus early, madam, to be dreſt?"
She cries, " while yet the ſlumb'ring
" world's at reſt."
" I can no longer ſleep," reply'd the fair,
" And fain would breathe the fragrant
" morning air."
The nurſe now wak'd her train; the damſels all
Ariſe at once, obedient to her call:
Their beauteous miſtreſs thus in haſte array,
More freſh and fragrant than the new-born day:
And forth ſhe came, with light though ſtately pace,
Bright as the ſun, who now began his race:
The duteous train her devious ſteps attend,
And through the dewy park their way they bend.
The rolling miſt that o'er the meadow ſpread,
Veil'd the broad ſun in deeply bluſhing red:
Yet the freſh morning air, the blooming ſcene,
The dew-drops ſparkling o'er each tender green,
The chorus of wild birds that round them ſing,
And gayly chaunt the praiſes of the ſpring,
Excite a ſecret joy in every heart;
Yet moſt in Canace's, whom magic art
Had taught at once their language to explain,
And know the meaning of each warbled ſtrain.
But when we ſpin the tedious ſtory's thread,
Till curioſity itſelf be dead,
We loſe our pains; ſo briefly I ſhall tell,
What in the ſequel of their walk befel.
As Canace, engag'd in careleſs play,
Now cull'd freſh flowers, and now purſu'd her way,
She ſaw, upon a lone and blaſted tree,
Whoſe " top was bald with dry antiquity,"
A falcon perch'd; her ſhrill and mournful cry
Made the deep woods and diſtant groves reply,
And oft' with furious beak her breaſt ſhe tore,
And with her wings aſſail'd, till ſpouting gore
Ran from the wither'd branch on which ſhe ſtood,
And underneath, the ground was dy'd with blood:
So moving her complaint; the hardeſt heart
Might learn, in grief like hers, to bear a part:
E'en the fell ſavage might her woes deplore,
And eyes might weep, which never wept before.
No falconer e'er view'd a bird ſo fair,
Her form, and plumage, far beyond compare;
She ſeem'd a falcon of the gentleſt ſort,
From foreign hands procur'd to train for ſport:
And now ſhe grew ſo faint from loſs of blood,
She ſcarce could hold the bough on which ſhe ſtood.
Fair Canace, who on her finger wore
The magic ring, and heard the hawk deplore
Her mournful fate, and view'd her hapleſs plight,
Had almoſt ſwoon'd with terror at the ſight;
And drawing near the tree with fearful haſte,
On the ſad bird a look of pity caſt,
And held her lap, with anxious care below,
Leſt ſhe ſhould tumble headlong from the bough:
Thus Canace awhile expecting ſtood,
And gaz'd upon the hawk beſmear'd with blood.
At length the beauteous maid the ſilence broke
And thus in pity's tendereſt accents ſpoke.
" If your ſad tale may reach a ſtranger's ear,
" Repoſe the burden of your ſorrows here:
" Ah! ſure that breaking heart has known to
" prove
" The death of friendſhip, or the loſs of love;
" For theſe alone deny the mind relief,
" And call deſpair to end the ſcene of grief;
" No other cauſe your boſom could inſpire
" Againſt yourſelf to wreak your cruel ire;
" For the dear love of heav'n, your rage re-
" ſtrain,
" Accept my help, nor let me plead in vain.
" 'Mong

"'Mong birds, or beaſts, I never view'd
" before,
" A ſight ſo dreadful; madly wound no more
" That mangled body;—from the tree de-
" ſcend,
" And meet in me a kind and pow'rful friend.
" As I'm the daughter of a king, I ſwear,
" If you'll the ſtory of your woes declare,
" Thoſe ſorrows to aſſuage, by every aid,
" And heal the wounds your frantic rage
" has made!"
She ceas'd—the falcon made her no reply,
But beat her ſides, and gave a piercing cry,
And fainting, fell to earth; all ſenſe was fled,
And the ſurrounding damſels thought her dead.
But Canace the fainting bird ſuſtain'd
Within her arms, 'till hovering life regain'd
It's wonted ſeat; at length, in accents weak,
And language, ſuch as hawks are us'd to ſpeak,
The falcon thus her mournful tale began.
" Compaſſion's gentle tide, in bird or man,
" Alone can iſſue from a gen'rous heart,
" My Canace!—to feel another's ſmart,
" To ſooth deſpair, to aid diſtreſs like mine,
" Demands a boſom, ſoft and pure as thine.
" When nature form'd you beauteous, ſhe
" deſign'd
" So fair a manſion for as fair a mind.
" Tho'all my hopes of peace on earth are o'er,
" And fancy paints her fairy ſcenes no more
" Of bright returning joy; if my ſad tale
" May yield inſtruction, and can aught avail
" In warning others thoſe deceits to ſhun
" By which my unſuſpecting youth was
" won,
" To tempt my fate to love, and be un-
" done,
" I ſhall, while time permits, at large diſ-
" cloſe
" The mournful origin of all my woes.
" Upon a lonely ſummit's craggy breaſt
" My careful parents built their ſpacious neſt;
" And there (in hapleſs hour) with joy they
" view'd,
" Burſt from the pregnant ſhell their infant
" brood;
" So tenderly they nurs'd, ſo fondly bred,
" Our youthful days in every pleaſure fled:
" Ah! then unus'd amid the world to roam,
" I deem'd each ſcene as happy as my home!
" On the ſame rock a falcon chanc'd to dwell,
" Who ſeem'd in every virtue to excel;
" Beauteous and gentle, but too oft we find
" A flatt'ring form conceals a ſordid mind:
" So he, beneath the maſk of modeſt youth,
" Of prompt goodnature, and unerring truth,
" O'erveil'd the deepeſt guilt; the *human*
" heart
" Was never vers'd in more conſummate art.
" Thus the fell ſerpent lurks in flow'rs con-
" ceal'd,
" Till by his deadly bite too late reveal'd.
" The hypocrite ſo well his paſſion feign'd,
" And practis'd every rite by love ordain'd;
" By ſuch obedience, ſuch devotion ſtrove
" To gain my approbation of his love;
" None, but the fire of falſhood could have
" known
" To penetrate diſguiſe, ſo like his own:
" Thus o'er the tomb do ſculptur'd marbles
" ſhine,
" While all is dark, corrupt, and foul within.
" When many a year his tender ſuit he'd
" feign'd,
" And of diſdain and cruelty complain'd,
" Too ſimple to ſuſpect the tear and ſigh,
" I thought in earneſt that his death was
" nigh;
" And ſway'd by pity, liſten'd to his tale,
" And let at length his flattering vows pre-
" vail;
" Yet firſt demanded, he'd preſerve unſtain'd
" My fame, and honour, and while life re-
" main'd
" Swear that he'd never from his faith depart,
" But render love for love, and heart for heart.
" Alas! how ſlightly does a promiſe bind
" Through long revolving time the firmeſt
" mind.
" When he perceiv'd his am'rous ſuit had
" gain'd
" A fond return, no falcon ever feign'd
" More fervent paſſion; vers'd in deep deceit,
" He breath'd a thouſand raptures at my
" feet;
" Such tender love, and endleſs truth he
" ſwore,
" None e'er diſſembled with ſuch art before.
" Not Trojan Paris; nor the prince of Greece,
" Who wander'd far to gain the golden fleece;
" Nor any ſince old Lamech, who began
" To match two women to a ſingle man.
" So noble his addreſs, ſuch eaſy grace
" In ev'ry look and action you might trace:
" His ready wit, his captivating ſmile,
" Might well the wiſeſt of our ſex beguile:
" So much did all his arts my boſom move,
" I only ſtudy'd to return his love:
" His truth I deem'd ſo great, my fooliſh
" heart
" Bore in his griefs a more than equal part;
" Did he but ſigh, or feel the ſlighteſt pain,
" My aching boſom throbb'd in every vein;
" His will was mine; each moment to em-
" ploy
" In pleaſing him, became my only joy:
" The voice of heav'n alone could then have
" mov'd
" My mind to cenſure what his choice ap-
" prov'd.
" Thus ſmiling love his deareſt bleſſings
" ſhed,
" And two ſhort years in mutual tranſport
" fled;
" While judging from his fond behaviour
" paſt,
" I vainly thought the flatt'ring ſcene would
" laſt:
" But fickle fortune deſtin'd me to prove,
" As well the torments, as delights of love.
" My lover feign'd that he muſt leave his
" home,
" Conſtrain'd by fate, in foreign realms to
" roam:

" You need not ask what terrors seiz'd my
" heart,
" But guess those feelings words can ne'er
" impart:
" Alas! the sport of cruel destiny,
" I felt the pangs of death, though yet forbid
" to die.
" At length, one fatal day he took his leave;
" While I, who heard him speak, and saw
" him grieve
" At his departure, thought his tears as true
" As those which almost chok'd my last
" adieu!
" But since his honour summon'd him away,
" And reason told me, that he must obey
" Her potent call; that sorrow was in vain,
" And he won'd soon review his home again;
" I strove my swelling anguish to conceal,
" And feign'd a courage which I did not feel,
" And fondly press'd his hand, repeating o'er
" Those vows of truth I oft had sworn be-
" fore.
" What he reply'd I shall not now rehearse;
" In speech none better, or in action worse.
" So forth he flew, and hasten'd on his way,
" Till weariness, or *pleasure*, bade him stay
" His rapid course; for sure he bore in mind,
" The proverb, 'every creature loves its
' kind.'
" Thus men have written, men too prone to
" range,
" And vary merely for the love of change.
" As silly birds, with care in cages bred,
" Lodg'd on soft down, with choicest viands
" fed,
" Which seem your proffer'd kindness to dis-
" dain,
" While sugar, bread, and milk, allure in
" vain;
" If they by chance espy an open door,
" O'erturn their cup upon the sanded floor,
" Leave their warm cage, and hasten to the
" wood,
" To feed on worms, and such like homely
" food;
" And pleas'd with change of fare, delighted
" roam,
" Forgetful of their breeding and their
" home.
" E'en so this falcon, though of gentle
" kind,
" In manner graceful, and in sense refin'd;
" Debas'd by vice, forsakes my nest, to share
" His love among the commoners of air;
" And now a hateful kite his fancy charms,
" And for her loath'd embrace he slights
" these arms;
" His plighted faith—his love from me is
" flown,
" And I am left to weep, and die alone."
With that, again she rais'd her mournful cries,
Again she swooning fell, and clos'd her
streaming eyes,
As Canace in her soft bosom laid,
The mournful damsels gath'ring round, sur-
vey'd
Her wretched plight, and with endearments
strove
To sooth the grief they knew not to remove.
But Canace with gentlest care sustain'd
The unhappy bird, until she now regain'd
The palace gate; prepar'd to plaister o'er
Her ghastly wounds, and stanch the
oozing gore,
Where'er her tortur'd flesh with furious
beak she tore.
Now the fair princess made it all her care
From herbs and roots a med'cine to prepare,
To heal her patient's wounds; from morn
till night
This pleasing labour form'd her sole delight.
Within her chamber she contriv'd a mew,
And lin'd with velvet of unchanging blue,
Denoting female truth; without was seen,
Display'd with art, upon a ground of green,
Of titmice, hawks, and owls, a num'rous train;
Who vows of truth and constancy disdain:
With pies surrounded, to proclaim aloud
Their acts of folly to the list'ning crowd.
And thus I leave fair Canace, to heal
The wounded falcon, nor shall more reveal
About the magic king, till I explain
How the said hawk obtain'd her love again,
Assisted in the task by Cambal bold;
As in the sequel of my tale is told.
But now I turn, adventures to recite,
Ne'er heard before, and many a bloody fight.
Yet first, I sing Cambuscan's high renown,
And many a city by his arms o'erthrown.
Then the exploits of valiant Algarsife,
Who won fair Theodora to his wife;
For whose dear love he many a peril brav'd,
Oft by the brazen steed from slaughter sav'd.
Next shall I speak of Cambal, who, to gain
Fair Canace's release, upon the plain
O'ercame two brethren, who in arms had
strove
To seize the princess, and to force her love.

END OF VOLUME II.